

C. Boodle

Bath

1903

Murray's

HAND-BOOK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

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HANDBOOK FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

FOURTH EDITION REVISED.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1895.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE three Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford were originally published in one volume, but the two latter having been recently issued in separate form, Mr. Murray now presents the remaining County of Gloucester in one compact and portable volume.

Every care has been taken to bring the new Edition up to date, and Mr. Murray takes this opportunity to thank those kind friends who have assisted him in its preparation. If any errors should still be discovered, a notice of them addressed to Mr. Murray, 50A, Albemarle Street, will be esteemed a favour.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE—in the Saxon Chronicle GLEAUCEASTRESCIRE, and in Domesday *Glowec'scire*—obtains its name from its capital, “Gleawanceaster”—a term of Saxon invention, composed of the Welsh “Glou,” which the Romans made “Glevum” and the Saxonised Latin word “ceaster.” The same meaning, *i.e.* fair city, is expressed by the British words “*Cair*” or “*Kair Glou*.” It includes an area of 796,731 acres, or 1244 square miles, but is of such irregular shape that it is difficult to give accurate measurements of its extent. Its greatest length in a direct line, from Bristol to Clifford Chambers, is 54 miles in a N.E. direction, and its width, taken at right angles from Down-Amney to Preston, near Ledbury, in a direct line, is 33 miles. As regards area and population, it is the seventh largest of English counties, its population amounting in 1891 to 654,574, and its inhabited houses to 124,222. It is subdivided into 376 parishes, and contains 3 cities with 26 market-towns. The diocese of Gloucester and Bristol comprises the county of Gloucester, the deaneries of Malmesbury and Cricklade in Wilts; the county of the city of Bristol with the parishes of Bedminster and Abbot's Leigh in Somerset. It is divided into 2 arch-deaconries, 21 deaneries, and 467 benefices, including a million of acres and a population of more than 700,000. The city of Bristol is likely to become in a few years the seat of a bishopric of its own.

Its natural and familiar distribution is into hill, vale, and forest.

1. The *hill*, or Cotswold district, extends from Broadway to Bath, and from Birdlip Hill to Burford, containing about 300 square miles and 297,800 acres. The name is composed of the British “Coed” and the Saxon “Weald,” both having the same meaning, *viz. a wood*.

[*Gloucestershire.*]

William of Worcester supposes the term to be derived from the parish of *Cotes*, which he thus describes: “Villa cotys unde mons Cotyswold fortuito nomen, distat per iii^a millaria à Cyssetre propé le Fosseway, versus Bristolium.” This extensive range being a considerable elevation above the sea, its air is sharp, and consequently its harvest-time is nearly a fortnight later than that of the surrounding low grounds: hence the adage, “’Tis as long in coming as Cotswold barley.”

In appearance the “Wolds” have a billowy aspect, falling at intervals into valleys through which the natural drainage of the adjoining lands is carried off: thus every dip has its rill and every valley its brook. The sides of the hills abound with springs. The general features are pleasing—a succession of hill and valley relieving the landscape, whilst villages, farms, and mansion-houses afford an agreeable variety in the route—though “the high wild hills and rough uneven ways” which in the reign of good Queen Bess, Shakespeare informs us, did “draw out the miles and make them wearisome,” prevent even now rapid travelling in parts of this mountainous district.

There is a local subdivision of this long mountainous range, viz. the part between Bath and Badminton is called “the South Wolds”; between Tetbury and Woodchester the district is spoken of as “the Stroudwater Hills”; and the remaining portion alone is mentioned as being “*Cotswold*.”

Leland remarks, “Communely through al Glocestershire there is good plenty of corn, pasture, and wood, saving at Cotswold, wher the great flockes of sheepe be, and yet in sum places ther groweth fair corn. The soil in the stony fields about Cirestre is more apt for Barle than whete. Thereabout, as in Coteswold, is smawl plenty of wood, except in few places kept of necessite.”—*Itin.*, vol. v. p. 64.

Early in the 18th century Lord Bathurst caused a considerable tract of these downs near Cirencester to be enclosed with walls, the enclosures to be planted and cultivated on an improved system of farming, but nearly half a century elapsed before other portions of the Cotswolds experienced such advantages; Marshall, writing in 1788, remarks that “30 years ago this district lay almost entirely in an open state, viz. in arable common fields, sheep walk, and cow down. At present it may be said to be in a state of enclosure, though some townships yet remain open.”

The effects of these enclosures have been very beneficial. The arable land in an open state was of little value, and its improvement has been threefold, chiefly effected by turnips and the cultivated grasses.

Stimulated by the enterprise and success of Lord Bathurst, the Cotswold district has since that period experienced a beneficial change of cultivation. Instead of producing herbage suitable only for the keep of sheep, the downs, converted into arable enclosures, have long been, by diligent husbandry, of immense importance to the increasing population of the metropolis and manufacturing districts. Besides the 20,000 fat sheep sold in the Cirencester market every spring, and the large numbers exported from the other towns through the hills, the

corn crops and the number of cattle ready for the butcher annually supplied from this productive table-land, would surprise the curious in agricultural statistics. But in recent years the lower prices obtained for agricultural produce have told with special weight against the cultivation of such light soils, and it is doubtful whether the use of the wolds for sheep-runs should ever have been interfered with. A large area is being restored to its original state, and it is not found so easy to restore hill-pasture as to plough it up. The wool of the Cotswold flocks was an important article of commerce from an early period; indeed many of its towns and villages are indebted for their capacious and interesting ecclesiastical edifices to the pious munificence of wealthy wool-merchants in the 14th and 15th centuries. Camden states that it was in much esteem on the Continent. Drayton, admitting its inferiority to the wool of Herefordshire in regard to *fineness*, thus praises its abundant supply and whiteness:—

“—— the sheep our *Wold* doth breed
 (The simplest though it seeme) shall our description need,
 And shepheard-like, the Muse thus of that kind doth speak.
 No browne, nor sullyd black the face or legs doth streak
 Like those of Moreland, Cank, or of the Cambrian hills
 That lightly laden are; but Cotswold wisely fills
 Her with the whitest kind; whose browes so woolly be
 As men in her fair sheepe no emptiness should see.
 The staple deep and thick, through, to the very graine
 Most strongly keepeth out the violentest raine—
 A body long and large, the buttocks equal broad
 As fit to undergoe the full and weightie load.”—*Polyolbion*.

Rudder states that “it was from the Ryelands in Dymock that King Edward IV. obtained some sheep which he presented to the Spanish monarch, from the breed of which England has been supplied with wool for our finest manufactures; and there is a cherished tradition that the animals to whom Spain was indebted for her wool trade were procured from the Cotswolds.” Tradition is the only authority for both statements, and at the present time the wool of this district is only used for making the commoner kinds of carpeting.

Every description of the rough yet invigorating pastoral amusements of the Middle Ages were celebrated at Whitsuntide throughout this extensive and open country until the interruption of the Civil Wars. Ben Johnson wrote—

“The Cotswold with the Olympic vies
 In manly games and goodly exercise.”

These sports included—not only horse-racing, coursing matches, bull-baiting, cock-fighting—but football, skittles, quoits, wrestling, leaping, dancing, pitching the bar, jumping in sacks, cudgels, single-stick, shovel-board, and tables.

2. “The *vale* includes the tract of rich land on the left bank of the Severn known as the Vales of Berkeley and of Gloucester—its soil a

rich deep loam, fitted by intrinsic quality for the production of every vegetable suited to its specific nature and the latitude it lies in; but by a redundancy of moisture it is chilled, weakened, and rendered much less productive than soils which enjoy equal richness and equal depth usually are. The seasons on this side of the Severn are a week or ten days later than on the opposite bank. The Cotswold hills, rising high above its level, give a continual supply of coolness and moisture; while the over Severn district has no such mass of mountain rising immediately behind it.”—*Marshall*.

Its extent from Aust Cliff to the foot of Matson Hill is 25 miles, and its width has been estimated at 4 miles. It includes about 80 square miles:—

“The vale of Severn, Nature’s garden wide
By the blue steep of distant Malvern walled,
Solemnly vast. The trees of various shades
Scene behind scene, with fair delusive pomp,
Enrich the prospect.”

3. The *forest* district, on account of its separation by the Severn, becomes a third natural division, and is a fertile peninsula situate between two famous rivers, which, deriving their source from the springs of Plinlimmon, pursue a devious course for many hundred miles, and unite their waters in effecting the boundary of this favoured locality, in which can be found long vistas of forest-scenery, parks remarkable for their sylvan beauties, coal-mines, ironworks, and land of the most productive quality, justifying the old couplet:—

“Bless’d is the eye
Between the Severn and the Wye.”

Cider of an excellent quality is obtained from the orchard plantations of this fertile district, and fruits are exported in very considerable quantities to the manufacturing districts. An early blossom is found to be prejudicial to an abundant supply of fruit, and hence the Gloucestershire orchard-owners say—

“When apple-trees blossom in March,
For your barrels you need not search;
When they blossom in April,
Some of them you may chance to fill;
But when they blossom in May,
You may drink cider all day.”

Gloucestershire is pre-eminently rich in antiquities; indeed there are but few of its parishes in which traces of Roman inhabitancy have not been discovered. This portion of the island was first invaded by this famous people in A.D. 45, when Plautius routed the *Dobuni* (who were unprepared for such opponents), pursued their terrified crowds, and obtained a submission to his rule. This condition of affairs did not long continue, and the invaders were engaged in constant hostilities with the tribe, until, after various battles, a compromise was effected,

and Arviragus, having accepted a natural daughter of Claudius in marriage, the Dobuni were received on terms of friendship, and throughout their territory a line of camps was constructed, and military roads made for protection against neighbouring hostile tribes, and also to keep in check the *Silures*, whose country extended up to the right bank of the Severn. This chain of fortresses may be traced along the southern bank of the Severn, beginning on the eminence over the St. Vincent rocks at Clifton, and extending upwards of 40 miles in a northeasterly direction to Bredon Hill, and so placed as to be serviceable, not only as strongholds, but also as affording facilities of communication with each other by signal. These encampments are very accurately described in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xix. pp. 161–75.

When the Roman conquests were extended beyond the Severn, Gloucester city (*Glevum Castrum*) became, from its position on that river, a place of great importance to the conquerors, not only as a military, but also as a commercial station, whilst Cirencester (then known as *Corinium Castrum*), on the hills at the junction of several military roads, and defended by substantial walls, was not only jealously guarded as a central military position, but as the resort for pleasure and repose.

On the division of England into provinces, the inhabitants acquired the appellation of *Hwicci*, and their district that of *Gleauceastre-scire*.

The quantity and quality of the remains excavated in recent years, especially those recovered at Cirencester, Chedworth, and Woodchester, bear abundant and conclusive testimony to the luxurious and laborious efforts of the Romans to civilise and enlighten the classes among whom they were resident.

Among the many facts which establish the importance of Corinium, none are more conclusive than the Roman *Viæ*, two of which cross at Corinium, whilst a third joins them at the point of intersection:—

1. The *Irmin* or *Ermine Street* commenced at Glevum (Gloucester), and, passing through Cirencester, extended to Newbury and Silchester, where it branched off S. to *Venta*, through Winchester, and E. to *Londinium*.

2. The *Fosseway*, one of the most perfect of the Roman roads, observes nearly a straight course in one direction from Cirencester through Stow-on-the-Wold to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, after passing which place it leaves Gloucestershire for the N.E. of England. It is raised above the ground through which it runs to an unusual height, its trenches being excavated on each side to a great depth. In the other direction it proceeds also in a nearly direct line S.W. to *Aquæ Solis* (Bath), and this portion from Cirencester to Bath is often called the *Acman Street*.

3. From the intersection of these two great roads the *Icknield Way* took its exit from Corinium in an easterly direction to the country of the Iceni, and in a straight line from Cirencester to Oxford and the great Roman station in the E. of England at *Camalodunum* (Colchester).

“Occasionally the plough turns up some relic or memorial of Roman times in Britain, some vase, or urn, or column, or capital, or tessellated pavement, or shattered altar; but to my mind the chief evidence of the power which Rome wielded and the civilisation she diffused is to be found neither in camp nor temple, neither in pavement nor pottery, so much as in those great military roads which were carried through the length and breadth of the country.”—*Lord Carnarvon*.

Leland supposed these famous roads to have been constructed by the Britons—“Cummyng from Glocester to Cirecester almost yn the middle way betwyxt wher the wood fayleth and champayne countrey toward Coteswold appereth, the faire old way made by the Britons, ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a Line to Cirecester and fro thens to Bathe—But sum wold, that the way from Cirecester to Bath should be the Very Fosse and the way betwyxt Cirecester toward Glocester to be an other of iiii ways made by the Britons. The Abbat of Cirecester told me that about Cirecestre should be crosse meating of al the iiii ways.”—*Itin.* p. xi.

Corinium, thus situated, was peculiarly adapted for the centre of a peaceable colony, being itself well defended, accessible by so many approaches, and well protected by fortresses on its only exposed side. That it possessed all the characteristics of a metropolis, as well as being a place of luxurious retirement, is conclusively established by the remains preserved in its local museum, which have been found within its area and without the walls whenever the ground has been opened—coins from Claudius, A.D. 42, to Arcadius, A.D. 395; millstones of trachyte or volcanic grit from Andernach on the Rhine; Samian and other pottery.

The period when the Severn valley was first inhabited by the Saxons has been fixed by Dr. Guest, from entries in the Saxon Chronicles, to be after the battle of Deorham in A.D. 577.

“Previous to this event the whole basin of the Severn and a large portion of the Cotswold, that is of the high upland drained by the Thames, were in possession of the Welshmen. Their great fortress to the East was Cirencester.”—*Guest*.

Early in the 6th century the Saxon invaders had received an accession of strength which enabled the King of Wessex to compel the Britons and the Romanised Britons to retire from the district of Hants, and by pushing their inroads into the country of the Welsh, were enabled to acquire fresh territory. In A.D. 552, Cynric defeated a vast body of the Britons at Old Sarum, and four years subsequently, the sanguinary yet decisive battle at Barbury Hill, near Swindon, gained by Cynric and Cealwin, expelled the Welshmen from the country of the Wilsætas, which was then annexed to the kingdom of Wessex. In A.D. 571, the Saxons were enabled “to lead an army into the rich and beautiful valley of the Severn. The expeditionary force must have advanced along the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester and then skirting the borders of Braden forest, to have reached the Fosse. Down this great highway they passed, harrying the country west of it,

and on a chain of hills which commands magnificent views of the valley, lies the village of Deorham (Dyrham). Near it is an ancient earthwork where we may conjecture the men of the neighbourhood had retreated with their valuables, and where our ancestors were preparing to attack them when the Welshmen came to the rescue, and the battle of Deorham was the result." This event is thus noticed in the Saxon Chronicle. King Cealwin, with his son Cuturne, defeated the British Kings Commagil, Condidan, and Farinmagil, at Deorham (Dyrham), and took the cities of Gleawan-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, and Bathan-ceaster. This battle sealed the fate of South Britain, the loss of these three cities separating for ever the Britons of Wales from those of Cornwall, and left the Saxons in quiet possession of the country on the left bank of the Severn. The Saxon chronicle informs us that "in A.D. 584 Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Brits at the place that is called Fethanleag (Fretherne), and there Cutha was slain, and Ceawlin took many towns and countless booty, and angry he returned to his own country."

Although Fretherne has been accepted by many writers as the locality of this battle, this fact is disputed by Dr. Guest, who suggests Faddeley, near Nantwich in Cheshire, as the spot indicated (Archæol. Instit. 1862). The district from Chepstow to the Malverns became debatable ground between the Britons and Saxons for at least two centuries, until the former could be forced to retreat to the right bank of the Wye. "The possession of Gloucester would naturally tempt our Ancestors to cross the river. If we may trust the Welsh legend, they carried their inroads, even at that early period, as far westward as the Wye. The history of the English conquests, west of the Severn, involves questions of great difficulty."—*Guest*.

Under the Heptarchy, this county was the western part of the extensive kingdom of Mercia, which was guarded by three great rivers which ran into the sea: the Humber, Thames, and Severn. Winchcombe and Kingstanley were residences of its kings in this county. Crida, first King of Mercia, reached England in A.D. 584; in a year he was crowned, and he enjoyed a rule of ten years. Penda, the fourth King, was a Prince of very restless habits, who hated peace worse than death. He was engaged in continuous warfare with the Kings of Wessex and East Anglia. In A.D. 620 there was a fierce battle between Cynegils and Quichelm, Kings of Wessex, and himself near Cirencester, which was stopped by night coming on, and in the morning an amicable arrangement was effected.

From the battle of Deorham until the accession of Offa in 957, a period of nearly 200 years, the country between the Severn and Wye was the debatable ground between the English and Welsh. Offa, one of the most renowned of the kings that reigned in England during the Heptarchy—*Rex formidolosus Offa*—made war upon those Saxon Princes who disputed his pretended rights, and when thus occupied the Welsh took advantage of the opportunity to invade his kingdom and obtain possession of some of its towns. Offa immediately con-

cluded a peace with the English, and turning his arms against the Welsh, he not only quickly compelled them to abandon their conquests in Mercia, but also the country beyond the Severn, which he caused to be colonised with English, and he had a rampart thrown up, defended by a large ditch, to separate his conquests from the rest of Wales. This rampart, which is still traceable, reaches from the mouth of the Dee to the Severn below Chepstow, and is known as *Clawdh Offa* or *Offa's dyke*.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

“The physical character of this county—its hills and valleys, and river channels—arises out of its geological structure ; and, owing to the general absence of local deposits, there is an unusually close connection between the character of the soils and that of the strata beneath. The geological map of this county preserves, therefore, a much higher agricultural value than does one of any of the eastern counties, where the regular strata are covered up by enormous and variable beds of gravel and clay whose boundaries have not been surveyed.”—*Bravender*. “The geological formation of the Cotswolds strongly supports the belief in the existence of a great channel of the sea, extending southwards, presenting sloping escarpments to the Severn, with salient and re-entering angles, precisely like the headlands of a shore formed by the action of a sea acting upon the soft and hard materials. At the base of these oolitic hills are masses of local detritus in the form of sand and shingle, as before described. On the opposite side, the sharp ridge of the Malverns stands out like a mural buttress on the flank of the Silurian region, reminding the traveller of rocks of similar form and composition on the sides of straits. The rocks composing the inferior oolite in the Cotswold hills are all more or less calcareous. They rise to the west from beneath certain clays and flag-like beds (Stonesfield slate), and occupy a thickness of about 150 ft. The organic remains in these hills are very numerous. The lias or base of the oolitic system forming the subsoil of the whole of the Vale of Gloucester, extending from the Cotswold hills to the Severn, is divided into the upper lias and lower lias shale. The upper lias shale consists of a bluish clay which ranges along the escarpment of the hills, and may be seen on the sides of many of the roads, where they begin to descend into the valley. This zone of clay (60 or 70 feet in thickness) is marked by the outburst of water either in the form of springs, or indicated by rushes and wet ground. It forms, in fact, the retentive support of all the rain-water which percolates the overlying porous strata of the inferior oolite, and thus gives rise to the river Chelt, to the seven springs or chief sources of the Thames, and to all the streamlets which, descending from the Cotswold, are tributaries of the Severn. The lower lias shale occupies the greater portion of the Vale of Gloucester and Evesham. It is a dark-coloured calcareo-argillaceous and finely laminated-deposit, and is in general so flat and so much covered by the fine *débris* of the oolite

escarpment that any estimate of the destruction it has undergone can be formed only by considering the depth to which the vale has been denuded. The right bank of the Severn in the environs of Gloucester is occupied by several plateaus of lias, which in some points of their escarpment, as at the W. part of Highnam Court, present good sections of the passage of the lowest beds of the formation into the marls of the new red sandstone. The lower lias also occupies the hills between Deerhurst and Tewkesbury, and is quarried at Forthampton and Bushley.”—*Murchison*.

Those who travel by the Great Western Railway from Gloucester to Swindon will pass over in their journey the entire series of beds known to geologists under the general term “Jurassic.”

Gloucester stands upon the Lower Lias, the basement of the whole series. As the rail ascends the escarpment of the Cotswolds it passes over the Middle and Upper Lias and the entire thickness of the Inferior Oolite. On emerging from the Sapperton tunnel the traveller sees the Great Oolite, like a wall, upon either hand. At a point about a mile before reaching Kemble Station, where Tetbury Road Station formerly stood, is a thin layer of Bradford Clay, with its characteristic fossils, which is succeeded by the “Forest Marble,” a portion of the Great Oolite series. At Kemble a small patch of “Cornbrash” is brought in by a fault, of which formation a larger tract is passed over just before approaching Oaksey. Oaksey itself stands upon the “Oxford Clay,” which the line follows till about a mile beyond Purton, when the “Coral Rag” succeeds, upon a hill of which the village of Purton stands. But the line soon passes on to the “Kimmeridge Clay,” which it traverses until the station at Swindon brings us to the foot of the hill of “Portland Oolite,” on which the town of “Old Swindon” is built.

BRISTOL COAL-FIELD.

“The base of this coal-field is formed by the mountain limestone, which in this district is from 600 to 1000 yards in thickness, having a thin bed of coal, about 6 inches thick, some 200 yards below its upper surface. Immediately upon this limestone is the millstone grit, which is thickest at its northern end, developing at Cromhall and Yate to the extent of 400 or 500 yards in thickness. It is considered barren of coal-seams, but is so fine-grained and silicious, that when ground and mixed with suitable fire-clay it makes a useful fire-brick.

“Taken from the north end at Cromhall to the apex of the anticlinal that crosses the field from east to west at Kingswood, its length is 10 miles; its widest part is in a line with the said anticlinal, and is 7 miles; its average width, however, cannot be taken at more than 5 miles, and the area is therefore about 50 square miles. The portion of the coal-field S. of this anticlinal is about 100 square miles, 9-10ths of which is covered by new red marls, lias, and oolitic rocks. The N. end has more than 3-5ths of its surface laid bare by denudation, and hence its more early development. The total thickness of the coal-measures

proper, taken in the centre of the N. portion of the basin between the Park Field and Coalpit Heath Collieries, is about 2000 yards; the area of that part above Pennant is estimated at 5 square miles, or 3200 acres; and taking it at 1250 tons to the acre per foot thick, or 12,500 tons to the acre on the total thickness of 10 feet, it is concluded there was originally 40,000,000 tons of coal, 10,000,000 tons of which it is estimated is already worked, leaving 30,000,000 tons more to be wrought by the energy, capital, and skill of the future. The present out-put is estimated at about 250,000 tons a-year, and at the present rate of production, therefore, this part of the basin will be exhausted in 120 years. The coal in this part is highly bituminous and free-burning, and is chiefly adapted for household and gas purposes. In that part lying below Pennant, five seams have been noted, but there are only three that are workable, the total area of which is about 8 square miles, or 5120 acres, and, taking the former estimate of 1250 tons to the acre per foot thick, that will give 6250 tons to the acre in the three seams named, and a total quantity of 31,500,000 tons. Very little of this coal has been worked; but as the sinking is excessively hard and very heavily watered, and as the roof over the coal is in most cases rock, and yields a large amount of water, and, further, as over three-fifths of the entire area the depth would be very considerable, it is estimated that the coal that can be worked with a profit from this part should not be reckoned at more than 10,000,000 tons. This coal is chiefly adapted for smiths' purposes, and is very friable and soft in its nature, yielding a large proportion of small.

"The Pennant Rock is a silicious grit rock, interstratified with thin beds of ironstone and bands of coal, and in some parts with coal-shales, and forms a very distinguishing feature of all the coal-fields in the south-western districts of England and Wales.

"The largest and most important division of seams in the Bristol coal-field is that series immediately below the Pennant, which is estimated at 900 yards thick. The total area of this series is taken to be 40 square miles; and supposing we deduct the 8 square miles covered by the last series (the Pennant) as being too deep to work, and suppose we also deduct 7 square miles more for the coal already worked, wasted, and faulty, we then have 25 square miles left to work, and it is thought we may fairly calculate upon having that quantity, and in this series it is estimated there are 15 veins of workable coal (excluding all under 15 inches thick) of an aggregate thickness of 3 feet; and taking the former estimate as the basis of the present calculation, it is concluded that there are 37,500 tons to the acre in this series, or 24,000,000 tons to the mile, and 600,000,000 tons yet to work. This coal varies a good deal in character, but it may chiefly be regarded as a half-bituminous and half-steam coal. The dip is also various, but may be taken as varying from 15° to 45° in the collieries now worked. It is in this series that the celebrated Kingswood collieries have been worked for the last 150 or 200 years; and there are pits working in the veins in this series to a depth of from 400 to 500 yards."—*Cossham*.

“The small carboniferous tract near Newent is of such little value that it scarcely deserves the name of a *coal-field*. The measures rise to the surface in such thin patches along the junction-line of the new and old red sandstone, that it is scarcely possible to indicate them. They are usually found resting on the old red sandstone, and covered by the new.—*Murchison*.

“The coal-measures in the central parts of Dean Forest are 2310 feet deep, of which the upper shales amount to 1255 feet, and the central sandstones to about 1055 feet; the lower shales are wanting. There are 27 beds of coal, making an aggregate thickness of 40 feet 8 inches. These seams vary from 1 or 2 inches to 2 or 3 feet, and in one instance (Coleford High Delf) to 5 feet. The millstone-grit is from 265 to 455 feet thick.” More detailed particulars of this forest can be found in a descriptive account of it by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, 12mo., 1850–1858.

RAILWAYS.

The railway communications of Gloucestershire are supplied principally by branches of the Great Western and Midland Lines, or by companies working in connection with them. These are—

A. The Gloucester and South Wales section of the Great Western Railway, which commences at Swindon, enters Gloucestershire just beyond Kemble, pierces the Cotswold range by the Sapperton Tunnel, and passes down the Chalford valley to Gloucester, and on to South Wales down the right bank of the Severn, and skirting the Forest of Dean to Chepstow. This line has the following subordinate branches:

1. From Kemble to Cirencester and Tetbury.
2. From Gloucester to Cheltenham.
3. From Gloucester to Ross, Hereford, and the North, connecting Gloucester with Hereford and the picturesque scenery of the Wye.
4. From Lydney Junction, through the Forest of Dean, to Lydbrook Junct., where it meets the Ross and Monmouth Railway.
5. From Portskewet, near Chepstow, by Tintern to Monmouth, and by the Severn Tunnel to Bristol. The Great Western Rly. from Gloucester is connected with the Severn and Wye Rly. by a great *Viaduct* over the Severn at Sharpness.

A cross line between Monmouth and Ross, passing through Lydbrook Junction, connects the northern extremities of these three last-mentioned railways.

On the eastern side of the county—

B. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western Railway runs from Oxford Station by Chipping Norton Junction and Moreton-in-Marsh to Worcester.

From this line there are branches—

1. From Oxford to Fairford.
2. From Chipping Norton Junction, *viâ* Bourton-on-the-Water, to Cheltenham.
3. From Honeybourne Station through the Long Marston district to Stratford-on-Avon.

C. The Midland Railway connecting Derby with Bristol enters Gloucester near Ashchurch, and places Gloucester in direct communication with Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, and Worcester.

The Gloucestershire branches of the Midland Railway are as follows :

1. From Ashchurch Stat. to Tewkesbury and Malvern.
2. From Ashchurch to Evesham.
3. Stonehouse Stat. to Nailsworth.
4. Frocester Stat. to Dursley.
5. Berkeley Road Stat. to Berkeley, crossing the Severn by *Sharpness Great Bridge* to Lydney Junction, and so through the Forest of Dean to Lydbrook (by G. W. Rly. branch No. 4 above-mentioned).
6. Yate Stat. to Thornbury.
7. Mangotsfield Stat. to Bath.

D. The Midland and South-Western Junction Railway runs from the Midland Station at Cheltenham through Cirencester, Cricklade, and Swindon to Marlborough and Andover. It affords a through route from the Midlands by certain trains to Southampton, leaving the Midland Railway at Cheltenham, and connecting with the South-Western Railway at Andover.

Besides the above from Bristol, lines in connection with the G. W. Rly. run to Avonmouth Docks, &c.; and to New Passage Pier on the Severn, from whence Portskewet Junction on the opposite bank near Chepstow is reached by steamer (see Rte. 10).

The water navigation of the county, in addition to conveyances by the river, is effected by the Gloucester and Berkeley, the Thames and Severn, and Gloucester and Ledbury Canals.

RIVERS—THE BORE IN THE SEVERN.

The navigable rivers of this county are the Severn—"which runneth through the county, entering it as a river, increasing in it to an estuary, and becoming little lesse than a sea before it departs from it."—*Fuller*. On either side of its estuary are "a number of creeks" capable of holding vessels to load and unload, known by the name of "pills"—a term supposed to be an Anglicised form of the British "*pull*."

The source of this important river is a little pool about 20 inches long, 6 wide, and about 3 deep, on the eastern side of Plinlimmon. The pool is covered with small stones, from between which the water gushes up. It bears the title of the Hafren river in the wild district through which it commences its course, and does not acquire the name of Severn until it approaches Newtown. It flows through Montgomery-

shire, almost encircles Shrewsbury, passes Coalbrookdale, Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Stourport, Worcester, and enters Gloucestershire near Tewkesbury. About a mile above Gloucester it divides into two channels, forming the isle of Alney, which reunite below the city. After passing Newnham it continues to expand itself until it assumes the name of the Bristol Channel and flows into the Atlantic.

At the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the tide-head, provincially called the *Bore*, and anciently the *hygre*, is very destructive in this part of the river. Spring-tides in the Bristol Channel in certain states of wind rise from 40 to 50 ft., and the pressure of the great Atlantic from behind, drive the tide into the funnel-shaped channel of the Severn in a wall-like vertical wave 6 to 8 ft. high. The shores on either side are overflowed to a considerable distance, so that in 1883 the working pits of the Severn tunnel were deluged with water, and operations stopped.

“The great tidal wave coming from the Atlantic is narrowed by the local conditions of the Bristol Channel. From the decrease in the width and depth of the channel, which may be said to be funnel-shaped, the weight of the Atlantic behind pushes the tide forward, the elevation of water is increased, and the bore thus just formed, runs up the river. If the wind blows in the same direction with the tide the size of the wave is much increased.”—*Sir H. De la Beche*.

“The bore is occasioned by the force with which the first of the flood tide meets the descent of the shallow low water in the opposite direction. In place of swelling the surface quietly and gradually, as in most other rivers, the entrance of the tide is instantaneous, as if a thousand sluices were opened upon a quiet surface of shallow water, or like heavy breakers in the sea over a shallow shore. The level of the ‘head’ appears to be on the average from 2 to 3 ft. higher than the low still water immediately in front of it; but it varies very much with the depth of water, decreasing as the depth increases, and it presents an almost vertical, unbroken, foaming surface. The same phenomenon is seen in the Great Ouse, where it is called the ‘eager,’ and in some other rivers, but in none in this country is it so strong as in the Severn. Its velocity varies from 4 to 10 m. per hour.”—*Walker’s Rep.* 7. The bore in its greatest fury occurs in that part of the Severn which lies between Westbury and Awre on the W., and Frampton and Framilode on the E.

“In Sabrin’s sovereigne armes, with whose tumultuous waves,
Shut up in narrower bounds, the higre wildly raves,
And frights the stragling flocks the neighbouring shores to flie
A farre, as from the maine it comes with hideous cry;
And on the angry front the curled foame doth bring
The billowes gainst the banks when fiercely it does fling;
Hurles up the slimie Ooze, and makes the scalie brood
Leape madding to the land affrighted from the flood;
Oretunes the toyling barge, whose steresman doth not lanch,
And thrusts the furrowing leake into her ireful panch.”

Polyolbion, 101.

The bores occur more or less at every spring-tide. The highest bores are what they call the "Palm Tides" in the month of March. The wave attains its greatest height just below Gloucester, and the best place to see it is on the banks near Elmore. The barges which navigate the Severn find the bore very useful in assisting them in making their upward passage, and a barge has run up with the bore from the mouth of the Bristol river nearly to Gloucester. The barges at anchor are careful to have their anchor-tackle right when the bore is expected, and although the bore can be heard coming from a great distance, the bargemen give notice of its proximity by shouting "Flood, ho!" This watchword is passed up the river as occasion serves. In going down the river the barges frequently "miss stays" and get aground on the sands, and are left high and dry by the receding waters. As they are flat-bottomed boats, they do not sink into it as a keeled vessel would; sometimes, however, they are apt to "sulk" and sink so deeply into the sand, that when the tide rises they do not "lift" to it, and the waves go over them. When this is likely to occur, the men ram in straw between the barge and the sand so as to allow the water to percolate into it, and so assist her in lifting when the rise of water takes place.

Mr. Frank Buckland's description of this extraordinary phenomenon is:—"In a few minutes I saw a curved white line stretched right across the channel coming round the corner of the river. With a fearful velocity this white line advanced steadily up the river, and as it neared us I saw that it consisted of a wave about three feet high, curling over with foam at its summit, and forming a distinct wall, reminding me of the pictures that we see of the wall of water forced back when the Israelites made their miraculous passage of the Red Sea. This, then, was 'the bore.' A truly grand, and almost awful object it is—its rush might almost be taken as an emblem of velocity, combined with weight and power. The roar that it made was like nothing I ever before heard, and never before did I understand the meaning of the expression 'the voice of many waters.' Behind the first wave-wall came a second, then a third, and then the full body of the tide boiled like a caldron. Behind this again swept a broad sheet of water—the main army of the flood in rear of the advance guard. The bore rushed past the place where I was watching with the velocity of an express train going through a station, and in a few minutes the whole appearance of the river was altered; not an inch of sand could be seen anywhere, but instead a vast expanse of water reaching from one side to the other. At Newnham the banks of the river are said to be a mile apart. When I was in the boat, the river was represented by a channel about the breadth of Regent Street, and nowhere deeper than six feet. Five minutes after the bore had passed this place the whole of the channel was 'full-up' from side to side. I thought of the poor fishermen that I had seen but lately standing in the bed of the river; I thought of the men hunting the salmon on the sands, and of the boys bathing. If they had forgotten, or not known, that the bore was coming, nothing

could have saved them from a sudden and fearful death. I must therefore entreat all our friends who happen to be in this district for their holidays to be exceedingly careful to inquire into the times and seasons when this bore rushes up the river, and never to go on the Severn sands without a guide. The bore, I was informed, was very small." On another occasion of his witnessing the bore, Mr. Frank Buckland ascertained that the sudden rise of the water was between 11 and 12 feet.

The salmon of the Severn continues to command a high price in the market. "It is a dainty and wholesome fish, and a double riddle in Nature; first, for its invisible feeding, no man alive having ever found any meat in the maw thereof. Secondly, for its strange leaping, so that some will have them turned 'salmons, *à saliendo*.' Being both bow and arrow it will shoot itself out of the water an incredible height and length."—*Fuller*.

The other rivers which flow in or around the county are the Avon (of Warwickshire), the Lower Avon, Froome, Churn, Colne, Lech, Windrush, Wye, and Thames.

The origin of the Thames has with an excusable rivalry been claimed for many of the small rivers whose waters help to increase its importance:—

"From various springs divided waters glide,
In diff'rent colours roll a diff'rent tide,
Murmur along their crooked banks awhile,
At once they murmur, and enrich the isle,
Awhile distinct through many channels run,
But meet at last and sweetly flow in ONE;
There joy to lose their long-distinguished names,
And make one glorious and immortal THAMES."—*Knapp*.

ABBEYS.

The wealth of its abbeys, and the number of large parochial churches, give rise probably to the adage recorded by *Fuller*, "As sure as God's in Gloucestershire."

These abbeys were—Gloucester, Llanthony, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Hayles, Flaxley, Kingswood, Winchcomb, Bristol. The churches most deserving of attention are—Almondsbury, Berkeley, Bibury, Bisley, Buckland, Campden, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Cleeve, Deerhurst, Dyrham, Elkstone, Fairford, Gloucester, Henbury, Highnam, Kemerton, Lechlade, Leonard Stanley, Marshfield, Minchinhampton, Naunton, Newland, Northleach, Ozleworth, Painswick, Pucklechurch, Rendcomb, Redcliffe, Rodmarton, St. Briavels, Stow, Sudeley, Slimbridge, St. Augustine's, Tewkesbury, Thornbury, Toddington, Tidenham, Winchcomb, Wootten-under-Edge.

Its Priors subordinate to foreign monasteries were Beckford, Brimpsfield, Deerhurst, Horseley, Minchinhampton, and Newent.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Among the principal objects of interest are—

- BERKELEY STAT.:**—Berkeley Castle, Stinchcomb Hill—Uley-Bury Camp—Stancombe Park—Wanswell Court—Sharpness Point—Great Railway Bridge and Ship Canal.
- BRISTOL STAT.:**—Cathedral—Redcliffe Church—Mayor's Chapel—Parish Churches—Zoological Gardens—Academy of Fine Arts—Bristol Library and Institution—Blind Asylum—Victoria Rooms—Brandon Hill—Docks—Clifton Suspension Bridge—St. Vincent Rocks—Gorge of the Avon—Clifton College—Cook's Folly—Redland College—Blaise Castle—Henbury Cottages—King's Weston—Penpole Point—Colston School—Stoke House—Muller's Asylum—Knole Park—Tockington Pavements—Elberton Camp—Aust Bone-bed—New Passage—Weston-super-Mare.
- CHARFIELD STAT.:**—Tortworth New Court—Bloodyacre, Roman Villa and Pottery, Lower Silurian Fossils, Church, Old Chestnut—Wootton-under-edge—Alderley—Coaley (Roman and fossil remains)—Ozleworth—Boxwell—Hawkesbury Pillar—Nibley Knoll—Cromhall.
- CHELTENHAM:**—Spas—College—Stowell Park—Roman Villa—Charlton Kings New Church—Birdlip Hill—Cranham Woods—Piffs Elm—Leckhampton Hill—Seven Wells—Coberley Church—Pegglesworth—Cowley Manor—Prestbury—Southam—Cleeve Cloud Hill—Sudeley Castle—Toddington Park.
- CHIPPING CAMPDEN:**—The Church—Ebrington—Mickleton—Mein Hill—Broadway—Village and Tower.
- CIRENCESER:**—Museum—Querns—Bull Ring—Agricultural College—Sapperton Church—Daneway Tunnel—Ten Rides—Cathedral Pirs—Market Cross—Pimbury Park—Thames Head Springs—Trewsbury Camp—Rendcomb—Calmsden Cross—South Cerney—Banbury Camp—Quenington Church—Edgeworth—Miserden (monuments)—Rodmarton—Fairford Church and Painted Glass Window—Kempsford Church—Down Ampney—Dene Camp.
- DURSLEY:**—The Church—Kingscote Church.
- GLOUCESTER:**—Cathedral—Docks—Tolsey (portraits)—St. Mary de Crypt—Llanthony Abbey—Hempstead—Robin's Wood Hill—Highnam Church and Pinetum—Stonebench—Elmore—Stone Bench—Hardwicke Reformatory—Birdlip Hill—Witcombe Villa—Churchdown—Barber's Bridge Obelisk.
- MORETON-IN-MARSH:**—Todenham Manor—Seizincote—Bourton-on-Hill—Batsford—Northwick Park—Eatington Park—Little Compton Manor House—Fourshire Stone.
- NEWNHAM:**—The Forest of Dean—Speech House—Flaxley Abbey—Staunton—Buckstone—Lydney Park—The Scowles—Westbury Cliff.

HANDBOOK

FOR

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ROUTES.

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ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO GLOUCESTER—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—BY SWINDON, [CRICKLADE], [MALMESBURY], STROUD, AND STONEHOUSE.

Most of the fast trains on the G. W. Rly. on their way to Gloucester and S. Wales run through without any intermediate stoppage, to

SWINDON JUNCT. STAT., 77 m. W. of Paddington, 270 ft. higher than that terminus, and 292 ft. higher than the Stat. at Bristol. Every train is detained at Swindon for ten minutes, under a contract with the contractors for the line, to enable travellers to procure refreshments.

The Stat. stands in a town of railway creation known as **New Swindon** (Pop. 17,769), which is inhabited almost exclusively by people in the employ of the Great Western Company. The area of the company's works includes some 106 acres, the buildings alone occupying 28 acres. The works are divided into 3 departments: the *Locomotive Factories*; the *Carriage and Wagon Works*; and the *Rail Mill*. Visitors are permitted to visit the works on Wednesdays after 3 P.M. (For detailed particulars, see *Handbook for Wilts.*)

The **Church**, in the Dec. Eng. style, with a tower surmounted by a spire 140 ft. high, was erected by the company at a cost of 6000*l.* Adjoining are the parsonage and school buildings, erected at a further cost of 1700*l.* Near these is a piece of ground laid out as a park and cricket-field.

The market-town of Old Swindon (Inhab. 4696), "centuries old, looks down from the summit of a hill," a mile distant from the Stat., on the surrounding country, and commands a very extensive view (*Inn*: Goddard Arms). The **Lawn** (Amb. Goddard, Esq.), a mansion in the Italian style.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. on the flank of the Marlborough Downs, **Burderop Park** (T. C. P. Calley, Esq.).

At Swindon, the Gloucester, Hereford, and South Wales sections of the Great Western branch off from the main line to Bristol; but, as these are distinct services, it is seldom necessary for the traveller to change carriages here for Gloucester.

The Gloucester line runs nearly parallel with the North Wilts Canal, for some distance skirting the once extensive forest of Bradon, which covered a large portion of N. Wiltshire.

4 m. **PURTON STAT.** Anne Hyde, mother of Queen Anne, was born in a house still standing, where her father, Mr. Henry Hyde, resided.

The **Church**, chiefly Perp., with a few Dec. windows, has a handsome central tower surmounted by a spire, and a second tower at its W. end, with open parapet and pinnacles. It was thoroughly restored in 1872; and contains memorials to the ancestors of Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, and projector of the *Nautical Almanac*, first published in 1767, who was buried here in 1811.

There are mineral springs $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to Cricklade, of bromo-iodated water, which being recommended for their medicinal properties, an attempt has been made to raise this village to the dignity of a watering-place, under the designation of **Purton Spa**.

[1½ m. S.W. **Ringsbury**, a quadrangular Roman camp, originally a British camp.

3 m. **Lydiard Tregoze Park** (Viscount Bolingbroke), a plain stone mansion in a park well wooded with old oaks, from the reign of Henry VII., the seat of St. John family. The **Church** will well repay a visit, the windows of the chancel containing devices of the family in stained glass: among these is an *olive-tree*, from the bough of which hang the shields of the heiresses through whom the estates came to the St. Johns. There are gorgeous monuments, one enclosed within folding doors, painted with life-size figures and the family pedigree. Under a Corinthian canopy are the kneeling figures of Nicholas and Elizabeth St. John, 1589.

4 m. **Midghall Farm**, an old moated house, once the Grange of Stanley Abbey.

5 m. by road is **Wootton Bassett Stat.** (*Inn*: Royal Oak).

4½ m. rt. ♂ **Cricklade**, an ancient borough town of 1600 Inhab., on the Ermine Street and the Isis, was a position of importance in very remote days, being one of the principal places of transit between Wessex and Mercia; and its name in Anglo-Saxon days of "Crecco-gelad" or "creg-lad" is derived from the British "*cerrig*" a stone, and "*lad*" a ford. It was plundered by the Danes in A.D. 905 and in A.D. 1016. The privilege of electing two representatives was granted by Edward II. to its inhabitants, but owing to the misconduct of the electors, this right was extended in 1782 to the 43,552 inhabitants of an extensive surrounding district, including Swindon. The cruciform **Church of St. Sampson** has a pinnaced central tower, the lantern of which is in-

ternally decorated with armorial shields, and contains a curious clock. In the Ch.-yard is the stone shaft of a cross on steps; it is ornamented with quatrefoils on the base, and has niches with canopies at the top, one apparently decorated with statues. This cross formerly stood in the principal street. The small **Church of St. Mary's** has a semicircular Norm. arch of good character between the chancel and nave. A sculptured cross in the Ch.-yd. contains the crucifixion in alto-relievo, with other figures.

From Purton Stat. 4½ m. is **South Cerney**, and 7 m. **Down Ampney**; places which can be more conveniently reached from Cirencester, where post-horses can always be obtained, or from the Cirencester Station of the Midland and S.W. Junction Rly.]

8 m. ♂ **MINETY STAT.** This parish is situate in two counties, having within its limits some outlying acres of Gloucestershire islanded by Wilts: one of these Gloucestershire islands containing again a smaller island of Wiltshire within itself. In the N. aisle of the E. Eng. Ch. is a quadrangular mural brass of a man in armour, for Nicholas Poulett (d. 1620), his wife and four daughters, and a tablet for Charles Pleydell, Esq. (d. 1704). William Penn, father of Sir Wm. Penn, M.P., was buried here in 1591. He was a keeper in the forest of Bradon.

[a. 5 m. **Charlton Park** (Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire). This mansion has been erected at different periods. The oldest portion in the reign of James I.; the W. front in the succeeding reign, from a design of Inigo Jones; and the E. front in 1773. The picture gallery, a spacious and handsome room, contains a large collection of interesting paintings, a few of which, including

the famous *La Vierge aux Rochers*, by *Leon da Vinci*, have been transferred to the National Gallery.

b. 7 m. **‡ Malmesbury.** Inhab. 3000. Of its abbey, one of splendid monastic grandeur, founded in the 7th century for Benedictine monks, the domestic and residential buildings have been either destroyed, built over, or converted into dwellings; and the nave of its Church, a noble ruin, alone remains. Its external elevation is very imposing, from the great height of its clere-story, the windows of which have been altered from the original round arch to the pointed style,—and its series of pinnacles of fine 14th century work. The most attractive feature of the Ch. is the S. porch, “of surpassing richness, the profusion of ornament work exceeding that of any other part of the building.”—*Rickman*. The first two rows of the foliated ornaments represent subjects from the Old Testament, and the outside row from the New Testament, each one being enclosed in an ornamental ring. Over the arch of the inner door is a carved representation of Christ in Majesty. The sides of the porch are also ornamented with carved figures in *alto-relievo*. This building is a very early example of Transition Norm. work. More detailed description will be found in the *Handbook for Wilts*. A Cross in the market-place, erected about 1480, “is one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind remaining. Its plan is octagonal, the exterior supporting piers terminating in pinnacles, and the central shaft being continued above the roof, forming an ornamental turret, supported by flying buttresses. Leland says, ‘There is a right faire and costely peace of worke for poor market folks to stand dry when rayne cummeth: the men of the towne made this peace of worke in homi-

num memoria.’” The remains of the hospital of St. John at the lower end of the town exhibit a very handsome arch.

1 m. S. of Malmesbury, *Cole Park* (Audley Lovell, Esq.). In the library of this mansion is an illuminated Bible in 4 vols. of good 14th century work.]

13 m. **KEMBLE JUNCT. STAT.** is reached after passing a tunnel 500 yards in length.

[Passengers for *Cirencester* change trains at Kemble Stat., and take the branch line of 4 m. to that town. (See Rte. 2.)]

Kemble House (Michael Bidulph, Esq., M.P.), a picturesque mansion of the 16th centy., once the residence of the Coxe family. The Ch. is Norm. with Perp. additions and insertions. Its graceful spire, rising from a clump of stately elms, has on many occasions being injured by lightning.

A branch line of the G. W. Rly. was opened in 1893 from this Stat. to Tetbury (see p. 104): about 8 trains run each way daily, stopping at Culkerton Stat.

2 m. S. of Kemble Stat. **Oaksey**, once a royal park, and described by Aubrey as “admirably well wooded, with the best oaks in the country.”

Continuing our journey by the G. W. Rly. from *Kemble Junct.*

1 m. the line crosses the Roman *Acman Street*, and immediately after passing it skirts **Trewsbury Mead**, one of the recognised sources of the Thames. Behind this meadow in a plantation stands **Trewsbury House** (Albemarle Cator, Esq.), on the site of an old camp of the same name.

2 m. on an eminence to the rt. the Church of **Coates**, restored

in 1860. Its Anglo-Norm. aisle was evidently the ancient Church. The tower, 25 yards in height, and the nave were built in the 14th century, by John Wyatt, then rector. The fact is perpetuated by inscriptions yet legible on the tower and chancel window. Thomas Master, a well-known writer, who assisted Lord Herbert of Cherbury in obtaining materials for the Life of Henry VIII., was rector of this parish temp. Charles I., and died at Oxford in 1643. **Manor House** (F. R. H. S. Sutton, Esq.).

The G. W. Rly., after passing Coates, and about 3 miles beyond Kemble Stat., is carried through the Cotswold range into the Stroudwater Valley by a *Tunnel* 1 m. in length, and on an incline of 1 in 75 ft., piercing the end of the oolite range at the summit level of the line. In 1844 the labourers employed in digging at its entrance found a human skeleton embedded in 15 inches of earth, and by its side 70 Roman coins of the Emperors Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Quintillus, Carausius, Allectus, and of the Empress Salonina.

On emerging from the tunnel the line is carried on a rapid descent along the side of a steep valley, thickly timbered, whose tints in autumn have procured for it the name of the **Golden Valley**, and through a succession of picturesque views in a distance of 10 m., during which the line follows the foldings of the valley, overlooking the cloth-mills on the river Froome; and near Stonehouse the mountain ranges of Monmouthshire and the Malverns are added to the scene. In Chalford Bottom the first clothing-mill is said by Atkyns to have been erected; and at St. Mary's mill Friar Bacon is traditionally said to have been born, and a room is shown as his study, but the authority for this is most doubtful. Copious springs

of water burst from the limestone rock below Chalford, and flow into the river Froome.

99½ m. **BRIMSCOMBE STAT.** A succession of factories will be noticed in the valley through which the river flows; indeed, this stream, from the rapidity of its current and the quality of the water, is considered to have mainly contributed to establish the reputation of the broad-cloth manufacture of the district. On the rt. bank is what is known in Yorkshire as a "*tenterfield*," for hanging out the cloth to dry on frames attached to "*tenterhooks*."

When the broad-cloth manufacture at Chalford began to decline, in consequence of the hand-loom weavers striking against the introduction of machinery, one of the mills was hired by strangers from Birmingham, and fitted up with turning-machinery for the manufacture of bone buttons, knife-handles, and other similar articles; and eventually the firm directed their attention to the production of umbrella, parasol, and walking-sticks, for which the large quantity of beech-timber growing in the neighbourhood furnished suitable material.

At **Dangerfield's Mill**, walking-sticks are manufactured both from large timber of 6 ft. girth, and from small underwood. The timber which is chiefly beech, is first sawn into battens of about 3 ft. in length and as many inches in width; and from each of these battens are afterwards cut two square sticks with square heads in opposite directions, so that the middle portion is waste wood. The corners of each stick are afterwards rounded off by a planing process called "*trapping*," and the square head is reduced by a small saw to form a convenient handle. Many sticks are supplied with bone and horn handles, which are fastened on with glue.

There are several factories in this borough engaged in the manufacture of sticks, but Dangerfield's at Chal-ford is the principal one, though this industry has suffered greatly of late years from foreign, chiefly Japanese, competition. The goods which are turned out by these factories are sent to the stick and umbrella purveyors of London, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, and a few other large towns, for redistribution: foreign wood is but little used in these factories.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. **Bussage House of Mercy**, a reformatory establishment for girls.

3 m. 1. \S **Minchinhampton**. A town, placed on a gradual declivity facing the S.E., consisting of 4 streets at right angles, though irregularly built, near the point where two of the principal thoroughfares of the county once existed. The inhabitants of the district (4800) are principally engaged in the cloth trade, the mills being worked by the numerous brooks in the locality. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Countess Goda held Hampton. After the Conquest it was given to the nuns of Caen, hence its additional name from *Monachyn*, a nun. On the suppression of alien monasteries, in the reign of Henry V., it passed to the Nunnery of Syon, in Middlesex. Henry VIII. compelled Lord Windsor to accept this manor in lieu of Stanwell, which the king took forcible possession of. From the Windsors it passed to Mr. Sheppard, an eminent clothier, who, circ. 1770, erected the mansion at Gatcombe, a spot of great beauty S.E. The manor and seat now belong to H. G. Ricardo, Esq., by whose grandfather, David Ricardo, M.P., a celebrated writer on political economy, they were purchased in 1814.

The Church is a large cruciform

structure, rebuilt in 1842 on the site of the original building erected temp. Henry III. The S. transept, rebuilt with a stone roof in 1382 by Sir Robert de la Mere and Matilda, his wife, whose recumbent effigies are in arcades under an elegant rose window, and the N. transept, are the only portions of the ancient Church except the tower, which rises from the centre of the transepts. It was once surmounted by a spire, which, being blown down in 1602, the tower was rebuilt with an inelegant embattled parapet.

There are numerous memorials in the Church for families of repute in the locality, and some good *Brasses*, and among them, on a brass plate, a Latin inscription to Dr. Bradley, the celebrated astronomer, who was interred here A.D. 1762. The *Lammas* (C. R. Baynes, Esq.). *Longfords* (A. T. Playne, Esq.).

Minchinhampton Common, 660 ft. above the sea-level, is one of the most elevated plateaus of the Cotswold, and from the purity and bracing quality of its air, is a great resort for invalids; it also has one of the most noted *Golf Links* in this part of England.

The "Hut Dwellings" of this common when opened were found to contain fragments of very coarse pottery, some flint, quartz pebbles, and a piece of the old red conglomerate, the latter probably from the Forest of Dean. The pit dwellings or huts, since an active search has been made for them, have been found to be far more numerous than was supposed. There are between 200 and 300 at Minchinhampton, about the same number on Rodborough, and 134 have been counted on Selsley. The pottery found in these huts is of a much ruder character than any found in the tumuli of the district at present. No definite age has been assigned to these peculiar structures.

Amberley (Pop. 1494), on W. side of the town, a large district of about 900 acres given to the poor householders resident in the parish by Dame Alice Hampton in 1556, is the site of a remarkable entrenchment. The great vallum is irregular, with small trenches branching from it. It varies in height, never exceeding 8 ft., composed of rubble stone, cemented and coated with turf; commencing at Littleworth, it extends nearly 3 m. to Woeful Dane Bottom; a smaller enclosure skirting the brow of Nailsworth Hill meets it at the E. extremity. By a transverse vallation near the S.W. an area of 10 acres square is enclosed, a circumstance observable in most Saxon camps. There is a Church and parsonage-house, erected and endowed in 1836 at the sole cost of the late David Ricardo, Esq. The eldest son of Earl Russell takes his title from this village.

Amberley Court (William Davies, Esq.). Among other interesting objects preserved here are portraits carved in ivory of Lord Howard of Effingham, the hero of the Armada, and of Sir M. Frobisher; also a fine silver-mounted vessel of Cologne ware, with date 1581.

The name of Woeful (or Woefield) Dane Bottom (*i.e.* Ulfa Dane) is given to a dip in the hill between Minchinhampton and Gatcombe, and alludes to the fatal overthrow of these invaders, who, under Ulfa, having sailed up the Severn, committed frightful ravages in these parts, and met with a signal overthrow A.D. 918 from the Saxons under Wolfhang. The Saxon Chronicle records, "that the inhabitants of Herefordshire rose in arms, and, being joined by those of Gloucestershire, they fell on the Danes, and after a bloody battle put them to flight, with the loss of one of their leaders."

In a field on l. adjoining the road is a remarkable honeycombed stone, 9 ft. high, 6 ft. at the base, supposed to be erected to commemorate the battle.

Fossil organic remains are found in the limestone deposits of this locality, and rare botanic productions are numerous.

The freestone so well known as *Painswick stone* is chiefly obtained from extensive quarries at *Ball's Green*.

102 m. ‡ **STROUD STAT.**, the centre and principal town of the clothing districts (Pop. 11,519), occupying the side of a steep hill, commanding an extensive prospect over the fertile valleys of the neighbourhood. With 12 other parishes it obtained the privilege of returning 2 M.P.s in 1832, but in 1885 was merged into the Mid-Gloucestershire division of the County. "It is so-called from the Ang.-Saxon word *strood*, which signifies scattered, from the houses lying dispersed."—*Atkyns*.

The Church, rebuilt 1867, except tower and spire, at a cost of 14,000*l.*, in E. Eng. style, consists of a nave (74 ft. long), with its clerestory lights, aisles, transepts, chancel, chancel-aisles, porch, and vestry. The pulpit is of Painswick stone, raised on six columns of black Devonian marble, with a massive central one of red marble, all having capitals richly carved. Between these are three alabaster panels with sculptured figures of St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, in pure white marble. Several windows have been filled with modern stained glass as memorials. In the chancel and chancel aisles to Wm. Stanton, Esq., and his wife; and to Charles Stanton, Esq.; also to Dr. Badcock, a late vicar. In N. transept to John Biddell, Esq. In S. transept to Mrs. Anne Mander. In N. aisle

to Charles Goddard, Esq. In S. aisle to Thomas Hill, Esq. The window over the outer entrance to the tower is called the *Children's Window*, the painted glass being obtained by contributions obtained by children of the town. The subject is appropriately chosen—"Christ blessing little children." There is a richly ornamented iron screen between the tower arch and the nave. The reredos, designed by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, is a memorial to Wm. Stanton, Esq., M.P. for the borough, and his wife. Stroud was once a part of the parish of Bisley, but separated in 1304 by an arrangement between the rectors of Bisley and the inhabitants, "on account of the great peril to souls, from their difficulty in procuring the Sacraments, owing to the distance of the mother church and the badness of the roads; the householders in Stroud agreeing to maintain and repair the fabric of their chapel for all future time."

The **Town-hall**, once the old market-house, was erected in the 15th cent., by John Throckmorton, Esq., of Lypiatt. It is 50 ft. long by 25 ft. 6 in. wide.

The **Free Library**, opened in 1888, is a handsome stone building, presented to the town by the late J. G. Strachan, Esq.

A **School of Science and Art** was erected to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The **Subscription Rooms**, a rectangular building, erected in 1836 from designs of *Basevi*, include a large room for public meetings capable of holding 1000 people. In the upper room is a full-length portrait of J. Watts, Esq., by *Briggs, R.A.*, and a landscape, from a scene taken in Portugal, painted and presented by General Sir Samuel Hawker;

also a portrait of S. S. Dickinson, Esq.: in a lower room is a large painting by *Snyders*—the gift of the first Earl Ducie. There is also a 12-pound carronade, brought from Sebastopol by Col. Hallewell.

There is also a small but very well-managed hospital, which has proved a great public benefit of late years, especially in cases of injury by accidents and other emergencies.

The soil contains a freestone full of bivalve shells; nautili, ammonites, and stalactites are found in its cavities and quarries.

An extensive *Woollen Manufacture*, which employs several thousand hands, has existed here from an early period, and it formerly enjoyed an exclusive trade in the production of scarlet cloth, the waters of the small rivers Frome, Slade, and Painswick water, at whose confluence the town is built, being supposed to have a peculiar property for fixing scarlet and other colours. "Clothing as good as any in England," says Fuller, "for fineness and colour, is wrought in this county, where the clothiers have a double advantage:—First, plenty of the best wooll growing therein on *Cots-wold Hills*, so that, whereas clothiers in some counties fetch their wooll far off with great cost, it is here but the removing it from the *backs* of the *sheep* into their *works-houses*. Secondly, they have the benefit of an excellent water for colouring their cloth, being the sweet rivulet of Stroud, which, arising about Brimpsfield, runneth across the shire into the Severn. Hence it is that this shire hath afforded many wealthy clothiers, whereof some may seem in their loames to have interwoven their own names into cloaths called (*Webb-cloth* and *Clutterbucks*) after the names of the first makers of them, for many years after."

Joseph White, D.D., Professor of Arabic at Oxford, who died 1814, and John Canton, F.R.S., who died

1772, were natives of this borough, and sons of weavers. The former was born at *Whiteshill*, a populous locality, 2 m. N.W., where a Church in the Norm. style, with an embattled tower, was erected in 1841.

[3 m. N.E. of Painswick, a small town of 1630 Inhab. Its earliest name was *Wicke*, but the manor being granted to *Pain Fitz-John*, it obtained its present longer denomination. One of the customs of this manor, that a widow shall enjoy her free bench for life on payment of one penny, was a privilege granted A.D. 1442, by that distinguished soldier, Sir John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, to recompense those natives of Painswick who had been killed in the French wars. It having been represented that 11 married men out of 16 had lost their lives beyond sea, the widows were allowed "to remain with whom they list."

The town is a remarkable one, consisting chiefly of fine houses built of white stone and of excellent architecture; even the cottages are of good design: there are large manufactories for hairpins in the parish.

The Church, a fine building of Perp. style, consists of a nave, 2 aisles, 3 chancels, with a tower and spire at the W. end 174 ft. in height, and containing a celebrated peal of 12 bells. The spire was struck by lightning in a thunder-storm which occurred in June, 1883, when the upper portion was hurled down through the roof of the nave; the tower with its pinnacles also sustaining much damage. The S. aisle is modern, with a portico of the Ionic order. The N. aisle is decorated with battlements and antique gurgoyles, terminated by grotesquely-headed demons. An altar-piece of native freestone was the gift of B. Hyett, M.P., in 1743, and there are monu-

ments of Charles Hyett, M.P. for Gloucester, and constable of its castle, d. 1738; Rev. Robert Strong, vicar during 35 years; Rev. J. Mozely, and for Rev. Geo. Dorwood, d. 1685, with these lines:—

"Strict was his life, his doctrine sound, his
care
More to convert the soul, than please the
ear;
A watchman true, whose peaceful soul
now blest,
Crown'd in a moment with eternal rest."

The churchyard is exceptionally picturesque, having its walks flanked by yew-trees, clipped to one uniform oval shape, of which it is a popular belief that the number has always been 99, and that it is impossible to increase their number; there are now, however, 104, so that the popular superstition is exploded. *Painswick House*, the residence of F. A. Hyett, Esq., is a mansion on the Gloucester road, erected in 1721, with wings, designed by *Basevi*, added in 1828-9, judiciously surrounded by plantations.

The Court House (U. J. Davis, Esq.), S. of Church, is an interesting Tudor house in which Charles I. slept on 9th Aug., 1643, just before his unsuccessful attempt to besiege Gloucester.

There is a fortification with double entrenchments on the top of Painswick Hill (929 ft. high), 1 m. from the town. It is a square camp, enclosing 3 acres of ground, and has some advanced works belonging to it. Roman coins have been occasionally dug up, and about 1730 a sword and heads of spears nearly demolished by rust. A varied prospect is afforded from this eminence, 929 ft. above the Severn. It was one of the *castra exploratoria* of the Romans. These heights were occupied by the Royalist army after the siege of Gloucester, August 1643. A Royal proclamation exists in the city archives, dated at "Our Court at Painswick": it is now in

the possession of W. H. Herbert, Esq., of Paradise House, Painswick.

1 m. **W. Rodborough Church**, rebuilt 1842, contains a tablet to Dr. Stanfield, by whose exertions a regiment raised to promote the Revolution of 1688 was clothed by the manufacturers of this district. Rodborough Hill affords a fine exposure of the zone of the *Ammonites Parkinsoni*. The beds are very fossiliferous, but the shells are seldom extracted entire.]

105 m. **STONEHOUSE STAT.**, a neat though irregularly built village with 2008 Inhab., who are employed in various branches of the cloth manufacture. The water here has certain mineral properties. The Church has a low tower with a peal of 6 bells—it was enlarged in 1746, and rebuilt from the foundations, excepting the tower, in 1855. There is a Stat. on the Bristol and Birmingham Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see Rte. 6), from the G. W. Rly. Stat.

Stonehouse Court, an old Elizabethan mansion (E. R. Salway, Esq.).

[**Railway, Stonehouse to Nailsworth**,

—a branch of the Midland—runs by Ryeford and Dudbridge Stats. to

Woodchester Stat. (Udecestre Domi), a village which has attained historical celebrity from the numerous Roman remains discovered within its limits. A tessellated pavement in the churchyard, 25 ft. in diameter, “is for its size and richness of ornament superior to any found in Britain, and equalled by few in any province of the Roman Empire.”—*Lysons*. It has an inscription on its surface: BONUM EVENTUM COLITE. The materials of which the tesserae are formed are, except the white, the produce of a hard calcareous stone, bearing a

good polish, and resembling the Palombino marble of Italy, found in the Vale of Gloucester. This pavement is ordinarily covered up with the soil, but is periodically opened for inspection, of which due notice is given by advertisement. Foundations of apartments, with pavements of various patterns, and part of a hypocaust, have been uncovered contiguous to the great pavement. In 1795-6 the ground-plot of an extensive building was traced out, conjectured to have been a villa residence of the Roman proprætor, and occasionally of the emperor. The ornaments are those which prevailed in the time of Hadrian (A.D. 117), for whom it may have been erected during his visit to Britain. **Woodchester Park** (Wm. Leigh, Esq.).

The manor, which anciently belonged to the Maltravers and Huntleys, was purchased by Sir Robert Ducie, an eminent London goldsmith, famed for his loyalty and liberality to Charles I. By marriage with the heiress it came to the first Earl Ducie, of whom it was purchased by Wm. Leigh, Esq., who has erected in the village a handsome Ch., to which is attached a religious house for friars of the Dominican order, to which he has been a liberal benefactor. In it candidates for the priesthood undergo a course of study in divinity and philosophy under the superintendence of a Prior. The whole forming a very imposing pile of building, has a small collection of Roman and other historical remains.

The **Priory** (Mrs. Cholmeley). **Atcombe Court** (Gen. Sir E. Stanton, K.C.M.G.).

The parish **Church**, which had an altar-tomb for Sir George and Lady Huntley, also tablets for the Peach family, was pulled down in 1861, and a new edifice has been erected

in another place. Sir O. Paul, who d. 1774, has a memorial in the Ch.-yard.

A nunnery, including an orphanage, was erected in 1850 for nuns of the third order of St. Francis. It contains a Lady Superior and 21 Sisters.

A quantity of gold coin of Edward IV. was found here in 1697.

The clothing manufacture has flourished in this parish from an early date, and the first *napping* mill was erected here by Sir O. Paul, who was honoured by a visit from Frederick Prince of Wales in 1750; and his son, Sir G. O. Paul, was also favoured by a royal visit in July, 1788, thus described by a contemporary writer:—

“The king and royal family made an excursion from Cheltenham through Painswick to Stroud, and on the discharge of a cannon on Rodborough-hill the gentlemen assembled to meet them on Stroud Green. At this place the royal party waited to see some boats passed through the new locks on the canal. They then proceeded to Woodchester, where Sir G. Paul ingeniously contrived to exhibit the whole process of the clothing manufacture from the fleece until made into cloth. The king minutely inspected every branch, and walked through the mills to see the works in progress.”

3 m **Dunkirk House** (Rev. A. Turner), once the property of Lord Windsor; an old manor-house repaired in the last cent., with a stone front, on the side of the hill facing Woodchester Park. Among many interesting relics, is a cup of Oriental porcelain that belonged to Alexander Pope. The grounds contain much fine timber.

4 m. **Nailsworth**, a small town, contains woollen cloth, flock, and pin manufactories, and is connected

with the Bristol and Gloucester Railway by a branch line (see p. 62).

5 m. S. **Horsley**, a village of 1136 Inhab., with Perp. Church. **Manor House** (Maj.-Gen. F. Horsley).]

The *Great Western Rly.*, after Stonehouse, passes by a curve into the Vale of Severn, running side by side with the Midland all the way to Gloucester. The view is extremely pleasing: a succession of meadows, gardens, and orchards, with thickly timbered hedgerows, extend to the distant steep of the oolite range, which is in its turn covered to about half its height with hanging woods of great luxuriance.

Shortly after passing Stonehouse on the l. of the line is seen

Standish Church, Dec. with a fine E. window and graceful spire; a house adjoining the Ch.-yard is of the 14th cent., though much altered. It was an almonry of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. On the summit of the hill is a remarkable camp on a bold promontory called **Broadridge Green** (715 ft.), enclosed by a transverse vallation of 50 ft. deep, and containing 15 acres, not apparently a work of contemporaneous construction. The first division of it is made by a single entrenchment 15 ft. high and 900 yds. long, its sides being nearly parallel yet not straight. It is conjectured to be of British formation, subsequently occupied by the Romans and deepened in the Civil Wars: the view from the bank is very extensive. An earthen pot, containing nearly 2000 small brass Roman coins, ranging from A.D. 292 to 392, was ploughed up near its eastern entrance, and was subsequently presented by the Lord of the Manor, the late J. D. Niblett, Esq., to the Gloucester Museum, where it may still be seen.

106½ m. on the l. is the elegant spire of **Haresfield**, with **Haresfield Court** (R. I. Tidswell, Esq.) standing close by, a picturesque object in the scene, which has been much restored by its present owner. The **Church**, which has a double chancel, contains the effigies of one of the De Bohuns (a Crusader) and his wives, and other monumental records.

The Midland line has a small Stat. here.

1 m. on rt. the Rly. passes Robin's Wood Hill, 652 ft.—an outlier of the Cotswold range, of conical form, rising out of the vale, from whence Gloucester was formerly supplied with water. Walpole describes it as "lofty enough for an Alp, yet a mountain of turf to the top, having wood scattered over it, springs that long to be cascades, and from the summit it beats the view at Hagley, having Gloucester at its foot, and the Severn widening in the horizon."

At its base is **Matson House** (the Hon. Maria Rice), the paternal seat of the witty Geo. A. Selwŷn, M.P. for Gloucester 1754–80, now of Hon. R. Marshand Townshend. It was erected temp. Eliz. by Sir A. Wilmoughby, from whom it was purchased by the Selwyns. Charles I. and his two sons made this house their headquarters in 1643, during the siege of Gloucester, and a window still retains notches cut by the two princes during their sojourn. In 1788 Geo. III. and royal family visited the mansion and ascended the hill. The **Church**, which contains monuments of the Selwyns, was originally built in 1730, underwent renovations in 1872, and was entirely rebuilt in 1894.

114¾ m. **GLoucester JUNCT.**
STAT.—shared jointly by the Great Western and Midland Railways, the trains starting from different platforms—is the county town, Pop.

39,444, returning one M.P. This city takes its origin and name from the British town Cair-Glou, near which, at *Kingsholm*, the Romans formed a camp, called Glevum, to keep the Silures in subjection. The ground-plan of the Roman town is preserved in the present straight streets, running N., S., E., and W., and crossing in the centre.

History.

Under Aulus Plautius it became a place of military and commercial importance; hence the coins and other interesting vestiges of Roman occupation disinterred at various times, and preserved in the cabinets of local collectors.

Under the Saxons it was part of the kingdom of Mercia, and called *Gleawanceastre*; and, according to Bede, was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the island. In A.D. 679 Wolphere, first Christian king of Mercia, founded a monastery, which, in A.D. 681, Ethelred, brother of Wolphere, caused to be built in honour of St. Peter. In the 9th cent. Gloucester was occupied by the Danes; in 896 Alfred held a Wittena-Gemot; Athelstan died here in 940; and Elgiva was cruelly put to death within its walls.

The city was the scene of several ruinous conflicts between the Danes and Saxons, before the division of the kingdom between Canute and Edmund Ironside. Edward the Confessor was a frequent resident. William I. and II. kept their Christmas frequently with great splendour in the Abbey; and in 1093 Malcolm, king of Scotland, was the guest of the former monarch, to settle the details of a treaty. Henry I. acquired from his visits that passion for lampreys "*quæ semper ei nocbant et semper eas amabat*," which caused his death from a fatal surfeit of them. The cause of the Empress

Maud was warmly espoused by the citizens, and when she escaped from Winchester Castle she fled to her stronghold here. Henry II. summoned a great council to this city in 1175. King John was a constant visitor, and enjoyed the field sports of the forest from his castles of Gloucester and St. Briavels. Henry III. was, in consequence of the war with the Barons, crowned in the Abbey at the age of ten; and King John's crown, having been lost when crossing the well-stream from Lynn to Lincolnshire, a plain chaplet of gold was used on this occasion, and the *Regalia* being at Westminster, that part of a regal coronation was dispensed with. This monarch, who is represented to have "loved Gloucester better than London," was a forced resident here when the prisoner of Simon de Montfort. Parliaments were held by Edward I., Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., and some of the statutes passed are still in force, and known as the "Statutes of Gloucester." The remains of Edward II. were interred in the Cathedral in 1327. The order to Brackenbury for the murder of the princes in the Tower was sent by Richard III. when visiting Gloucester, to which city he granted a charter. Henry VII. experienced a most encouraging reception from the citizens when *en route* to Bosworth Field, 1485. Henry VIII. and James I. were received on their progresses; the latter lodged at the Deanery and touched for the evil in 1605. At a very early period of the civil wars the citizens, who were much disaffected owing to the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber and of Archbishop Laud, who had made himself an object of their dislike when resident here as dean, declared for the Parliament, and their hostility operated fatally to the royal cause. On Aug. 10, 1643, the king, with an army of 8000 horse and foot, encamped at the foot of Robin's Wood

Hill, and summoned the city to surrender under the promise of a general amnesty, to which a refusal was sent by Governor Massie and the magistrates, who ordered the suburbs to be destroyed, on the principle that "a city without skirts left nothing for the enemy to sit upon." A regular siege then commenced, for which cannon were brought from Oxford, and the city was invested on all sides. The inhabitants were reduced to the greatest extremities, when they were relieved and the siege raised, Sept. 5, by the military tactics of Lord Essex, who fought his way from London with 10,000 men through continuous opposition. The walls and some of the gates were razed at the Restoration by order of Charles II.: although the citizens sent early congratulations on his safe return; "lauded his singular patience in his long and disconsolate exile; implored pardon, and cheerfully yielded up the fee-farm rents due to the crown, which they had been forced to purchase by the threatening violence of the times."—*State Papers*. In 1798 George III. and the Royal Family, when residing at Cheltenham, gratified the citizens by several visits. In 1807 George IV. was entertained by the Corporation, and presented with the freedom of the city.

Cathedral.

The chief building and great ornament of the city is the Cathedral, once the Ch. of the Abbey of St. Peter, and called by Gloucester people "*the College*" (Holy Trinity), a Norm. carcase nearly complete, but altered by repairs; within, its length is 420 ft., its height to roof of nave 68 ft. It was begun upon the destruction by fire of an earlier Ch., circ. 1088, by Abbot Serlo, and of his time are the crypt, choir, and central nave; and it was finished circ. 1100. It underwent careful

restoration under the skilful hands of the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.*

The Ch. consists of a S. porch ; nave, and aisles ; choir with aisles continued round the altar ; a cross Lady Chapel on the E. ; two apsidal chapels branching off from N.E. and S.E. ends of the choir aisles ; and two chapels at E. side of the transept.

The elegant Perp. S. porch (1422–27), with roof of fan-tracery, has been completely restored—almost reproduced—so mutilated and defaced was every detail. Sculptured figures have been inserted in many of the niches with which it is covered.

The nave is majestic Norm., its massive circular piers, 14 in number, and measuring in circumference 21 ft. 4 in. (1089–1100), the two piers nearest the W. end are of Perp. style and date. Many of the Norm. windows of the nave, aisles, and clerestory contain Perp. tracery.

The vaulting of the nave, E. Eng. 1242, especially of the S. aisle, is an unequalled specimen of the style.

The choir (1337–77), 140 ft. by 33, and 84 ft. high, owes its character of beauty to a veil of Perp. tracery thrown over the original Norm. interior. In its recent restoration all its decayed or mutilated stonework has been carefully repaired, and every portion of the work thoroughly cleansed ; whilst the incomparable vaulting of the roof has been embellished by a judicious application of colour by *Messrs. Clayton and Bell*. The floor has been entirely relaid with marble and encaustic tiles.

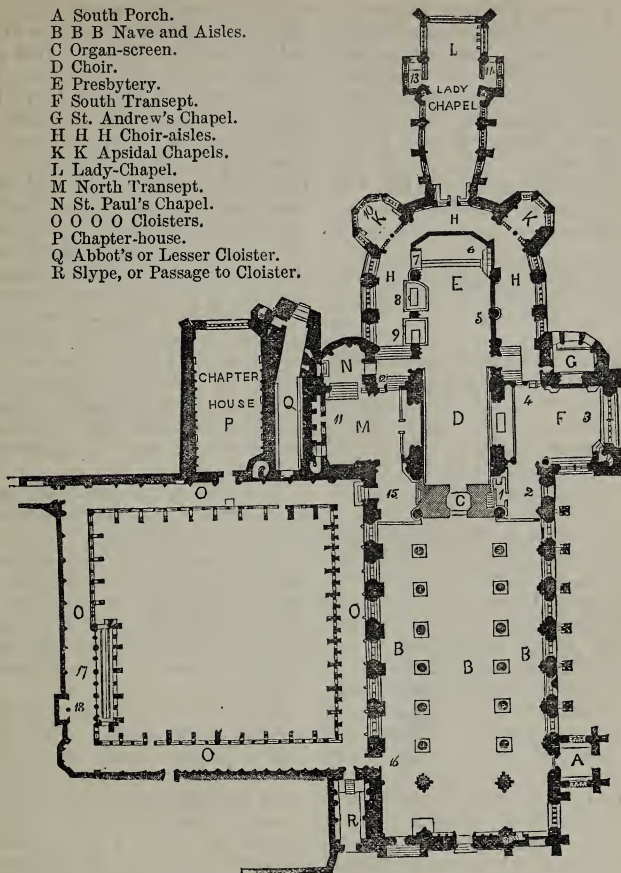
The choir vaulting is one of the richest examples in England ; and although its lines of ornament are thrown out in every direction like those of a spider's web, “the complication is really the effect of perspective, since when reduced to drawing, the lines form a simple

geometrical figure.”—*Willis*. The bosses and interlacing stone ribs have been fully gilt, and are suggestive of decorations on the descending shafts. The magnificent E. window is the second largest in England. Mr. Winston considered that this window and those of the clerestory were erected, between 1345–50 by Thomas, Lord Bradeston, then Governor of Gloucester Castle. It is in all respects thoroughly Dec., though the architecture possesses Perp. features . . . The general design of the figure work is “the Enthronement of the Blessed Virgin.” The original arms in the window were those of warriors connected with Gloucestershire, who served at the battle of Cressy. The full effect no doubt depends not only on the simplicity of the composition, the largeness of its parts, and the breadth of its colouring, but also on the excellence of the material of which the window is composed. The first two tiers of lights from the ground are filled with coloured borders and ornamented white quarries ; a shield of arms in a panel is inserted in each light, and a small ornamented roundel placed at some distance beneath it. The three next tiers of lights throughout the window are filled with figures and canopies, and in the central part and tier likewise ; the spires of this row of canopies running into the tier of lights above. This arrangement, as might be expected, imparts a grand pyramidal character to the whole design. All the tracery lights of the window are filled with ornamented white quarries, and enriched with small roundels of ornament inserted here and there. The glass itself is wonderfully perfect, considering its extreme age. It was much obscured by a black coating of dirt until 1862, when 600*l.* was expended on cleaning and re-leading it ; and at the same time the stonework of this window was repaired by *Messrs. Hardman*, at a cost of 1400*l.*

GROUND PLAN OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

REFERENCES.

- A South Porch.
B B B Nave and Aisles.
C Organ-screen.
D Choir.
E Presbytery.
F South Transept.
G St. Andrew's Chapel.
H H H Choir-aisles.
K K Apsidal Chapels.
L Lady-Chapel.
M North Transept.
N St. Paul's Chapel.
O O O Cloisters.
P Chapter-house.
Q Abbot's or Lesser Cloister.
R Slype, or Passage to Cloister.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 Abbot Seabroke's Chantry. | 10 Effigy of Courthose. |
| 2 Brydges' Effigy. | 11 Reliquary. |
| 3 Monument of Ald. Blackleach. | 12 Stone Lectern. |
| 4 Entrance to Crypt. | 13, 14 Chantries of Abbots Hanley and Farley. |
| 5 Effigy of Abbot Foliot. | 15 Abbot's Door to Cloisters. |
| 6 Sedilia. | 16 Monks' Door. |
| 7 Effigy of Osric. | 17 Lavatory. |
| 8 Monument of Edward II. | 18 Recess for Towels. |
| 9 Abbot Parker's Chantry. | |

Scale of 100 ft. to 1 in.

A passage constructed at the back of this window, 75 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, formerly served as a *Whispering Gallery*. The lowest whisper or the slightest scratch of a pin was distinctly heard from one end to the other, but the effect has been lost since the works carried out during the restoration. The chapel into which it opens was part of the Norman chapel altered on the building of the Lady Chapel, into which it looks. On the walls are these lines—

“Doubt not that God who sits on high
Thy secret prayers can hear,
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.”

The lightness and strength of the flying arches between the tower and choir aisles are wonderful instances of constructive skill. They are not merely ornamental adjuncts, for by them a great portion of the weight of the groining is borne.

The **Norman Crypt**, a most interesting feature of the edifice, founded before A.D. 1085, is entered from the S. transept. It extends under the whole choir with its aisles and chapels. Large quantities of soil have been taken out of these places, and the old floors of the aisles and chapels discovered, composed of a sort of rough concrete. There is a step up in each of the chapels, and the floors rise towards the east end. Divine service was formerly performed here, there being remains of altars, piscinas, &c., of early date, though not so old as the crypt itself.

In the N. choir aisle is the **Monument of King Edward II.**, erected at the cost of Edward III. This tomb became a shrine of pilgrimage, at which costly gifts and enormous sums of money were offered, with which the Ch. was re-edified and enlarged. It is surmounted by a canopy of Dec. tabernacle work, and

is, “for elegance of design and delicacy of sculpture the most perfect specimen of the monumental architecture of our ancestors.” “The effigy is of alabaster, and the king’s features were possibly chiselled from a mask taken after death. The head is very fine, and there is a striking resemblance to those of Edward III. at Westminster and the Black Prince at Canterbury. The arrangement of the hair and beard should be noticed. At the head are angels, and a lion at the feet finely rendered. On the side of the tomb is a shield with an inscription recording the restoration of the monument by Oriel College, of which this king was founder. The capitals of the great piers are painted with the device of Richard II.—the white hart chained and collared. Hence a tradition that the body of the king was drawn by stags from Berkeley.” —*King*.

The sedilia, so ruthlessly mutilated in days gone by, have regained their ancient form and beauty.

The 31 stalls of rich tabernacle-work in oak, with rich projecting canopies, allowed to be among the finest carving in wood now remaining of early date (14th centy. work), have experienced a thorough restoration.

In front of the old screen, which served as a reredos, and which has undergone considerable repair, another reredos, upon the old foundations and after the original pattern, from designs by *Sir G. Scott*, was placed in 1873, a noble and fitting offering from the Freemasons of Gloucestershire.

The pavement, laid at a cost of 1000*l.*, is deservedly admired for beauty of design and detail.

The ancient tile pavement in front of the altar is a good specimen of its kind, and in excellent preservation.

The original 14th centy. glass, which fills the windows on the

northern side of the choir, as well as the later, and if possible, more beautiful window westward of the choir, have been restored in a most thorough and satisfactory manner.

The lectern was the gift of J. C. Dent, Esq. The font at the W. end of the S. aisle was presented by Mr. Gibbs, as a memorial to his father, in 1878. It is a noble and massive piece of work in Norman style, after a design by *Sir Gilbert Scott*.

The S. transept, showing in the flowing lines of its beautiful tracery the passage from Dec. into Perp. Gothic, and the N. transept, of advanced Perp. date, deserve notice, and especially the complicated tracery of the rich vaulting. Beneath the N. window of the N. transept is a very elegant arcade of trefoil-headed E. Eng. arches, which formed a screen to the Reliquary.

The tomb of Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, who died in 1134 in Cardiff Castle, where he had been a prisoner 26 years, is now in one of the side chapels. He had been a benefactor to this monastery, and was interred before the high altar. The monument consists of a high chest (on wheels) of Irish oak, on which is placed his effigy, cross-legged, with a surcoat of mail, and a coronet of oak coloured, one of the oldest specimens in wood. The figure was demolished by the Puritans in 1641, but the pieces were preserved by Sir Humphrey Tracy of Stanway, and replaced at his expense in the Cathedral after the Restoration. Its precise date is unknown.

There are an unusual number of memorial windows filled with modern stained glass by eminent artists. The large Perp. window of 9 lights at W. end of nave is by *Willes* as a memorial of Bishop Monk (d. 1856), inserted at the cost of Canon Murray Browne. The subjects are Scriptural events illustrative of Holy Baptism, and the early life of Christ. There

is a memorial inscription on a brass plate.

In S. aisle, W. window of five lights is in memory of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and his biographer Dr. Baron, erected by subscription. The subjects are our Lord's miracles of healing and raising the dead. The artists were *Clayton and Bell*. S. side (W. to E.): 1st, of 4 lights, in memory of John Elliott, Esq. (d. 1864), Scriptural events of a legal character, by *Hardman*; 2nd, to Miss Evans (d. 1848), subject, works of mercy, by *Bell*; 3rd, Gen. Sir W. G. Davy, K.C.H. (d. 1856), events in the life of Christ, by *Warrington*; 4th, to Sir Wm. B. Guise, Bt. (d. 1834), subject, coronation of Henry III., by *Clayton and Bell*; 5th, to Mrs. Evans (d. 1837), subject, the True Vine, by *Bell, of Bristol*; 6th, Mrs. Ellis (d. 1857), death and funeral of Edward II., by *Clayton and Bell*; 7th, to J. N. Balme, Esq. (d. 1857), subject, the Crucifixion, and the delivery and rendering of the Talents, by *Warrington*.

In N. aisle, W. window, four lights to Wm. V. Ellis, Esq. (d. 1865, æt. 89), subject, events in the life of King Lucius, by *Hardman*. It is an excellent specimen of the Perp. style of the 15th cent., and is divided into 3 lights.

N. side, 2nd window, Mrs. Price (d. 1860), subject, Faith, Hope, Charity, by *Ward and Hughes*; 3rd, various saints, old glass restored by *Hardman*; 4th, to Geo. Wm. Hall, D.D. (d. 1843), subject, Scriptural events in the life of Christ, by *Clayton and Bell*; 5th, old glass restored; 6th, to Bp. Hooper (burned 1555), subject, martyrdoms of St. John, St. Lawrence, and Bp. Hooper, by *Clayton and Bell*; 7th, to Thos. Turner, Esq. (d. 1859), subject, miracles of our Lord, by *Clayton and Bell*; 8th, to Sir H. V. Darell, Bt. (d. 1820), Gen. Sir M. Nightingall, M.P. (d. 1828), and his wife

(d. 1863), subject, our Saviour, St. John, and the Virgin, by *Preedy*; 9th, Col. Sir H. F. C. Darell, Bt. (d. 1853), by *Rogers*. There are fragments of old painted glass in the clerestory windows.

The **Lady Chapel**, "a lovely sanctuary," commenced 1457, completed 1498, the last great work of the monastery, is artistically constructed, so as not to interfere with the E. window. It is divided into four compartments, and has small square-sided chapels of two stories on either side. It is groined and decorated with niches, &c. Its E. window of nine lights, filled with figures of the Virgin and Child, saints, priests, and fragments of other figures, is of the last half of 15th cent. work. Much of the original flooring remains, and many of the tiles have mottoes and inscriptions; some of them were brought from Llanthony Abbey. "The ancient reredos is one of the most gorgeous specimens of decorative painting which remain in this country."—*Sir Gilbert Scott*. On S. side are 3 *sedilia*, with pendent canopies, well finished. In its side chapels, which have groined roofs, is the monument of Bishop Goldsborough (d. 1604), a flat altar-tomb for Thomas Fitzwilliams, Esq. (d. 1579), and a monument with effigy for Mrs. Elizabeth Williams (d. 1622), daughter of Bishop Smith.

In **St. Paul's Chapel**, in the N. transept, the matchless altar-screen was restored at the expense of the Earl of Ellenborough. In the S. transept the old glass of the upper E. windows has been restored by *Hardman*. The large S. window of eight lights in this transept has been filled with memorial glass by the same artist, at the cost of Thomas Marling, Esq.

The exquisitely painted chapel of **St. Andrew**, in N. transept, is an

additional monument of that gentleman's liberality, and of the artistic and decorative skill of the late *Mr. Gambier Parry*, to whose memory the W. window in S. transept was erected in 1889. His fresco paintings on the walls represent incidents in the life of the saint. The glass represents the miracle of feeding the 5000 and the scourging of St. Andrew. A monumental *Brass* by *Hardman*, on the W. wall, represents a lady in a full-sleeved dress and cloak kneeling under a single trefoiled canopy. At the back is a shield with the initials C.A.M. Also this inscription, "To the Glory of God." This chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, was restored by Thomas Marling, Esq., of Norton Court, in affectionate memory of Catherine Anne, his wife, who died Nov. 17, 1863, aged 25 years. The *reredos* contains three large figures of our Saviour between SS. Andrew and Peter, and eight smaller ones.

The Chapel of **St. Philip** has been restored by the family and tenantry of the late Sir Wm. Codrington, Bt., M.P. for the county 1834-69. Stained glass of great merit, by *Clayton and Bell*, has been placed in the windows, at the cost of the Codrington Memorial Committee. In the *triforium* is preserved a curious painting of the Last Judgment, in distemper on a white plaster ground, discovered in 1718 in a state of decay; some portions have perished, and it is feared that the whole will become obliterated. "It is one of the most important specimens of English painting I have met with, and is a coarse epitome of the famous altar-piece at Dantzic of 1467. In this picture we find no indication of the V.M., nor of St. John, Moses, the prophets or patriarchs. I consider it was painted in the reign of Henry VIII. or of his son."—*Sir G. Scharf*.

In S. aisle are 2 effigies deserving notice, of Sir J. Brugge, an Agincourt hero, and his lady, in the costume of 15th cent. A handsome monument to Alderman Blackleech and his wife (1639); the figures (portraits from Vandyck) are in alabaster, and are wonderful examples of costume. It is the work of "*Le Sueur*, or *Fanelli*, a sculptor equally eminent"—*Dallaway*. There are monuments to Sir John Guise, Bt., of Highnam (d. 1794); John Webb, Esq., M.P. for Gloucester (d. 1795); Alderman Jones, Registrar to 8 Bishops, and M.P. 1605; Bp. Warburton (d. 1779); Bp. Goldsborough, a raised tomb with the effigy of the bishop in his robes; Ralph Bigland, Garter King of Arms; Sir G. O. Paul, Bt.; Dean Tucker; a colossal statue by *Sievier* to Dr. Jenner (d. 1823). At the entrance to the Lady Chapel, to a native of the city, Sir John Powell (1713), Justice of the K.B. with an effigy in judicial robes. Near this part is the cumbent figure of Osric, king of Mercia, the reputed founder of the Ch., with a crown on his head and a Ch. in his hand. In another chapel, on the S. side, is the tomb of Bp. Nicholson (d. 1671), a learned divine, and an inscription written by Bp. Bull. In the triforium on S. side of the choir is a large marble monument erected by G. Hanger, Lord Coleraine, to Bp. Benson (d. 1752). A bas-relief by *Faxman*, in memory of Mrs. Morley, 1784, who perished at sea; she is represented as rising from the water with her infant in her arms, assisted by an angel.

The Tower, the latest portion of the edifice, was commenced by Abbot Seabrook, who died 1457, and completed by a monk named Tully, a few years previous to the Reformation. "The ornamented members and perforated pinnacles are of the most delicate tabernacle-work, very full, but preserving an air of chaste-

ness and simplicity. Its peculiar perfection is an exact symmetry of component parts and the judicious distribution of ornaments. The shaft is equally divided into stories, correctly repeated in every particular, and the open parapet and pinnacles so richly clustered are an example of Gothic in its most improved state." — *Dallaway*. Its height is 176 ft. to the leads, and 225 ft. to the top of the pinnacles.

The Chapter-house, now restored, is a fine Norm. room, 72 ft. by 34 ft. It is a long parallelogram of four bays, three of which are Norm.; and the most easterly a Perp. addition. The great councils of William I. and the parliaments of his successors were held in a neighbouring building, now destroyed. On the walls are several inscriptions in Lombardic characters discovered in 1858, and supposed to be painted in the 13th cent. The floor is covered with encaustic tiles, copied accurately from the old work.

In the Library is the most perfect known copy of a Coverdale Bible, the gift of Alderman Pury. Some leaves of an Anglo-Saxon MS., of the 10th cent., consisting of an ancient homily and memoir of St. Swithin and of St. Maria Ægyptiaca, a character in early hagiology, found in 1825, by the late Rev. John Webb, are carefully preserved among the abbatial registers. A translation of these 'Gloucester Fragments,' with an elaborate preface, has been published by Rev. John Earle.

The Cloisters, erected 1370-1412, perhaps the finest and the most perfect in England, are remarkable as furnishing the earliest known example of the fan-tracery style of vaulting, a peculiarly English invention. They form nearly a quadrangle, the interior length of each corridor being about 149 ft., the width 25 ft. On S. side are "*The*

Carols,"—recesses in which the monks pursued their studies, copied MSS., &c. In the N. walk are the *Lavatories*, a long trough in which the water flowed, and also a recess for towels. Some fragments of ancient glass exist in these windows, several of the quarries exhibiting the broom-plant. Over the lavatory are ten two-light windows, with traceried heads, one window at each end and eight in front. These are filled with painted glass by *Hardman*, the gift of Mr. G. Bonnor, of Kensington. The subjects include the marriage at Cana, Christ walking on the sea, the miraculous draught of fishes, Christ washing the feet of His disciples, Christ and the woman of Samaria; the Peol of Bethesda; Christ teaching from the ship. Memorial windows filled with painted glass have been inserted on the E. side (S. to N.) by *Hardman*, except the 8th, with inscriptions on a brass plate below each. No. 1. to Rev. H. Birrup, (d. 1862); 2. Dean Plumptre (d. 1825); 3. Archdeacon Timbrill (d. 1865, æt. 96); 4. Dean Rice (d. 1864); 5. Rev. Thomas Evans (d. 1854); 6. Miss Davies (d. 1865); 7. Benjamin Claxson, D.D. (d. 1854); 8. Bishop Luxmoore (d. 1830); 9. Archdeacon Wetherell (d. 1657); 10. Canon Banks. North Side—1. To the Wilton Family. S. side—James Francillon, Esq. (d. 1866).

During the Commonwealth, the total destruction of the Cathedral was intended, and the persons who designed it had agreed among themselves for their several proportions. The destruction of the Little Cloisters and Lady Chapel was commenced, and instruments and tackle were provided for taking down the tower, but by the exertions of Mr. Dorney, the town-clerk, and the influence of Captain Percy and others with Cromwell, it was granted to the mayor and citizens in 1657, by whom it was carefully preserved.

The Lady and side chapels still bear marks of injuries inflicted by the violence of the Puritan soldiers.

The **Festival of the Three Choirs** of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester is held triennially in Sept. in each of the three Cathedrals; in 1895 in Gloucester, 1896 Worcester, 1897 Hereford, and so forth.

From the **College Green** and lawn, open to the public round the E. end, the best general views of this fine building can be obtained.

Gloucester, previously in the diocese of Worcester, was created a Bishop's See, 1541, by Hen. VIII., when the Cathedral was re-dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1836 a part of the old diocese of Bristol was united to this see.

In the **Palace**, rebuilt 1862 in the Gothic style of 15th cent., among heirlooms of the see, are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, of life-size, in the earlier part of her life, and in sumptuous costume, with a profusion of gems and pearls, an extravagantly long waist, and a fan of ostrich-feathers in her rt. hand; and a portrait of Bp. Warburton. The Abbot's Hall, new roofed, is of the Dec. period, and the chapel is of a somewhat earlier date.

The **Deanery** attached to the N. side of the nave of the Cathedral was the residence of the Prior of the monastery, and parallel with the nave is the old Norm. chapel of the Prior, which externally has been almost rebuilt, but the interior is very old and curious. When alterations were made at the Deanery in 1863, a stone lantern was found fastened to the wall of a disused staircase, 3 ft. by 18 in., and 11 in. in depth. It has five openings at the sides, all of them intended to be filled with horn, the grooves for its reception remaining. There is a hole to receive a candle, and in the

cover are apertures for the escape of the smoke.

St. Mary's Square, outside of the Abbey gate, was the scene of the martyrdom of Bp. Hooper. A modern *Gothic Cross*, which contains his statue, was erected by subscription in 1864.

Students of Gothic architecture will find remains of the Grey Friars to the E., and of the Black Friars to the W. of the Ch. of St. Mary de Crypt, but cut up and divided into dwellings, and near them some portions of the city wall. Under the Fleece Inn is a crypt, an old warehouse, of 12th cent. In Lower Westgate Street is an Inn, the house in which Bp. Hooper is said to have been confined.

A vaulted cellar, under the Saracen's Head, of Perp. work, is a relic of the "Brethren Hall" of an ancient Religious Fraternity.

The **New Inn**, Northgate Street, a timber house erected for the reception of pilgrims by John Twining, a monk of the abbey, 1450-7, is still an interesting building, constructed principally of chestnut-wood, in which "bits" of antique carving still remain.

Churches.—The ground-plan of **St. Mary de Crypt** is that of a Latin cross. The chancel and nave are of the same size, 45 ft. in length by 18 ft. wide, the transept being only 16 ft. square, chiefly good Perp., with E. Eng. and Dec. portions. This Church, once known as St. Mary in the South, was erected by Chichester, Bishop of Exeter, and obtains its present appellation from having two charnel-houses under it. The principal one under the S. and middle chancel is 39 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth.

The E. window is unique for its length, symmetry, and harmony with the rest of the edifice. It is filled with

stained glass by *Rogers*, in memory of the Rev. W. Dowling (d. 1857). The chancel is a model of elegance, and the way in which the clerestory walls are supported is truly wonderful. The position of the side windows at E. end is also uncommon. On S. side are 3 *sedilia* of beautiful design and workmanship; on N. side another sedile, and an eastern sepulchre; the carving on all being very chaste: each of the *sedilia* has a fresco painting at the back, the drawing being superior to the general work of the period. These were concealed from view until the restoration of the Church, 1850. The tower, supported upon four piers, springs from the centre; it is of great height and bold contour, peculiar in having only one large window on each face. In S. chapel is a recessed altar-tomb, probably for the benefactor who aided the alterations in the 15th cent.—*Clarke*. Robert Raikes, and the eccentric banker *Jemmy Wood*, are buried in the Church. In N. aisle is a monument to D. Lysons, Esq. (d. 1681), with his effigy in a kneeling posture, holding a book in the right hand and habited in the morning dress of his day; in S. chapel to Mrs. Snell, by *Scheemaker*, a female figure of Religion, one hand on the bosom, the other on a book, is accompanied by a weeping genius, who holds an inverted torch. Between these figures is a medallion of Mrs. Snell in profile. Another to Sir T. and Lady Bell, (1567). Rev. John Grubb, M.A. (d. 1697), was the author of 'St. George for England.'

"In this Ch. Whitfield, who had been ordained at the early age of 21, first appeared in the pulpit—curiosity had brought a large congregation, and having accustomed himself to public speaking at Oxford, he spake as with some degree of Gospel authority: a few mocked, but upon the greater number a strong impression was produced, and com-

plaint was made to the bishop (Benson) that 15 persons had been driven mad by the sermon. The good bishop replied he wished the madness might not be forgotten before the next Sunday."—*Southey*.

St. Mary de Crypt School is a brick building with stone dressings, having a small oriel window, with the arms of Henry VIII. beneath, over the doorway. In one spandrel is the monogram J. C., for John Cook, its founder, and in the other a shield, with probably his arms.

Scholars educated at the *Grammar School* are eligible for exhibitions of 50*l.* a year at Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1683 G. Townshend left an estate, now yielding a rent of 320*l.* per ann., to Pembroke College, in trust, to support 8 scholars at that college, to be chosen from the schools of Gloucester, Chipping Campden, Northleach, and Cheltenham, in succession.

A low massive tower, chancel, and curious wooden pulpit are the only remains of the Norm. Ch. of **St. Mary de Lode**, which was found, at the rebuilding of its nave, in 1826, to occupy the site of a Roman temple used as the first Christian Ch. in Britain, and in which it is supposed the first Christian British king, Lucius, was buried. An effigy of him was erected by the monks of the 11th cent. The chancel has been carefully restored, and its E. window, an E. Eng. triplet, is filled with stained glass.

St. Nicholas, E. Norm. church, has E. Eng. portions with Perp. insertions. It consists of a spacious nave, with an aisle on each side of it, and a vestry at the E. end of N. aisle. The square tower at W. end of nave has only part of its spire, terminated by a mural coronet, remaining. At the E. end an altar-tomb with 2 figures, well executed in painted freestone, for John Walton,

in his aldermanic robe, and his wife, 1626. On N.W. door is a curious handle, representing a fiend bearing the soul of a witch to the infernal regions.

St. Catherine's Church, erected in 1867–9, to replace the old edifice, an appendage to the *Priory of St. Oswald*, the interesting ruins of which are preserved. It consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with circular apse in the style of the E. French. The 5 windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass by *Clayton and Bell*. The subjects are our Lord as the Good Shepherd in the centre, and 2 Evangelists on either side. The bowl of the font is of Caen stone, supported on 4 columns of Irish marble, the steps being of Portland stone; on its sides are groups of sculpture representing the baptisms of St. John, of the Centurion, and of the Eunuch, and of Christ blessing children. It was the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn. The floor of the chancel is paved with Lugwardine tiles of elegant pattern. Round the walls are placed in panels in the brickwork texts of Scripture on zinc plates, painted in red and chocolate. The re-erection of this Church originated with C. J. Monk, Esq., M.P., Chancellor of the Diocese, who contributed 500*l.* The chancel windows were the gift of the Misses Monk.

St. Michael's Church, restored 1851, at the Cross, consists of two spacious aisles of equal dimensions, with a fine Perp. tower at the W. end. One of its heaviest bells is rung every evening at 8 in curfew fashion. It contains an *ante-mortem* monument in brass of a man between 2 women, with the figures of a bell and a pot on 3 legs, to the memory of Wm. Henshaw, one of the many eminent bell-founders who once flourished in this city, and Agnes and Alice, his wives,

All Saints' Church, in Lower Barton Street, is modern, by *Sir Gilbert Scott*, and accommodates 540 persons. The chancel is a memorial to the Rev. T. A. Hedley, the first incumbent of the parish.

The Guildhall is a new building (1894), built on the site of what was formerly the *Bluecoat Hospital* for boys, founded by Sir Thomas Rich, Bt., who, during the Commonwealth, supplied Charles II. with large sums, and also supported many of the ejected clergy, yet left at his decease, 1666, the sum of 16,000*l.* for this and other charitable purposes. From the discoveries made in digging the foundation for this school, it is presumed that the Roman *Prætorium* was on this site.

The former Guildhall is now pulled down, and the portraits which used to hang in the lower portion of it, known as *The Tolsey*, are now in the new Guildhall: amongst them are portraits of the Duke of Gloucester, and Chas. Duke of Norfolk, both by *Beechey*; Sir Thomas Rich, founder of Bluecoat Hospital; Alderman Cooke and wife, founder of Crypt School; Sir T. Bell, and Sir Edward Massie, the Parliamentary general, and after the Restoration M.P. for this city (d. 1675). At the centre, where the four principal streets meet, stood the ancient High Cross of the city, which was taken down in 1650.

In the Brunswick Road, near the old wall of the city, are **The Museum and Schools of Art and Science**. The building is in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., and comprises a public museum, library, lecture-room, class and masters' rooms, and laboratory for science students, the latter detached. The upper floor is devoted entirely to the use of the School of Art students, with provision for an elementary advanced class, painting

class, and master's rooms. In the basement are rooms for the curator.

The geological collection in the museum comprises a series of Liassic fossils of corals from the Inferior Oolite of the Coal Formation, and of the Silurian beds of May Hill; also a number of Roman remains found in the neighbourhood. It is open to the public, without payment, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Adjoining the Schools is the *Price Memorial Hall*, given to the Science and Art Society by Mrs. Price, of Pen Moel, in 1893.

There are a corn-market in Southgate Street and a meat and vegetable market in Eastgate Street.

The County Gaol, erected 1784, the first prison built on the principle of separation of offenders, and punishment by solitude, occupies the site of the Saxon and Norman Castles. An elevated spot at the S.E. corner of the present building is known as "Barbican Hill," and the meadow on the opposite side of the river as "The Castle Mead."

The *Infirmary*, 1755, from the designs of L. Singleton, Esq., is a well-planned building. There are mineral waters at the *Spa Grounds*, now converted into a public park, where are a pump-room and baths.

On Barley Close, facing the Park, is the **Whitfield Memorial Church**.

The Assize Courts and Shire Hall (1811), by *Smirke*, are of Bath and Leckhampton stone; the front, 82 ft. wide, is from a temple on the Ilyssus. The portico is supported by 4 columns of the Ionic order 32 ft. high.

Among eminent natives are:—Taylor, the Water-Poet; Sir John Powell, Just. of K. B., 1713; Lightfoot, the botanist; Geo. Whitfield, the preacher (b. 1714 at the Bell); R. Raikes, son of the printer of the

first local newspaper, whose son established the earliest Sunday school (b. 1735); Abp. Moore (d. 1804).

A bell-foundry existing here temp. Edw. II. enjoyed a great reputation. In 19 Edw. III. the monks of Ely commissioned "Master John of Gloucester to make a peal of 4 monster bells for the octagon lantern of that abbey"; and from the Restoration until 1828 the family of *Rudhall* enjoyed a well-merited and extensive reputation in this important and scientific branch of art.

The city has a trade in salmon and lampreys. This latter fish is small, mottled, and cartilaginous, with respiratory holes at the side of the head. It is of the same family as the Silvery Lampern of the Thames. It is caught in the mud-deposits of the Severn when coming to deposit the *ova*, potted, and exported to distant parts of the kingdom. It seems to have been considered by the epicures of remote as well as of modern times a great dainty. In the reign of John they were in great request, for "the men of Gloucester gave 40 marks to that king to have his good will, because they regarded him not as they ought in respect of their lampreys." In 1207 a royal decree directed that lampreys, when first caught, should not be sold for more than 2s. each!! and after February at a lower price.

It was the custom from a very early period until 1836 for the corporation of this city to send at Christmas "a lamprey pie, with a raised crust," to the king, and entries respecting its regular transmission appear in the municipal records.

The earldom of Gloucester was first created by Henry I. in favour of his natural son Henry, called the Consul, and was enjoyed by the husbands of several heiresses until the death of Hugh de Audley in 1347. The dukedom of Gloucester

was first given, 1385, to Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Edward III. In 1414 it was revived in favour of a younger son of Henry IV.; and in 1461 was conferred on Richard (Crookback), brother of Edward IV., on whose accession to the throne the honour merged in the crown. Charles I. gave this title to his youngest son Henry, who died in 1660 unnamed. Queen Anne's son William, who died an infant, was thus designated. In 1764 Prince William Henry, brother to the king, was created Duke of Gloucester—a title which again became extinct on the decease of his son in 1834.

Gloucester contains several *Manufactures*, though the pin and wool trades, for which it was once noted, are nearly extinct. The former was introduced here in 1626. Its port, the most inland in the kingdom, is connected with the British Channel by the Berkeley Canal, 16½ m. long, and conveying sea-going vessels to a commodious basin close to the city. It was commenced in 1794, opened in 1827; its trade has been annually progressing, and requires an extensive addition of dock accommodation. In 1871, 183,738 tonnage entered the docks, while in 1893, 315 ships entered with 240,220 tonnage. The Railways being connected with the docks afford great facilities for traffic. Many foreign plants are found growing round these docks, the seeds of which have been brought by the vessels from various ports.

The Priory of **New Llanthony**, of which a gateway, an interesting fragment of antiquity, the walls of the abbey barn, which is of considerable size and of solid construction (it has two openings, each sufficiently wide to admit a loaded waggon), and some of the domestic buildings of oak or chesnut frame-work, remain, stood near the canal, which was cut through the walls of the

chapel. The size and ornamental construction of these ruins indicate the amount of wealth possessed by the monastery which could bestow so much expense on the erection of its inferior offices. At the Dissolution the property of this house was valued at 748*l*. The site and adjoining lands were granted by Henry VIII. to A. Porter, Esq. His descendant and eventual heiress, Elizabeth Porter, married the first Viscount Scudamore, and conveyed the estate to that ancient family. In 1852, several stone effigies of 12th cent., supposed of the De Bohuns, were discovered among the ruins.

The Priory of **Llanthony** was originally founded in a secluded part of the Vale of Ewais, but the monks being constantly attacked, and the monastery plundered by the lawless peasantry of the country, the Society were unable to procure food, and the major part compelled to seek refuge elsewhere. At length Milo, Earl of Hereford, granted them "a certain place near Gloucester, called Hyde." Here, in 1136, they erected a small edifice, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and made it a cell to their Welsh monastery, in remembrance of which they re-named the spot Llanthony. Leaving only a few brethren at Ewais, the fraternity removed all their treasures, even to their bells, to Gloucester. In course of time they became so attached to the fertile spot in which they were located, that their Welsh monastery was nearly forgotten. Gradually, too, the monastery here was much enlarged, and new offices were erected. In the reign of Edward IV. the two monasteries were united, and in the same charter the monastery of Gloucester was made the principal, and a prior and four canons only were obliged to be maintained in the Welsh establishment. Many of the nobility were interred

within its Ch., but their tombs were destroyed with other portions of the edifice [at the Reformation. This monastery numbered amongst its priors many eminent persons, one of whom, Henry Dene, was born near Gloucester, and died in the year 1502. He was a man of great ability, and was successively Bp. of Bangor, of Salisbury, Lord Chancellor of England, and Abp. of Canterbury. He was made Prior of Llanthony in 1461.

3 m. S.E. **Upton St. Leonard's Church** has many good portions of Norm.; the tower and some windows are Perp. In the chancel (rebuilt 1850) there is an elaborate monument for the Snell family. **St. Leonard's Court** (W. R. Ancrum, Esq.). **Bowden Hall** (J. D. Birchall, Esq.), on an acclivity of the hill, a handsome residence, erected circ. 1800.

6 m. **Prinknash Park** (T. D. Edwardes, Esq.), formerly the property of B. St. John Ackers, Esq., "on a glorious but impracticable hill in the midst of a little forest, and commanding Elysium," an ancient residence of the abbots of Gloucester, altered, and yet retaining some of the exterior and much of the interior arrangements of the 15th centy. The house is small, with good apartments modernised, and in excellent preservation. Abbot Malvern repaired this house circ. 1520; but the Hall, erected temp. Edw. IV., has on the ceiling "a falcon and fetterlock open," the jovial device of that monarch. The chapel is small, low, but antique, with good painted glass, and was restored in 1865.

Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour were visitors here in 1536. In the dining-room are their arms in glass, and those of Katherine of Aragon, and of Bray and Brydges. "Under the window is a barbarous bas-relief of Harry when young."

ROUTE 2.

SWINDON TO CIRENCESTER, AND
BY SAPPERTON AND BISLEY, TO
STROUD.

The Rly. is described as far as

Kemble Junct. Stat., in Rte. 1.

When nearing Cirencester the Ch. of **Holy Trinity** becomes visible on rt. It was erected in 1854 in the populous suburb of Watermoor, a locality in which coins, tesseræ, and a variety of Roman remains have been frequently found.

4 m. † **CIRENCESTER STAT.**, pronounced "*Cisseter*," a market-town, and formerly a borough, Pop. 7521. Under the name of "*Caer Cōri*" it was known to the Britons, as "*Corinium castrum*" and "*Corinium Dobunorum*" to the Romans, and as "*Cyrencerne*" to the Saxons. *Corin*, the earlier name of the Churn, and signifying in the British language "the top," "a name very properly applied to this river," observes Rudder, "because it is the highest source of the Thames." *Corinium* is situated at the point where the two consular ways, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, intersect each other, and are joined by the Ickneild Way. The line of its ancient walls may still be ascertained, but has become much obliterated owing to the excavation of the stones for building purposes, and vestiges of Roman antiquity are continually discovered within its area. Cirencester is "a respectable country town in good condition, rather increasing in buildings, having the appearance of being inhabited by persons in easy circumstances." It

was once a seat of the clothing and woolstapling and edge-tool trades, which have now deserted the locality. It has been the scene of several important transactions. Its castle, which was garrisoned for the Empress Maud, was destroyed temp. Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. rested frequently here on their travels about the kingdom. The conspiracy on behalf of Richard II. against Henry IV., A.D. 1400, was overthrown in this town: the rebel army, dispersing in a sudden panic, left two of their leaders, the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, in the power of the inhabitants, by whom they were beheaded and their heads sent to London. Shakespeare makes Bolingbroke allude to this occurrence:—

"Kind uncle York! the latest news we hear
Is that the rebels have consumed with fire
Our town of Ciceter in Gloucestershire,
But whether they be ta'en or slain we hear
not."—RICH. II. v. 6.

The king, for these services, granted to the men of the town 4 does in season from his forest of Bradon, and 6 bucks in season to the women, in addition to other rewards.

In 1571 this town obtained a charter granting the right to send two burgesses to parliament,—a privilege exercised until 1868, with the exception of a few years under Cromwell; its representatives having been mostly of the Bathurst, Master, and Cripps families. In 1642 Lord Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of the county, accompanied by many noblemen and gentlemen, when executing the King's Commission of Array, narrowly escaped a violent death: the townsmen rising in a body, destroyed his coach, and compelled his lordship to sign a declaration that he would abstain from further attempt. In the year following it was recovered by Prince Rupert, the townspeople having 300 killed and 1100 prisoners, and losing 3000 stand

of arms. The prisoners secured in the Ch. were next day marched to Oxford, and paid dearly for their disloyalty in the hardships and indignities of the journey. Upon their submission and most abject petition, they were graciously released by the king, and their loyalty continued so steadfast that the town remained in the royal keeping during the remainder of the war. It was held by Sir Jacob Astley, and occupied as a frontier garrison by the royal troops. The king himself visited Cirencester on two occasions, when he honoured Sir William Master by sleeping in his house. The town was finally surrendered to the Parliament by notice of the general order sent by the king to his generals from the Scotch camp, whither he had fled for refuge in the early part of May, 1646, and in which he directed them to resign all the castles and towns held for him, on the best terms they could make. In 1651, Charles II. rested for a night at an Inn called "The Sun," on his escape from Worcester. In 1679, owing to an infectious distemper prevailing in Gloucester, the assize for the county was held here. In 1687, King James was the guest of the Earl of Newburgh, then M.P. for the borough; and in 1702 Queen Anne was a visitor to Mr. Master.

The Church—one of the largest and finest in the county—consists of a lofty W. tower (134 ft.), containing a full peal of 12 bells, the lightest of the few complete ones in the kingdom, a nave, aisles, and N. chapel, and a chancel with two N. aisles and one S. aisle; a large porch on S. side reaches to the street; with few exceptions it is Perp., of several dates, the S. porch, a fine example of 15th cent., the latest portion. The tower and nave, with its aisles, are of a very fine character, rich, but not overloaded with ornaments. The tower was finished

about 1400. The chancel and its 3 chapels are of E. Dec., and the piers E. Eng. of very curious work, but on the S. side is one column of Roman work. The piers on N. side of chancel are later. The piers and arches of the nave are light and lofty, with good mouldings; the ceilings of this part are of wood, flat, with mouldings of unusual variety. The nave is open to the tower by a very fine arch. In the painted W. window is a head of the Duke of York, father of Edward IV. The S. porch is rich, with fan-tracery groining, has three large windows to the upper part, and is crowned with pierced battlements and pinnacles. The work of the porch and of the pierced battlements of the nave is very delicate, and was considerably decayed or mutilated; but the tower and all other parts are now in good preservation.

In the N. aisle are the chapels of **St. Mary**, showing traces of an old painting of the Last Judgment; and containing one marble monument with two figures of H. Brydges (d. 1598) and his wife in the attitude of prayer—the man in the costume of a lawyer, and the lady in the dress of 16th cent., with a miniature representation of their 9 children; on S. wall an effigy of Sir W. Master (d. 1661), and of **St. Catherine**, distinguished by its very beautiful stone roof of fan-tracery, added by Abbot John Hakebourne, whose initials are repeated in the tracery, with the date 1508. Here is a fresco of the martyrdom of the saint; the corbels are dated 1608. The windows are memorials for the Cripps family, whose burial-place this chapel has been, and whose monuments it contains; amongst them is one in the pavement to Sir Thos. Harrison, Knt., Chamberlain of London (d. 1765), and son of a Joseph H., perpetual curate of Cirencester for 63 years, who is also buried near, and a mural monument

to Joseph Cripps, Esq. (d. 1782), their descendant. **Trinity Chapel**, a Perp. building on the N. side of the chancel, has been during many years the burial-place of the noble family of Bathurst. The monuments of Allen Earl B. (d. 1775), and of his son, the Lord Chancellor (d. 1794), with busts of both, are now in this chapel, which contains a reredos of excellent workmanship restored at the cost of Lady Georgina Bathurst, in memory of relatives whose names are recorded on a brass beneath. Memorial windows have been erected to the 6th and late Earl Bathurst (d. 1892) and to other members of that family; there are two other windows to members of the Cripps' family. In **St. John's Chapel** is a perfect monument of coloured marbles with the effigies of George Monox, his wife, and 2 daughters, well executed, temp. Charles I. In **St. Mary's Chapel**, removed from **St. John's Chapel**, is an excellent specimen of wood-carving, called "*Jesus Chapel*," of Irish oak, with armorial bearings of various donors. The E. window contained stained glass collected from windows here and at Siddington; the figures are those of St. William of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Osmond of Salisbury; but the part taken from Siddington has been restored to that Ch., and its place supplied by a *reredos* of rare beauty from the design of the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*. This artistic work, costing 250 guineas, is composed of 3 panels,—the subjects being the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension of our Lord. Caen stone is the material employed, and the work was executed by *Mons. Gelfowski*. The figures are identified by the inscription. At the W. end also the window is filled with glass collected from other parts of the Ch. The female figure in the centre is St. Catherine, and there are St. Dorothy and St. Margaret. The

male figures represent St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. James in full cardinal costume, and three of the four Latin Doctors. There is also a memorial window to the Croome family; and one erected by the inhabitants in recollection of a former incumbent — Rev. Canon Powell. The corbels of the roof and part of the E. wall are carved with emblazoned shields. The Ch. contains more than twenty Brasses, mostly injured, yet interesting, and valuable from their antiquity and high artistic character, the earliest of which is a mutilated and undated plate lying near the north wall of the **St. Mary's** or the **Lady Chapel**. Its date is about 1360. Some of these brasses have been removed from their original places for the purpose of preservation, and are laid where once was the altar of **Trinity Chapel**. — Wm. Prelatte, Esq., 1462, a special benefactor to the chapel, and his two wives; R. Dixon, Esq., 1438; Robt. Page, wool-merchant, 1431, his wife, 6 sons, and 8 daughters; Reg. Spycer, merchant, 1442, and his 4 wives; Ralph Parsons in priestly vestments (1478), with chalice and hood; a civilian and wife in mantle. There is also in **St. Mary's Chapel** a brass plate for Wm. Nottingham, 1427, and his wife Christiana, 1433, parents of the Lord Chief Baron N. This is the earliest in the Church. A curious pulpit-cloth of blue-velvet embroidered, the gift of Ralph Parsons, 1478, and made of his cope, is in good preservation. The Ch. was thoroughly restored in 1865-7 under the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, at a cost of 13,000*l*.

Above the S. porch of the Ch. is the **Parvise**, a room now known as the **Town Hall**, the original use of which has been the subject of much speculation. This room was built by Alice Avening, aunt of Bishop Ruthal, very early in the 16th

cent.; and in the time of Bishop Nicholson (1671), the inhabitants promising to put it in a state of repair, it was allowed to be used for general parochial purposes. As to its original design, it is conjectured that as the Ch. contained seven chantries, and consequently several officiating priests and various services, this was a kind of retiring room for them. In the Bishop's grant it was described as a noble frontispiece to the Ch., and involving the least possible sacrifice of light and space, and forming no obstruction to the general fabric of the Ch.

The mitred **Abbey** of St. Mary in this town was founded by King Henry I. in A.D. 1117, and its extensive buildings were completed in A.D. 1131. It was richly endowed, and at the period of its suppression the revenues of the monastery were valued at nearly 1100*l.* per annum. One of its abbots, Alexander Necham (buried in Worcester Cathedral A.D. 1227), was a distinguished scholar; many of his poetical effusions in Latin still survive. Abbot Bampton was summoned to parliament in 43 Henry III., but his successors did not possess a seat in that assembly until Abbot Best obtained the honour with the use of the mitre in A.D. 1416. The abbots had a deer park at St. Quinton near Draycot in Wilts, which was disparked at the Reformation. The site of the abbey with its buildings were demised by Henry VIII. to Roger Basyngge, with a stipulation that "all the edifices within the site and precincts of the monastery should be pulled down and carried away." This order had been carried out by Basyngge before 1541 so completely that the precise spot where the foundations rested are forgotten; and the only remains of this once famous monastery are a Norman arched gateway opening

from the grounds into Grove Lane, and some Corinthian capitals of pillars. In the reign of Edward VI. the site was demised to Thomas, Lord Seymour, and on his attainder to Sir Anthony Kingston. In A.D. 1564 Queen Elizabeth granted the reversion of the lease, in consideration of 590*l.*, to Richard Master, Esq., whose descendant (T. W. Chester Master, Esq.) is its present owner. The existing mansion, which has undergone considerable alterations, was erected circ. 1780, on the site of an old fabric built by Dr. Master, physician to Queen Elizabeth, in which Charles I. was received by his devoted subject Sir William Master, in 1643-4.

The **Corinium Museum**, opposite the Rly. Stat., was built by the liberality of the 4th Earl Bathurst for the reception of the magnificent tessellated pavements discovered in 1849. Many of the objects preserved here have been found in Cirencester or in its immediate vicinity, but a number of antiquities and curiosities, which had come at different periods into possession of his family, were added by the late Earl Bathurst. The collection (which deserves a detailed catalogue) consists of armlets and brooches, curious articles in bronze, compasses and steelyards of exquisite form and workmanship, showing the antiquity of such articles. In iron there are knives, spear-heads, and keys, with *hone-stones* upon which cutting instruments were sharpened; and probably the first oyster-knife that ever found its way into the Cotswold district, of undoubted Roman workmanship. In ivory and bone are salt-spoons, knife-handles, bodkins, and pins, many of them fresh enough to contain their gelatine. Glass-working of the period is exemplified in some unique beads, portions of vases and bottles. Of pottery, a large collection, some ela-

borately and elegantly ornamented. These, with sculptural tombstones and portions of architecture, teach us more of the history of Roman occupation in Britain than all the histories that have ever been written. Students of English history can visit this museum with advantage, as fresh acquisitions of Roman art are being constantly added. The visitor will find the articles arranged in cases distinguished by letters A. to H.

Case A contains the iron series.

B. Illustrative series.

C. Bronze series, red lustrous ware bowls.

D. Coins, dating chiefly from the reign of Constantine to the evacuation by the Romans in the time of Honorius; potters' marks.

E. Sepulchral urns and other large vessels.

F. Inscribed tiles, wall-paintings, coffins.

G. Red lustrous, castor, and other pottery.

H. Glass series, bone series, jet and lignite series.

Tiles, pavements, coffins, altars, and architectural objects are arranged round the walls, and in the hollows of the central part of the floor. Two tessellated pavements occupy a large portion of the floor, and the cases contain very beautiful specimens of incised Samian ware. Roof tiles, with the name of ARVERI, have the emblem of a shovel before and after the name on the stamp. There is a fragment of the cornice of a temple of excellent design, and part of a leaden coffin more than usually ornamented. The Roman collections at the residence of Wilfred Cripps, Esq., C.B., are also allowed to be inspected on proper occasions.

At a short distance from the Museum is a residence known as the Querns (T. F. Forrest, Esq.), the grounds of which are remarkable for vallations of earth which have

been found replete with skeletons, urns, lachrymatories, and portions of Roman architecture. Its original purpose has embarrassed antiquaries, by whom it has been considered a cemetery, a Campus Martius, and quarries. An Amphitheatre, known as the *Bull Ring*, is well preserved, although no vestiges remain of seats from which spectators viewed the sport afforded by beasts or gladiators. The green mounds are 20 ft. high and regularly sloped, and enclose a space of a broadly oval form, slightly elliptical, 148 ft. E. to W., and 134 ft. N. to S.; the entrances, *vomitoria*, which are on a level with the floor of the interior, are 28 ft. wide and $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the summit of the mounds. The arena, including the two open ends, measures 328 ft. There are similar rings at Silchester, Dorchester, Old Sarum, Richborough, Caerleon, and other places.

The Grammar School was founded by Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, a native of this town. Dr. Jenner, to whom society is indebted for the discovery of vaccination, and Dr. Parry, an eminent physician of Bath, were educated in this establishment. The celebrated Arctic voyager was a son of the latter.

St. Thomas's Hospital, in Thomas Lane, is an interesting old building. A Weaver's Company was founded as early as the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., which built a hall with four habitations for the poorer of the fraternity; it obtained a charter in the reign of Philip and Mary: it is now occupied as two almshouses; the old arched doorway and oak door still remain. Near this street are some fine arches of one aisle of a ruined church.

Richard of Cirencester, a native of this town, in the 14th cent., was a monk of the Benedictine order who

in 1350 entered the monastery of Westminster. He is the accepted author of two ecclesiastical writings which are preserved in the library at Peterborough Cathedral. The history of "the ancient State of Britain," 449-1066, is ascertained to be the spurious production of a Mr. Bertram, teacher of "Marines" at Copenhagen. The monk Richard died in the Abbey of Westminster 1401-2.

The kennels of the Vale of White Horse (Earl Bathurst's) hounds are at Cirencester, whilst the kennels occupied by the same pack of the same name are at Cricklade. The country hunted by these packs extends 12 m. E. and about 15 m. S. of Cirencester; the Duke of Beaufort's hounds and the Cotswold also meet within easy distances, so that Cirencester is a good hunting centre and much used as such during the winter.

On the W. side of the town stands **Cirencester House** (formerly called Oakley Park) (the Earl Bathurst). The mansion was erected by the Earl of Danby, who gave the Physic Garden to the University of Oxford. He died in 1643, having sold this estate to Sir Henry Poole. It was conveyed by his daughter to her husband James, Earl of Newburgh, who was M.P. for Cirencester in 1661. Their son bequeathed it to his countess, of whom it was purchased in 1695 by Sir Benjamin Bathurst, youngest son of George B., Esq., of Howthorpe Manor, in Northamptonshire, six of whose sons were killed during the Rebellion, in the service of the king. Sir Benjamin sat in parliament for Berealston and Romney, was Treasurer of the Household of the Princess Anne, and on Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, constituted Cofferer of the Household. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Treasurer of the Household of the Duke of York,

a companion from childhood of the Princesses, and towards whom Queen Anne always evinced an especial regard. Sir Benjamin B. died in 1704, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Allen B., who in 1705 was chosen M.P. for Cirencester, and in 1706 became owner of Battlesden Manor, Beds, where he for some time resided, and from which place he took his title when raised to the peerage in 1711. Having enlarged his demesne at Cirencester by purchases from the heirs of Sir Robert Atkyns, he disposed of Battlesden, and devoted his leisure to the improvement of Oakley Park. This labour of love must have commenced soon after his accession to his estate, as Pope, when a visitor in 1716, thus writes:—"I am with Lord Bathurst at my bower, in whose groves we had yesterday a dry walk of three hours. It is the place that of all others I fancy; and I am not yet out of humour with it, though I have had it some months; it does not cease to be agreeable to me so late in the season. The very dying of the leaves adds a variety of colours that is not unpleasant. I look upon it as upon a beauty I once loved, whom I should preserve a respect for in her decay, and as we should look upon a friend with remembrance—how he pleased us once, though now declined from his gay and flourishing condition. I write an hour or two every morning, then ride out a hunting upon the downs. Eat heartily, talk tender sentiments with Lord B., or draw plans for houses and gardens, open avenues, cut glades, plant firs, contrive water-works—all very fine and beautiful in our own imagination. At night we play at Commerce, and play pretty high. I like this course of life so well, that I am resolved to stay here till I hear of somebody's being in town that is worth coming after."

Pope, writing in 1721, of a lady

visiting these woods, adds, "How much I wish to be her guide through that enchanted forest! I look upon myself as the magician appropriated to the place, without whom no mortal can penetrate into the recesses of those sacred shades. I could pass whole days in only describing the future and as yet visionary beauties of the noble scenes, openings, and avenues of this immense design."

How truly did the poet express his feelings when he penned—

"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?"

Devoutly attached to the exiled family, Lord Bathurst opposed the measures of Sir Robert Walpole: and from the death of Queen Anne to the downfall of that minister, he did not appear at the Court of St. James's. During this interval his time was passed principally here, "*where he planted, transplanted, and unplanted*," thus erecting an employment for himself independent of a court." Under his roof were constantly assembled not only busy politicians of the Jacobite party, but the most eminent wits and writers of the age. The genial disposition of their host has been immortalised by one famous guest—

"Oh! teach us, Bathurst, yet unspoil'd by wealth,

The secret rare between th' extremes to move

Of mad good-nature and of mean self-love."

The interest taken by Dean Swift in the improvements of this park is evident from a letter of one of his correspondents in 1733:—"We made a visit to Lord and Lady Bathurst at Cirencester. Oakley Wood joins to his park: the grand avenue that goes from his house through his park and wood is 5 miles long; the whole contains 5000 acres. The wood is extremely improved since you saw it; and when the whole design is executed, it will be one of the finest places in England. My Lord talked

with great delight of the pleasure you once gave by surprising him in his wood, and showed me the place where you lodged. The house has been rebuilt—for the day you left, it fell to the ground; conscious of the honour it had received by entertaining so illustrious a guest, it burst with pride. My Lord B. has greatly improved *the Wood House*, which you may remember but a cottage not a bit better than an Irish cabin. It is now a venerable castle, and has been taken by an antiquary for one of King Arthur's, 'with thicket over-grown, grotesque, and wild.'"

Lord B., in 1742, became a member of the Privy Council and Captain of the Band of Pensioners; in 1757 Treasurer of the household of Prince George; and in 1772 was advanced to the dignity of an earl. He was succeeded by his son *Henry*, who had been created Lord Apsley in 1771, when he was appointed Lord Chancellor. Henry, 3rd Earl, K.G., was Secretary of State for the Colonies during 16 years, and for a short period Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Henry, 4th Earl, was M.P. for Cirencester from 1812 until his accession to the peerage in 1834. He gave a site for the Agricultural College and the Museum, and was the promoter of every undertaking for the improvement of the town and its vicinity. William, 5th Earl, was, during many years, Clerk of the Council and a Secretary to the Board of Trade. Allen, 6th Earl, was M.P. for Cirencester until 1878.

The original mansion was enlarged by the first Lord Bathurst, and much improved by the late, the 6th Earl. In the entrance hall are 4 pillars of African marble, surmounted by the busts of the 3rd Earl, Lords Liverpool, Castlereagh, and Wm. Pitt. Among the many interesting portraits are:—The Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, on his famous chestnut charger "Copenhagen"; painted for the 3rd Earl

by *Lawrence*; and the 3rd Earl, by *Phillips*; Wm. Pitt, by *Gainsborough*, and Duke of Richmond, by *Romney*. There are whole-lengths by *Lely*:—of Sir Thos. Clifford, Lords Arlington, Buckingham, three of the members of the *Cabal* ministry; Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the 2nd husband of Queen Henrietta Maria; Col. William Ashburnham; Mr. Henry Brounker (d. 1685)—whose character is given by De Grammont; Baptist May, keeper of the privy purse to Charles II. Also half-lengths by *Lely*:—Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, as St. Catherine, bearing the palm of Martyrdom; the Duchess of Portsmouth; Nell Gwynne and Charles II.; John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, in a red coat, *H. Gaspard*. Duchess of Leinster, *Sir J. Reynolds*; Georgiana, Countess Bathurst, and child, by *Hopner*; Lady Georgina B., by *Beechey*; 1st Earl and Countess, by *Kneller*; Lord Chancellor Apsley, by *Dance*.

In the Library are portraits of Pope, by *Jarvis*; Prior, singly, by *Kneller*, the guests of Allen, Lord Bathurst. Within the *Oakley Woods* is the **Wood-House** or **Alfred's Hall**, an artificial ruin erected by Allen, Lord Bathurst, and much frequented by picnic visitors, many of whom have been deceived by its archæological pretensions. Near this building is the ancient High Cross, which was erected previous to A.D. 1400, and stood before the Ram Inn, on a pedestal with 4 steps on each side. "The only parts of the original structure that have survived the ravages of time are—the pedestal, shafts, and fragments of the capital. The pedestal is hewn out of a single block of stone, 3 ft. square by 2 ft. 6 in. in height, and presents on each of its sides a façade, ornamented with four deeply-chiselled Gothic arcades, surmounted by panelled quatrefoils, which are overhung by a deep moulded drop
[*Gloucestershire.*]

coping. From the centre of the pedestal springs a remarkably fine octagonal shaft of solid stone, 6 ft. 4 in. in height and 1 ft. in diameter, having rounded flutings at the angles and the remains of 4 broaches at the socket."—*Pooley*. A magnificent cluster of leafy avenues which, meeting at a common point, radiate thence with geometrical precision, and are known as "the Ten Rides," were planted, it is said, in rivalry of those at Chantilly. At the termination of each of these vistas either a column or a parochial edifice can be discerned, the spire of Kemble and the towers of Cirencester and Coates being the most conspicuous. Two romantic glens, known as "Haines' Ash Bottom" and "Three Mile Bottom," give variety to the drives in the park. On the road to Park Corner are some large Scotch firs planted in form of a cross, 120 yds. each way, called "the Cathedral Firs," the rows being disposed so as to resemble the pillars in the nave and transepts of a large roofless ecclesiastical building. Crossing the highway beyond these firs, routes through Overley wood exhibit magnificent specimens of beech, and enable the visitor to reach the charming terraced drive of **Pinbury Park**, without using the common highway.

A building known as **Pope's Seat**, the poet's favourite resort, is on the rt. of the principal avenue, about 1 m. distant from the town.

A lofty column, nearly 50 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Anne, erected 1741, stands in the centre of the Deer Park of 300 acres, which contains some 500 fallow deer, and in the S.E. corner of the park the kennels erected by the 4th Earl for the V. W. H. hunt are situated. Near the entrance, at the **Barton**, there is a fine Roman pavement, representing Orpheus charming the birds and

beasts by the harmony of his lyre, on the spot where it was discovered. It was discovered in 1826, and can be seen at any reasonable time by application to R. Anderson, Esq., Barton Farm.

1 m., in an angle between the roads to Minchinhampton and Stroud on the rt. and Tetbury on the l., is the **Royal Agricultural College**, incorporated by charter, 1845, for the purpose of teaching scientific agriculture, the various sciences connected therewith and their practical application. It also offers its students a general education, combined with the above special training. A large number of students have availed themselves of the advantages thus held out to them, including not only the sons of farmers, but also of professional gentlemen and landed proprietors, officers in the army, Indian civilians, natives of India and other countries, some of whom are now distinguished agriculturalists at home and abroad, whilst others hold important public posts, or are occupied as land agents, stewards, and factors. It is a very handsome Gothic structure. The principal front is 190 ft. long, having a south aspect in the direction of North Wilts. The buildings include a dining-hall, library, museum, lecture-theatre, laboratories, class-rooms, private studies, a chapel, and sleeping apartments for 80 students. The museum contains a most valuable collection of specimens in geology, minerals, and natural history, and an extensive herbarium arranged by Dr. Woodward of the British Museum, a former professor at the college. The course of education extends over six sessions, of which there are three annually. It embraces agriculture in all its branches, chemistry, book-keeping, physics, botany, geology, veterinary pathology and therapeutics, surveying, estate management, and lectures on every

other branch of science that bears upon the principles and practice of agriculture, English or Colonial. Each student keeps a Labour Journal and a Cultivation Book of all the operations on the farm of 450 acres, which is occupied and worked by a former student of high reputation as an agriculturalist.

[Having seen Cirencester, a pleasant drive may be taken through the villages lying to the southward of the town. This excursion would lead to Siddington, South Cerney, and Down Ampney by the following route.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., a little to the right of the Ermine Street Roman Way, leading to Cricklade,

Siddington. The Church of **St. Peter**, on the river Churn, has many portions of Norm. and E. Eng. architecture, the capitals of the pillars being ornamented with various grotesque heads. The S. door and the arch into the chancel are very fine Norm. There are some Dec. windows and some Perp. Langley Chapel, on the N. side, is a handsome building erected in 1470, and contains various memorials for that family, who, during many generations, were lords of the manor.

$\frac{4}{2}$ m. S.E. from Cirencester, **South Cerney Church**, an ancient and curious building combining Norm., Transition, E. Eng., and Dec. styles. The chancel arch is pointed, with the tooth-ornaments rising from slender columns, with rich capitals of foliage. In the chancel is a piscina, with a curiously-carved canopy. There are also grotesque carvings of human and animal heads, singularly disproportioned. The nave was enlarged and reconstructed in 1861-2.

Edward's College, a very imposing building for the residence of 12 inmates, was erected in 1839 by the trustees of a benevolent lady of that name who resided in this parish, and in her lifetime erected the National School and its appendages.

The modernised village cross included some steps of the former structure; a solid-looking shaft is surmounted by a ball and iron cross.

6 m. **Down Ampney House** (H. M. Gibbs, Esq.), on the borders of the two counties, erected on the bank of the small river Ampney by Sir A. Hungerford, temp. Hen. VIII., and modernised. The great hall, now a kitchen, bears date 1537. The gateway, flanked by embattled towers, has crocketed gables and doomed turrets. The **E. Eng. Church**, erected by the Knights Templars, has been restored, and its chancel rebuilt in 1863 by the liberality of the Earl of St. Germans. In the S. transept, under a niche of quatrefoils, is a figure in freestone of a female supplicating; near it, on a table of black marble, in reticulated armour, is the effigy of Sir N. de Villiers, who obtained the manor in A.D. 1520, and also one of his wife. There are also alabaster figures of two men in armour kneeling under an arcade, intended to represent Sir John Hungerford, 1651, and Sir Anthony Hungerford, 1645. The only child of the latter, a considerable heiress, married in 1658 Edmund Dunch, M.P., who was created a peer by Cromwell. Mr. Secretary Craggs purchased this estate, and left it to his co-heiresses, the younger of whom was the wife of Richard Eliot, Esq., M.P., and their son, created Lord Eliot in 1784, became by inheritance owner of the property, which is now enjoyed by his descendant, the third Earl of St. Germans. The return to Cirencester may be made by the straight Roman road.]

If the drive from Cirencester to Stroud is preferred to the train journey described in the preceding route, the carriage-road may be used through Earl Bathurst's park to

4½ m. **Sapperton**, which stands in a picturesque position on an eminence above the Daneway Valley. Sir Robert Atkyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Lords, purchased the estate from the *Poole* family at the Restoration. "1644, July 14. The King marched to-day to Saperton, a large manor-house of freestone of Sir H. Pooles, a brave sweet seat and a gallant parke."—*Symonds' Diary*. The mansion was pulled down in 1730 by Lord Bathurst, who added the property to his estate, and extended his improvements and plantations to their present limits, creating a succession of picturesque additions to the *Oakley Woods*. Hence the remonstrance of the poet—

"All vast possessions (just the same the case
Whether you call them villa, park, or chase),
Alas, my Bathurst! what will they avail?
Join Cotswold hills to Sapperton's fair dale;
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Enclose whole downs with walls; 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable death shall level all,
And trees, and stones, and farms, and farmer, fall."

Sapperton Church, which is cruciform, with a spire in the centre, contains several alabaster tombs in excellent preservation. Sir R. Atkyns, Jun., who was M.P. for Cirencester, 1679, and for the county in 1685 (d. 1711, s. p.), is represented by a figure (in the costume of Q. Anne) of white marble in a recumbent position leaning on his elbow. The Chief Baron was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1709. There are also effigies of Sir Henry and

Lady Poole, in a kneeling posture, in the full dress of James I. Under a niche in the N. aisle is another effigy of the Poole family in armour, with the date 1574. The Ch.-yd. is much frequented in the autumn for a view down "the Golden Valley." Under a fine old yew-tree in a cross of 16th-cent. work, having an octagonal tapering shaft 5 ft. 5 in. in height. In the quarries of Sapperton the forest marble occurs containing *terebratula maxillata* in abundance, to the exclusion of the other fossils common to the formation. From the Ch.-yd. too is seen the Thames and Severn Canal, rising by a long series of locks to its summit level, on which it pierces the hills by the Sapperton Tunnel.

The junction of the Thames and Severn was an object of favourite speculation with the London and Bristol merchants during many generations. It was encouraged by the first Lord Bathurst, but the project was treated by the public as a mere Utopian suggestion. *Pope* writes, "the meeting of the Thames and the Severn (when the noble owner has finer dreams than ordinary) are to be led into each other's embraces through several caverns of above 12 or 15 miles, till they rise and celebrate their marriage in the midst of an immense amphitheatre, which is to be the admiration of posterity 100 years hence. Till the destined time shall arrive that is to manifest these wonders, you must content yourself with seeing—the finest wood in England."—*Letters*. A bill for this purpose was submitted to Parliament temp. Charles II., though no works were commenced until 1782, when Mr. Whitworth, C.E., was employed to make plans and estimates by some enterprising London citizens, who raised the required amount of 190,000*l.*, and the first vessel passed between the two rivers in 1789 amid the acclamations of many thousand spec-

tators. The canal is carried from the Valley of Stroud to the high ground at Thames Head by a tunnel 4180 ft. in length, cut through the solid rock under Hayley Wood, and excavated with such precision that the opposite outlet can be discerned from either end. It was the first tunnel of the extent attempted in England, and was the work of 7 years. The waterway is raised between Stroud and Sapperton, by means of locks, 241 ft. in the space of 3 miles, the average width of the canal being 42 ft. at top and 30 ft. at the bottom. Vessels of 70 tons are conveyed upon it. Previous to the construction of railways the communication by means of this canal was of great national utility. "When their Majesties were at Cheltenham in July, 1788, they expressed a desire to view this tunnel, then unfinished, in the praise of which fame had been so lavish. They visited Sapperton on the 19th July, when his Majesty bestowed the highest praise on a work of such magnitude, and still greater satisfaction when he heard that the works were conducted by private gentlemen."—*Fosbroke*. A hilly road to Chalford and Miserden, through picturesque scenery, crosses the Daneway, on which are steam saw-mills for the conversion of timber for various purposes.

The manor and park of Pinbury were part of the possessions of the Nunnery of Lyon. On the suppression of religious houses this property was given to Lord Windsor, in forced exchange for Stanwell, Middlesex. It was purchased by Sir Henry Poole, and added to his estate of Sapperton in A.D. 1600. Sir Robert Atkins was its next owner, and his only son, the historian of this county, erected a house on the estate for his residence in the lifetime of his father. By the heir of this family Pinbury was sold to Lord Bathurst. This picturesque estate

consists of deep glens, through which the little River Froome winds its way amid scenery pleasingly diversified by beech-woods, and by the generosity of its noble owner affords to his neighbours an attractive addition to the rides, which are always open for their enjoyment, within the boundaries of his extensive park.

The Nun's Walk, in the garden of the farm-house, is between an avenue of ancient and splendid yew-trees.

At Lark's-hill-bush a quantity of silver and brass Roman coins (described by Rudder) were discovered in 1759 by a waggon accidentally passing over the spot and breaking the urns that contained them.

From Sapperton, descending a steep incline to Daneway Bridge, and then ascending the opposite slopes of the well-wooded hills, by somewhat steep roads.

9 m. Bisley, an ancient though decayed town on a very elevated position. This parish is famous for its weather-stone, which is much used for the plinths and exposed parts of the Gloucestershire churches, and known as "Bisley Rag." At Throgham are quarries of stone-tile, much used in this county, which is dug in autumn and by the action of the frost is split into thin layers. The Church of Bisley, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1861, and the restoration of the whole effected with great taste. Memorial windows, filled with good stained glass, have been inserted by the Dorington family. In the outer wall of chancel, on a canopied tomb, is the effigy of a Crusader. An hexagonal cross in the Ch.-yd. is described by Lysons to be of 13th-cent. work. "It is composed of a circular basement, on which is erected an upright

hollow hexagon, formed by six three-centred arches, supported on rounded columns with beaded capitals and square plinths. On this tier rises a hexagonal pyramid, built on a corresponding number of smaller arches with very deep mouldings. A thick fillet runs halfway up the pyramid at each angle, and is terminated by an abrupt level."—*Pooley*. Two domestic altars to Mars and Castor, found in the W. wall of the S. aisle, are in the British Museum.

Oakridge Church, on Bisley Common, was built, after the architecture of 18th cent., by subscription in 1837. Two Churches have been erected, at **Bussage** and **France Lynch**, of considerable architectural merit, and amidst very interesting scenery. Bisley literally teems with relics of Roman and British mythology.

In a field near **Lilly Gate** in Bisley were discovered the vestiges of a Roman structure of a considerable extent. Hexagonal tiles fastened by iron nails, oyster-shells in abundance, fragments of red and coloured glazed pottery, portions of glass, brass implements—such as tweezers, knives, one with a blade 5 ft. long and 2 ft. broad, gradually tapering to the point—were discovered. At a few inches below the surface a pot was disturbed containing 1200 coins in a state of cohesion, yet forming a complete series of the 2nd and 3rd brass in the best preservation from the reign of Valerian to Diocletian, comprehending the Usurpers in Britain and elsewhere who are not usually included in the imperial list.—'Archæol.,' vol. ii.

At *Custom Scrubs*, in this parish, a votive bas-relief was discovered, bearing the inscription *Marti Al-ludio*, with other Roman relics, drawings of which are given by Lysons.

From Bisley a descending course takes us by 4 m. of easy road to Stroud, passing by Lypiatt Park, shortly after leaving Bisley and before commencing the descent.

Lypiatt Park (Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P.), a monastic house of the 16th cent., in excellent preservation, and on the slope of a hill overlooking the valley of Stancombe. The Whittingtons held this estate under the Plantagenets, and it passed in marriage with their heiress to the Wyes. In 1584, Thomas Wye bequeathed it, for her life, to his widow, who remarried John Throckmorton. He purchased the reversion, and sold Lypiatt, in 1610, to Thomas Stephens, A.-G. to Prince Henry. The Gunpowder Plot was, according to Sir R. Atkins, concocted here, and a room is still shown as the chamber in which the conspirators met. This traditional anecdote is rendered somewhat doubtful by the fact that no proceedings were taken by the Government against Throckmorton. In the Civil Wars, Lypiatt was garrisoned for the Parliament, and taken in 1642 by the Royalists commanded by Sir Jacob Astley, after a feeble resistance and a loss to the garrison of a lieutenant and 50 men. Lypiatt continued in possession of the Stephens family until 1778, between which date and 1847 it belonged to several proprietors. In the latter year it was purchased by the father of its present owner. The house, which has been enlarged, is entered by an enbattled porch, and is divided in its centre by a hall, whose ceiling is embellished by a fresco representation of the story of Mutius and Porsenna.

The chapel, now a museum, contains Roman remains discovered in the vicinity.

Lower Lypiatt Manor belonged formerly to the Freames, by whose

heiress it passed in marriage to Charles Coxe, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, and a Judge of South Wales, by whom the mansion (now a farmhouse) was rebuilt in 1717, on the edge of a steep valley. It was the residence also of his descendants until they removed to Kemble.

12 m. **Stroud.** (See Rte. 1.)

ROUTE 3.

GLOUCESTER TO CHELTENHAM.

10 m. 15 to 20 trains daily in 20 minutes.

The railway communication between Gloucester and Cheltenham is worked by the G. W. and Midland Companies.

CHURCHDOWN STAT., the name of a hill, pronounced "Chosen," an outlier of the Cotswolds, an escarpment of the Oolites 300 ft. high. On its tabular summit are quarries, the rock being covered with a bed of loam containing concretions of hard calcareous grit, called "Men's heads" by the workmen.

4½ m. **Down Hatherley**, a parish from which Lord Chancellor Hatherley took his title of peerage, and in which he erected and endowed schools and also, with other members of his family, rebuilt the **Church**, with the exception of the tower.

It is a substantial and handsome edifice, in the Dec. style, and consists of a tower, nave, north aisle, and north porch, a chancel, with vestry and organ chamber attached. The columns which separate the aisle from the nave are strikingly elegant, and the Ch. generally is

well proportioned; the stained glass windows are worthy of notice.

Hatherley Court (Mrs. A. G. Jones), a fine old mounted residence, is surrounded by fine timber.

127½ m. **♂ CHELTENHAM STAT.** (Pop. 42,914, returning 1 M.P.), on the small river Chelt, which rises 5 m. S.W., and in 1720 was crossed by stepping-stones in the streets. Leland describes it as "a long town, having a market." The manor, which at the Reformation belonged to the nunnery of Sion, came to the crown, and was sold in 1628 to John Dutton, Esq., of whose descendant, Lord Sherborne, it was purchased in 1843 by J. Gardner, Esq. The town is intersected by the High Street, 2260 yds. in length. "The Promenade," at right angles to this street, affords a delightful resort for visitors. The walks are shaded by rows of trees, and the footway is at a distance from the houses, which extend the entire line of the W. side of the street. On the E. side are the Winter Gardens and the New Club House.

For its celebrity the town is indebted to its mineral springs, which, first noticed in 1718, attracted attention in the reign of Geo. II.; but it was not a place of fashionable resort until the visit of Geo. III. and his queen in 1788. In 1801, Cheltenham consisted of only 710 houses; but during the first half of the present century it increased very rapidly, owing to the popularity of its waters with the faculty for the cure of liver and all other complaints arising from the debilitating effects of hot climates.

During the period were erected handsome Pump Rooms for the convenience of the patients; the chief of these are—

The **Montpelier Pump Room**, a Rotunda, built in 1826, adjoining the

Promenade and colonnade, with a dome 52 ft. in diam.; and on the N. side of High Street the **Pittville Pump Room**, erected at a cost of 20,000*l.* in 1825–28 by the late Jos. Pitt, Esq., M.P., in the suburb named after himself. This fine edifice, which stands in extensive grounds, opened in 1894 as *Pittville Park*, has a well-proportioned dome, 70 ft. in height, and is surrounded by a colonnade, 20 ft. wide, of the Ionic Order, adorned with statues of Hygeia, Esculapius, and Hippocrates.

As facilities of travelling increased, and the Continental watering-places rose in popularity, these Pump Rooms became gradually deserted, and are now chiefly used for concerts and other entertainments. In the days when the Spas were frequented, the Cheltenham Season used to date from May to October; but now that the town is filled with permanent residents, it may be said to extend from November to May. During the winter months a succession of Balls, Concerts, and other amusements are held, and many other visitors are attracted by the fox-hunting, for which Cheltenham is a very good headquarters.

The chief entertainments take place in the **Assembly Rooms** in High Street, erected in 1816, and containing many large apartments: the ball-room measures 87 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft high.

The **Theatre and Opera House** is a building capable of holding 1200 persons, erected in 1891.

The **New Club** in the Promenade is a fine new building and a good club.

Cheltenham is now famous for its educational advantages, both for boys and girls.

The **College**, on the Bath road, was opened as a school in 1844, and has since enjoyed a deserved reputation

from the excellence of its system of education, which consists of 3 departments,—classical; military and civil; and preparatory, with which religious education is associated. The Chapel contains several memorial windows for pupils who fell in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. There is a spacious playground, a *Gymnasium* for recreation and physical training, and a *Museum* open to the public one day in the week.

The **Ladies' College** occupies an extensive range of Gothic buildings on the site of the Old Wells' walk, close to the Promenade. It contains 2 large Halls, a Studio, and numerous Class and Lecture Rooms. The College was established in 1854, and is one of the most successful of the kind in the country—numbering upwards of 500 pupils.

The **Normal Training College** occupies 6 acres of land, given for the purpose by the late Miss Jane Cooke. The cost of the buildings, which are in the Early Pointed style (S. W. Daukes, Archt.), was 14,000*l.*; of which amount 6000*l.* was contributed by Government. This institution was founded in 1846 by Dean Close, for the suitable training of Church of England schoolmasters upon Evangelical principles. The College consists of a quadrangle, with a broad corridor running round it, and with gateways surmounted by towers in the centre of the north and south fronts. The S.W. corner of the building is the residence of the principal, and the S.E. that of the vice-principal, the remainder being occupied by the apartments of the masters, the class-rooms, the dormitories of the students, and the necessary offices. The larger rooms have handsome open roofs with stained principals and carved corbels. At the N.E. corner of the grounds,

in a separate large structure, are the model schools.

The College is designed for the accommodation of 100 students. Its first principal was the Rev. Dr. Bromby, afterwards Bishop of Tasmania.

The Museum contains a collection of some value and interest.

A *Female Branch* of this College occupies a large building called St. Mary's Hall, opposite St. Matthew's Ch.; in it about 100 young women are trained in the principles of the Church of England, as teachers in the National and Board Schools of the county.

In the High Street is a free **Grammar School**, founded A.D. 1586 by Richard Pate, Recorder of Gloucester, "for the good and godly education of the youth of the town of Cheltenham and the country thereabouts." Its revenues, increased by Queen Elizabeth, are about 840*l.* per ann. The master is appointed by C. C. Coll., Oxford, and it has one exhibition at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, of 75*l.* a year, tenable for 4 years, founded in 1683, by George Townshend.

A **General Hospital**, supported by voluntary subscriptions, built in 1849, overlooks the College playground.

The new **Drinking Fountain** on the Promenade, a graceful work in Italian style, by Messrs. Doulton & Sons, was inaugurated in 1893.

The **Post Office** is in the Promenade, and occupied a building which was formerly the Imperial Hotel.

Down to 1823 Cheltenham had but one Church, St. Mary's, situated close to High Street. It was erected in the 14th cent., and is a cruciform structure, with a square tower rising from the centre, surmounted by an octagonal spire. In N. transept is

a handsome rose window, 15 ft. in diameter, divided into 15 compartments, and there are other windows in the florid style of Middle Pointed art. The Church underwent "restoration" in 1880, but notwithstanding repairs and alterations, many interesting portions of early work remain.

Close to St. Mary's stands **St. Matthew's**, a much larger Ch. of recent date, and there are now 10 others within the parish, as well as many Nonconformist Chapels, and the Roman Catholic Ch., a fine cruciform structure with a lofty spire, and one of the most conspicuous ecclesiastical buildings in the town. It is in the Dec. style, and has windows filled with modern stained glass, and its altar, reredos, and pulpit elaborately decorated.

Thirlestaine House (Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick), erected by Mr. Scott, at an outlay of 84,000*l.*, in the Ionic style, with Portland and Bath stone, was during many years a residence of the late Lord Northwick, and fitted up for the reception of his well-known collection of paintings, which, after his death (1859), intestate, realised by auction 100,000*l.* The rooms now contain the valuable and extensive library of the late Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., removed from Middle Hill. Among them is Salt's MSS. of the Testament, with the autographs of the Caliphs. The galleries forming the eastern wing are filled with a choice collection of paintings by early masters and also of modern artists, including some by *Amberger, Breydel, and Mote*.

Cheltenham is situated in the midst of a pleasant and picturesque country.

from the reign of Henry VII., and well preserved. It was long the residence of the 2nd Earl of Ellenborough. See Rte. 27.

b. From the top of **Leckhampton Hill**, 2 m. (Rte. 18), a very fine view may be obtained over the valley of the Severn. The quarries largely worked in the Oolite abound in fossils; 4 m. further is Birdlip Hill (Rte. 18).

c. At the village of **Charlton Kings** (2 m.) is an ancient Parish Ch., containing internally some interesting architectural features, and a circular W. window of elegant design. On the London road is a handsome modern Gothic Chapel, built in 1871 at the expense of C. E. Higgs, Esq. (Rte. 20).

d. **Seven Wells Head**, a reputed source of the Thames, is 4 m. beyond Charlton K. In reality it is the Churn, a chief tributary of the Thames, which rises here (Rte. 20).

e. In **Stowell Park** (E. of Eldon), 9½ m. on the Burford road, is a Roman villa. (Described, Rte. 21.)

f. **Winchcombe and Sudeley Castle** (Mrs. Dent), 9 m., a very interesting Gothic residence of Q. Catherine Parr, has been admirably restored by its present owners, and filled with all manner of objects of art and vertu (Rte. 27). All these places are more particularly described in the routes upon which they lie, and will easily be found by reference to the Index.

Walks and Drives.

a. 2½ m. on the Evesham road is **Southam House**, a very picturesque mansion of timber and stone, dating

ROUTE 4.

SWINDON TO LECHLADE AND FAIRFORD.

This portion of Gloucestershire can be reached from the Rly. Stats. at Faringdon, Cirencester, or from Oxford *viâ* Witney by train to Fairford, by a line which is designed to be prolonged to Cirencester. From Swindon the communication is at present by a short branch line to Highworth, and thence by road.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **STRATTON STAT.** Stratton St. Margaret, a village on the Roman road which connects Cirencester and Silchester. The lands and site of an alien Priory founded here in the 11th cent. belong to King's College, Cambridge, by gift of Henry VI.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **STANTON STAT.** Stanton Park, a seat of the Trenchards. The date of A.D. 1003 is affixed to the ancient Church. On rt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stanton in Sevenhampton (pronounced Sennington), Warneford Place, the mansion of the knightly family of Warneford from the reign of Henry VIII.

6 m. **‡ HIGHWORTH STAT.**, a market-town on an eminence, as its name imports. Inhab. 2576. Its Church, a handsome edifice of cruciform construction, was erected in the reign of Edward IV., by the exertions of Conrad Ney, the vicar, the inhabitants and inmates of the Priory. It consists of a chancel, naïve, aisles, and lofty tower. The windows of the chancel and its side chapels are filled with good modern glass in memory of the Rowdens and of the Prince Consort. In the

Warneford Chapel are tablets for members of that ancient family.

Crossing the river $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. from Highworth, *i.e.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Swindon Stat., by Hannington Bridge, **Kempsford** (Pop. 790), a village of Saxon creation, on the Isis. In 800 an important battle was fought here between the Hwicci and Walsati, who occupied the two Saxon provinces now known as the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, in which the latter were victorious. Spearheads, iron bits, and similar remains, are found on the field of conflict. The Church, erected in the 14th cent., close to the Thames, at the cost of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, consists of a nave and a remarkably fine tower, internally decorated with modern frescoes. A chancel aisle was added in 1858, when the other portions of the edifice were restored. In the chancel is a lofty altar-tomb for Sir H. Thynne, father of the first Lord Weymouth.

Proceeding by road from Highworth we pass

2 m. on rt. **Coleshill Park**, in Berks (Earl of Radnor), erected in 1650 by *Inigo Jones*. The park, about 400 acres in extent, contains fine specimens of beech, elms, and limes. The latter are considered to be the finest of their species in England. The village of Coleshill consists of well-arranged, commodious, and unusually neat cottages.

10 m. **Inglesham**. In this parish the Severn and Thames Canal commences. The Ch. contains some well-executed screen-work.

3 m. distance by the highway is Fairford.

11 m. **‡ Lechlade**, *i.e.* the passage through the River Lech, *Ang.-Sax.*, at the confluence of the Colne and the Lech with the Thames, which here becomes navigable for vessels of 80 tons,

“Cleere Colne and lovely Leche so down
from Cotswold’s plain,
At Lechlade linking hands, come likewise
to support
The mother of great Thames.”

Poly-Olbion, iv. 223.

The long-desired junction of the Thames and Severn in 1789 is chronicled on the key-stone of the bridge. “This bridge, though often repaired and altered on the upper part, is the original structure of great antiquity, having existed prior to the reign of Hen. III. Under it are weirs for fish, and cels caught here are in great estimation.”—(*Top.* and *G. i.* 320.) The town had a large export trade in cheese, which was forwarded by the river to London. “From St. John Bridge to Lechlade, it is a praty old village, and hath a pratie-pyramis of stone at the West ende of the church. From Lechlade to *Fairford*, about a 4 m., al by low ground, in a maner in a levell, most apt for grasse, but very barren of woodde.”—*Leyland*.

Lechlade Church is a singularly complete example of 15th-cent. work. Walls, roof, arcades, doorways, and windows all exist as they were originally designed; all are excellent E. Eng., and it was well restored in 1882. It was probably begun about 1470, as stated by Bigland.

Manor House (H. Prior Wandesford, Esq.).

The East Gloucestershire Railway, connecting Witney with Fairford, has a station here. (See Rte. 13.)

13 m. \S **Fairford**, a small but ancient town (Pop. 1463), consisting of two streets and a spacious market-place. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, was owner of this manor in the reign of Henry III. It was subsequently vested in the Crown, and

was purchased in 1498 by John Tame, a wealthy London merchant, who had previously introduced the manufacture of woollen cloths in the place. He was succeeded by his son and grandson, who were both knights. The last of these, Sir Edmund, left three sisters, co-heiresses. Sir Thomas Verney, the husband of one of them, purchased the interest of the others. At the Restoration it belonged to Andrew Barker, Esq., who purchased from the Tracys. His son left two co-heiresses, the survivor of whom, Mrs. Lambe, bequeathed, in 1789, her estates to John Raymond, Esq., who assumed the name of Barker.

A manorial residence has existed here from an early period. This first house John Tame pulled down, and on its site erected a spacious mansion, which, in its turn, disappeared, its materials being used in erecting a residence for Andrew Barker on a different site. At Leland’s visit “there was a fayr mansion place of the Tames, hard by the churchyard, builded thoroughly by John Tame and Edmund Tame; the backside thereof goeth to the very bridge of Fairford.” “It is a praty uplandish towne, and mache of it longith, with the parsonage, to Tewkesbyrie Abbey. Fairford never flourished afore the cumming of the Tames unto it.” Rev. John Keble, author of the *Christian Year*, and other works, was born here on 8th March, 1792. The first marquis of Downshire took his English title of Viscount Fairford, from the fact of his birth in the Manor House.

The **Park** (R. Raymond Barker, Esq.) has an avenue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from the town, whilst the river, widened for a great distance with its extremities artificially concealed, presents a most agreeable feature in the landscape.

In a field adjoining the town about 150 graves were discovered in 1850,

containing, not only the skeletons in a perfect state, but curious and interesting specimens of the Anglo-Saxon period. Articles of metal, glass, pottery, beads, especially of amber, were obtained, and in almost every grave an iron knife was found by the neck or ribs of the skeleton. It is conjectured that this was the cemetery for those who fell in the last great battle between the Saxons and the British, fought in 577, near this place. An interesting account of these "Fairford graves" has been published by Mr. Wylie, under whose inspection they were opened, and in whose possession these treasures remain.

The attractions of this town are trout-fishing in the R. Colne, and its fine Church, containing 28 windows, filled with painted glass of rare excellence. This edifice was re-erected, near a smaller Ch., at the cost of John Tame, as a receptacle, so said tradition, for the glass which he had procured in his trading with the Netherlands. He died in 1500, but the completion of the building was effected by his son, who lived to the year 1534, and erected the churches of Rendcomb and Barnsley. This Ch. is large, with an imposing interior of Late Perp. character, uniform throughout, consisting of a lofty nave, 120 ft. in length and 55 ft. broad—two aisles, which are continued parallel with the chancel, and a tower, between nave and chancel, and open to both. A series of grotesque figures surround the architecture of the tower. The parapet is ornamented with fine escutcheons on each side, the larger of which bear the arms of De Clare, De Spencer, Newburgh, and Tame; others are charged with the ragged staff and fetterlock, the cognizances of the Beauchamp family.

The font is good, of the date of the Ch. The stalls in the chancel and the screen are excellent examples of oak carving.

Between the centre and N. chancel is the tomb of John Tame, on the top of which are effigies of himself and Alice, his wife (d. 1471), engraved in brass; at their feet, in old English letters, are these lines:—

"For Thus, love, pray for me:
I may not pray more, pray ye:
With a pater noster & an ave:
That my paynys relessyed be."

The tomb is ornamented with escutcheons, and has a Latin inscription round its edge.

In the N. chancel is a tablet, with the effigies of Sir Edmund Tame and his 2 wives engraved in brass, in a kneeling position, having these words in old English—

"Jesus, Lord, that made us,
And with thy blood us bought,
Forgive us our trespasses."

In the floor of the chancel is a slab with the effigies of the same parties, and a long inscription. There is a table-tomb, having the recumbent effigy in freestone of a man in armour, and a woman in the costume of the time. It was erected in 1560 to the memory of Roger Lygon, Esq., and his wife, who was relict of the late Sir E. Tame.

In the middle chancel are memorials of the families of Tracey, Keble, and Oldyswerth—of these William Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1680), was prominent among those who, in the civil wars, preserved this glass from the fury of the Puritans.

Painted Glass.

The subjects in the 28 windows and their compartments are—

1. (Imperfect) Temptation in Eden. Gideon and the Fleece, Queen of Sheba before Solomon.

2. (In N. chancel—very imperfect.) Marriage of Zacharias and Elisabeth. Birth of the Baptist. Betrothal of Joseph and Mary.

3. The Annunciation. The Na-

tivity. Adoration of the Magi. The Circumcision.

4. Flight into Egypt. Massacre of the innocents. The Assumption. Joseph and Mary finding Christ in the Temple.

5. (Great E. Window, upper part.) The Crucifixion. The Penitent Thief and the Impenitent Thief on each side of the Saviour. The Centurion standing afar off. Mary held up by St. John. (Lower part.) Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. The Agony in the Garden. Pilate in the Judgment Hall. The Scourging. Christ bearing His Cross.

6. Descent from the Cross. Entombment. St. Michael overcoming Satan and his angels.

7. (South chancel.) The Saviour appearing after His Resurrection. The Transfiguration. Our Saviour with Mary Magdalene. The Angel at the Tomb.

8. The Journey to Emmaus. Christ with the eleven Disciples. The Unbelief of St. Thomas.

9. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. The Ascension. Descent of the Holy Spirit. (In this light the countenances of the Apostles are well depicted.)

10, 11, and 12. In these windows are the 12 Apostles.

13. Four ancient Fathers of the Church. St. Gregory habited as Pope. St. Jerome as Cardinal. St. Ambrose and Augustine as Bishops.

14. Lady, mutilated. David sitting in Judgment on the Amalekite who killed Saul.

15. The great W. window contains the Last Judgment. The Saviour is represented sitting on a Rainbow, and has the earth for His footstool, holding in one hand the sword of vengeance and a lily in the other, and surrounded by the cherubims and Host of Heaven, in the upper part of the window. In the lower is St. Michael, with the Scales of Equity in one hand, weighing the good souls and the bad, and a

processional cross in the other; and there is the general resurrection, some rising out of their graves, with their clothes on their backs, and some on their arms, and the angels are assisting them up towards heaven to let them in, and when they pass from thence they are clothed in white and with crowns of glory. On the other side is Hell, in which the Devil is described with large red and white teeth. Some of the condemned are going down headlong, others on the Devil's back. Dives is holding up his hand to Lazarus for him to dip his finger in water to cool his tongue; and Lazarus is in Abraham's bosom.

16. Solomon sitting in Judgment. Samson slaying the Philistines and breaking the Jaws of a Lion, and Delilah betraying him.

17. The four Evangelists writing their Gospels.

18. (North aisle.) Hosea. Amos. Malachi. Joel.

19. Zephaniah. Ezekiel. Daniel. Obadiah.

20. Jeremiah. David. Isaiah. Zachariah.

The remainder are in the clerestory of the nave. Those on the N. side represent the persecutors of the Ch. with Devils over them—1. Domitian. Trajan. Adrian.—2. Antonine. Nero (with a red face). Marcus Aurelius. 3. Herod. Severus. Maximinus. 4. Decius. Annianus and Caleb.

Those on the S. side, which are very much broken, are the preservers of the Ch. with angels over them.

During the civil war, as we have observed, this glass was taken down and concealed from frantic rage by the Impropiator of the tithes, William Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1680); and the Hon. Mrs. Fermor, in 1725, supplied these windows with guards, and hence the good condition of the greater portion of the glass.

In the reign of Charles I., they were inspected by Vandyck, "who,"

says Hearne, "*often affirmed, both to the king and others, that many of the figures were so exquisitely well done that they could not be executed by the best pencil.*"

The name of the artist of these beautiful compositions was long a subject of furious controversy. By some the designs were attributed to Albert Dürer, but the labours of the late Rev. J. G. Joyce have placed it almost beyond the reach of argument that the windows are of English design and manufacture—probably made in London—though foreign artists may have been employed upon parts of the work. Mr. Joyce's famous monograph upon these windows was published by the Arundel Society in 1872. The remarks of Mr. Winston on this glass are: "They are perhaps the best specimens and the greatest number existing in England of glass of the early part of the 16th cent. They retain their original glazing, and are valuable examples of the arrangement and disposition of subjects in use at that time. All the clerestory windows are figure and canopy windows. The lower windows, with few exceptions, are filled in the lower lights with one or more pictures illustrative of Holy Writ. The great W. window is entirely occupied with the Last Judgment. In the E. window, above, is the Crucifixion; and in each of the 5 lights of the lower tier is some incident in our Saviour's life. The shadows are bold and deep, but perfectly transparent, the drawing of the draperies is excellent, and the figures themselves tolerably correct; and a general richness and warmth is imparted to the picture by using a fine brown enamel for the shading, the colour of which is assisted by the yellow tone of the white glass."—*Winston's 'Hints on Glass.'*

ROUTE 5.

GLOUCESTER TO MONMOUTH AND CHEPSTOW BY NEWNHAM [FLAXLEY ABBEY], THE FOREST OF DEAN, AND LYDNEY.

On leaving Gloucester Stat. the Rly. is carried on arches across the meadows and Alney Island and over the Severn. The bridge on rt., of one arch 150 ft. span, the widest ever constructed at the period of its erection, is built with the forest sandstone from a design of *Telford*. It replaced a former structure which existed at the period of Leland's visit.

This route descends the right bank of the Severn, and skirts the confines of Dean Forest.

4 m. **OAKLE STREET STAT.** On left is

Minsterworth, a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and having portions of the parish on each side of the Severn. The inhabitants on Duchy Land are exempted from the payment of tolls at numerous fairs, and from dues at all ports on the Severn and Wye. The **Church**, rebuilt in Decorated style in 1871, has a font, curiously sculptured, a *reredos* composed of alabaster and various marbles, divided into three panels, enriched with gilding: the Register dates from 1633. In 1884, the exterior and interior were decorated with sculptures at the expense of the Messrs. Ellis of Severn Bank House. The steeple and bells were destroyed by lightning in 1803. Gwillim the Herald resided in this village, and was buried in the old Ch. in 1601. Here is a valuable salmon fishery and a ferry for horses and passengers to *Elmore*. This

locality is subject to frequent inundation from floods and high tides.

7½ m. GRANGE COURT JUNCT.

§ a. 1½ m. from Grange Court Stat. is **Westbury-on-Severn** (2005 Inhab.). Its large Church, built in 1530, contains windows of Dec. character, with a square tower, bearing an oak-tiled spire, 200 ft. in height, detached from the Ch., and formerly belonging to an earlier Ch. The nave and chancel were thoroughly restored in 1862 and 1878, and also reseated in 1888. The east window is filled with stained glass, by *Clayton and Bell*, in memory of Rev. W. Crawley. The chancel contains large marble monuments, with elaborate inscriptions in Latin, in memory of Sir D. Colchester, M.P., and his son Col. Colchester, M.P., one of the pious co-founders of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for many other members of that family. Also a memorial brass, dated 1642, to "Mr. Serjeant Maynard." The original mansion was pulled down, but a house is now being erected on the same site by the present lord of the manor (Maynard W. Colchester-Wemyss, Esq.). The gardens, laid out in the best Dutch style of the 17th cent., and the original summer-house, are preserved. Walter Mapes, rector temp. Henry II., was also a justice in Eyre.

John Baynham, Esq., of this parish, was burnt in Smithfield (1531) for advocating the Reformation.

This place was the scene of some military movements during the Civil Wars, being garrisoned by the Parliament forces, who were dislodged by Sir John Wyntour, but it was afterwards recovered by one of Colonel Massie's memorial exploits.

The Severn is crossed by a ferry

to **Framilode**. From this spot the famous "Severn Bore" may be well seen on a certain day in spring. The "Garden Cliff," near Westbury, is a favourite resort of geologists. The "Rhætic" formation (so rare in England) is here to be seen, and from its famous bone-bed many interesting remains of Icthyosaurus and other Palæozoic amphibians have at various times been removed.

In the Westbury-brook Iron mine, at a depth of 300 ft., in ancient workings, evidently Roman, were found a curious miner's shovel and a ladder cut out of a solid plank of wood, either oak or chestnut, 7 ft. in length, 8 in. wide, and 2 in. thick. Six holes are cut in the plank wide enough to hold the foot—the wood being in a state of singular preservation.

Westbury Court (M. W. Colchester Wemyss, Esq.).

§ b. 4 m. N. **Flaxley Abbey** (Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart.).

The abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, about 1145, by Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford (on the spot where his brother had been killed by an arrow while hunting), was placed in a retired and beautiful valley, peculiarly adapted for that order of conventual hermits. Its revenues at the Reformation were valued at 112*l.* per ann., which, with the site, were granted by the king to Sir William Kingstone, "one of the best courtiers at masks and revels, one of the best captains at sea, and one of the most valiant and skilful commanders by land. He was knighted for his service at Tournay, and made marshal for his success at Flodden. He was captain of the guard and lieutenant of the Tower, and conducted Wolsey upon his attainder from Sheffield to Leicester Abbey. In the distribu-

tion of monastic property he shared very largely of manors belonging to Llanthony and Flaxley."—*Lloyd*, 464; *Fuller*, 368.

The abbey buildings escaped demolition by becoming the residence of Sir W. Kingstone and his descendants, and continued in tolerable preservation until 1777, when much of the structure was destroyed by fire. These parts have been since restored with considerable additions. The refectory and abbot's room escaped the conflagration. Some curious tapestry in two of the bedrooms was also preserved, and a unique coffer of ivory, sculptured with subjects of ancient romance, circ. 1400; also a gold ring set with an enamelled portrait of Charles I., considered to be one of the 12 memorial rings presented to his special adherents. Within the hoop is a skull in white enamel, with the date Jan. 30, 1648. The apartments contain many fine old family portraits of Clarke and Boevey. Abraham Clarke, Esq., purchased this estate during the Civil Wars from Anthony Kingstone, and devised it to his relative William Boevey, Esq., who was its proprietor in 1697, when he bequeathed it, after the decease of his widow, to Thomas Crawley, Esq., of Gloucester, who assumed the surname of Boevey, and from whom Flaxley has descended to the present owner. *The widow Boevey*, who was married at 15, and became a widow at 22, has acquired immortality in the pages of the 'Spectator,' where she is described as the widow inexorable to the addresses of Sir Roger de Coverley. Her learning and benevolent actions are frequently noticed in Steele's epistolary correspondence, and she was a liberal patroness of the Non-juring clergy. She died 1726, having survived her husband 34 years. A monument, with an elaborate epigraph, in Flaxley Church, records her good deeds and testamentary bene-

factions; and another, with a similar object, was erected in Westminster Abbey, as a record of "40 years' perfect friendship," by her executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, "the confidante by whom the widow was always accompanied, and the witness of her daily protestations against the male sex."

"In the park on the N.E. is a natural terrace of considerable extent, commanding a most interesting view of the cultivated vale of Severn and the city of Gloucester, flanked by the whole chain of the Cotswold mountains from Bredon to Sodbury Hill. The frequent windings of the river in the foreground appear like so many lakes in succession, and give a highly picturesque effect to this singularly pleasing landscape."—*Bigland*.

Flaxley Church, erected 1856, in the E. Dec. style of point of arch., from the design of *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.*, is a most interesting building. It comprises a richly ornamented chancel, N. aisle, and a tower with an octagonal broach-spire. The E. window, by *Gerente*, contains in compartments subjects from the Gospels. The alabaster reredos is by *Philip*. The pulpit and font are of Painswick stone with serpentine marble shafts. The Register dates from 1559.

1½ m. W. of Flaxley. The head of a brook in the Edge-hill Enclosure, known as *St. Anthony's Well*, once enjoyed a fabulous reputation for its healing virtues. It occupies a most secluded position, with a stone reservoir placed for the convenience of bathers. The water, which contains iron and lime, is found efficacious in cutaneous diseases.

11 m. ♂ **NEWNHAM STAT.** (1400 Inhab.), formerly an old borough town, returning one member to Parliament. In 1171 Henry II., in company with "Strongbow," sailed

from here on his expedition to Ireland. A sword of state, given by King John to this town, when it had the privilege of a borough, in good preservation, with a wooden handle, is now in the possession of Russell James Kerr Eyre, Esq., lord of the manor. The length of the blade is 4 ft., having this inscription:—

“John Morse being maier,
This sord did repair.”—1594.

One of the earliest glass-houses in England was erected here, but is now in ruins. The possession of this manor, with those of Haresfield and Weatenhurst, conferred the office of Lord High Constable of England on Milo, Earl of Hereford, and his descendants, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. On the attainder and execution of Edward, the last duke of this house, in 1521, through the enmity of Wolsey, this office became forfeited to the crown, and since that period has never been granted, except to be exercised at a coronation, or other important occasions, *pro hac vice*.

A skirmish took place here in 1642, between Massie's troops and the Royalists under Sir John Wynthour, whose forces garrisoned the churchyard, which occupies elevated ground commanding an immense semicircle of country. The Church, which stands on an eminence (overlooking the Severn), was originally a Norman edifice, but was destroyed by fire in 1881, and rebuilt in facsimile; it contains the original font, a good specimen of Anglo-Norman, surrounded by carved figures of the Apostles. The Register dates from 1547.

Oaklands (executors of Mrs. Crawshay). **The Haie** (Russell J. Kerr, Esq.). **Blaisdon Hall** (Peter Stubbs, Esq.).

1 m. There is a horse-ferry to **Arlingham**, a village nearly insular [*Gloucestershire.*]

lated by the river, which in dry seasons is fordable by loaded waggons.

The Severn assumes now an imposing breadth, having increased its width 500 yards since leaving Westbury.

[Turnpike-road between Newnham and Monmouth (14 m.), passes through the wildest portions of the forest, near the principal timber enclosures, iron and coal works. 2 m. N.W. **Little Dean** was the scene of several important military skirmishes in the Civil Wars. Near this large village are a Roman encampment and several Roman roads. The market-cross is curious, having round the shaft a low octangular roof, which is finished by a pinnacle of fine Gothic workmanship, with niches and effigies. The Church of St. Ethelbert, in the Perp. style, has a tower surmounted by a spire of exact and elegant proportions, and the windows of the N. aisle contain some rich remains of painted glass. The altar-cloth is an embroidered vestment of the 14th cent. In the chancel are two monuments to the *Pyrke* family, to whom the manor belongs. **Dean Hall** (Mrs. Guise).]

11½ m. from Gloucester on l. is **Bullo Pill**, one of the ports of the Severn, to which coals are brought by means of tramways. Its exports are limited on account of the difficulties of navigation; the passage being always hazardous for sea-going vessels, as the *Noose* sands are frequently shifted by the impetuosity of the *bore*.

15 m. **AWRE STAT.** There is a Rly. for goods and mineral traffic from this small and lonely station into the Forest.

An apple, known as the *Hagloe Crab*, produces cider possessing great strength and body. It derives its

name from the farm in this parish on which it was grown.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to rt. of the line, **Blakeney**, a large village, formerly in the parish of *Awere*, but made a separate parish in 1877, is one of the 6 woodwards of the Forest, the perquisites of which office are the lop and top of all felled timber, all windfall and dotard trees (*sicca et vento prostrata*), within the respective divisions. Blakeney Hill, in this parish, is famous for its orchards: from the "Blakeney red" pear some of the finest perry in the county is made.

16 m. **Gatcombe**. *Purton* is one of the passages across the Severn; its shores afford an ample field of investigation for the collectors of fossils, which are found at low water, when the wind is easterly, by which the mud being washed away, a greater space is laid bare.

Near this a handsome cantilever railway bridge now spans the river connecting Berkeley and the port of Sharpness with Sydney and the Forest of Dean.

19 m. \S **LYDNEY JUNCT. STAT.** (2944 Inhab.), a small but increasing town, with an export trade in coal, pig-iron, bark, timber, manufactured tin plates, and paving-stone, conveyed from the forest by the Severn and Wye Railway, which joins the Ross and Monmouth line at Lydbrook. The width of its outer harbour gates is 26 ft., and within vessels of 400 tons find berth.

The **Church** is a capacious building, in the E. Eng. style, frequently varied by alterations; it has a square tower, surmounted by a fine spire. The large east window is filled with good stained glass, by *Hardman*, in memory of Joseph Cookson, Esq. There is a very large **Cross**, built of the grey forest

stone, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, in Lydney, of good 14th-centy. work. The size and height of its steps sufficiently disclose what an imposing structure it must have been. It consists of a quadrangular altar-shape erection, having on each side a niche to contain figures. On this now stands an ornamented stone shaft terminating in a Maltese cross, erected by his children to the memory of the Rev. W. H. Bathurst (the late owner of Lydney Park). In 1892 a park of 17 acres was presented to the town by Charles Bathurst, Esq., in commemoration of the coming of age of his eldest son.

Lydney has become the starting-point for excursions in the *Forest of Dean* since a *Railway* was opened N. from Lydney Junct. through the centre of the forest, passing close to *Speech House Inn* (good headquarters for exploring the district), to *Lydbrook-on-the-Wye*. See Rte. 8.

A *Branch Railway* runs from this to Coleford.

In **Aylburton Hamlet** is a tract of more than 1000 acres of rich pasture, called the *New Grounds*, recovered from the Severn, the course of which, during the lapse of many years, has been diverted. The **Church** was rebuilt in 1866, at the cost of Chas. Bathurst, Esq.

In this village is a **Cross** of similar construction to those at Lydney and Clearwell, saving a socket at the top of the pedestal ornamented with a deep moulding. Its full height from the ground is 16 ft.

Lydney Park (Chas. Bathurst, Esq.) includes within its limits the site of a Roman military station.

This park is fertile in Roman antiquities, which throw much light on the Roman occupation of Siluria. Upon the smaller of the two hills, which bear evident traces of Roman

occupation, three distinct lines of circumvallation are still visible; it commands an extensive view of the Severn, and was probably an outpost or "speculum" to the camp on the larger hill, from which it is separated by a deep valley. This camp has a superficial area of 830 ft. \times 370 ft., and on it have been found remains of a Temple dedicated to a certain god Nodeus (not known elsewhere), a spacious "Præsidium" and a large oval "hypocaust," with baths and offices adjoining it. Each group of buildings comprises several beautiful tessellated pavements, still remaining "in situ." A vast number of coins have been found covering the whole period of the Roman occupation of Britain, as well as some interesting votive tablets, pottery, ornaments of all kinds, and two large statues, supposed to represent the god Pan and the Empress Faustina. The camp bears evident traces of having been occupied by the Britons before the Roman invasion.

The manor of Lydney during several generations belonged to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick.

Queen Elizabeth granted it to Admiral Wyntour for his valiant services against the Spanish Armada. His grandson, Sir John Wyntour, a most strenuous Royalist, garrisoned his mansion, and is described by the republican writers as the "scourge of the forest." When, after several unsuccessful efforts to raise the siege, he found all the passes towards his house guarded by the cavalry of the enemy to starve the garrison to a surrender, he fired his house, and effected a retreat through the forest for himself and party.

On the site of this house (Whitecross), which is a favourite resort of antiquarians, were found a fine old sword, supposed to have belonged to Sir John Wyntour, and other interesting relics. A

house was subsequently erected on a different site by Lady Wintour, which has only recently been pulled down.

Upon the decease of Sir Charles Wyntour it was received by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., younger brother of the first Lord Bathurst, *in exchange* for his paternal estate, Battlesden, Co. Bedford. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas B., Esq., who died 1790. Charles Bragge, Esq., son of the eldest Miss Bathurst, succeeded his uncle and assumed that name. This gentleman, who was M.P. for Bristol and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1812–23, died in 1831; from him the present owner is directly descended.

The present mansion is modified Elizabethan, was erected in 1873, and stands on an eminence overlooking the Severn, of which it commands some splendid views. It contains many excellent paintings, including one of Allen, first Earl Bathurst, in his state robes; the 4th Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Benj. Bathurst, Esq.; Thomas Master, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. C. Bragge, and others.

In the gardens are some Spanish chestnuts of noble growth, and also some unusually fine orange-trees, reputed to have been obtained from a Spanish vessel wrecked near Margam.

Lydney to Monmouth.

[From Lydney the traveller may proceed either by road or railway to Coleford and Monmouth. Leaving Lydney by road to the north through the Forest, is reached.

2 m. N. of Lydney Park, and close to the village of Bream, are *The Scowles* (see p. 52); these are the remains of the old Roman excavations for iron-ore; some interesting implements—now in the possession of the owner of the pro-

perty (C. Bathurst, Esq.)—were here discovered. The conformation of the rocks is very extraordinary, and the place presents a most weird appearance.

7 m. **Whitemead Park** (Philip Baylis, Esq.), the official residence of the "Deputy Surveyor" of the Forest. At the New York Lodge entrance to this park are the finest beeches in the forest, several of them measuring 17 ft., at 6 ft. from the base.

On the top of *Long Hill*, near the turnpike-road, is a venerable oak, called "Jack of the Yat," considered 500 years old, and the patriarch of the forest. At 6 ft. from the ground it measures nearly 19 ft. in girth.

Iron ore occurs in the limestone in irregular masses known as "churns," frequently of some acres in extent, and varying in thickness from 25 to 30 ft. This ore consists of the Black Brush, Brown Hematite frequently occurring in large masses, free from sulphur and phosphorus.

8 m. **Coleford** (4199 Inhab.), a market town, peopled chiefly by the increasing population of the mineral districts, consists of one principal street, and derives its support from the productive mining district in which it is situate.

In the forest districts are the remains of ancient ironworks—vast caverns, scooped out, in which Roman relics have been found. One at Dean's post, known as *The Scowles* consists of precipitous and irregular passages caused by the removal of the ore and mineral earth. Openings have been made to the surface to secure an efficient ventilation. Tools of Ang. Norm. date are frequently discovered in pits at a considerable depth. These caverns may be inspected under the guidance of the miners working in them; but the visit cannot be accomplished without some crawlings on hands

and knees, for which a suitable equipment is advisable.

12 m. **Monmouth.**]

Lydney to Chepstow, Rail.

2½ m. S.W. of Lydney, on the main road which follows the same line as the railway for many miles, **Alvington**, the *Abone* of Camden. The river is supposed to have been not more than one-fourth its present breadth at the period of Roman occupation, a supposition which is corroborated by the remains of oak-trees visible at low water, all lying with their roots to the N.E., the soil on which they grew having been washed away by the encroachments of the tide.—*Archæol.*, v. 107. The ancient Ch., restored 1869, contains memorial windows to Hon. W. M. and Hon. Mrs. Noel, and to R. A. Darwin, Esq. On a raised stone in the chancel is a poetical epitaph on Sir Robert and Lady Woodroff, erected in 1609 by their dwarf as a testimony of gratitude.

Clanna (Capt. W. B. Marling), to the rt. of the road between Alvington and Hewelsfield.

21½ m. **Colne Valley Paper Mills**, at which is carried on the making of paper from wood, straw, &c.

22 m. **WOOLASTONE STAT.** (852 Inhab.). The **Church**, a curiously formed building in the Norm. style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, organ chamber, and massive tower at W. end. The interior of the Church is rendered very impressive by the length of the nave and the height of its fine timbered roof. The aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade composed of double shafts of polished marble, having richly foliated capitals. The east window is filled with stained glass by *Wailes*.

Offa's Dyke, which commences at the Severn, is easily traced in its course between that river and the Wye, traversing *Sedbury Park* (Sir W. H. Marling, Bart.). To its former owner, the late G. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., Cheshire is indebted for its valuable history. In the grounds pottery and other Roman remains, and arches of the Norman Church of Chepstow, are carefully preserved.

Buttington Tump commemorates the last and greatest battle fought (A.D. 893) between Alfred and the Danes, who, being reinforced here by some Welsh, threw up entrenchments and prepared for their defence. Alfred, having surrounded them with his whole force, resolved to trust nothing to chance, but rather to master his enemies by famine than assault. The Danes were reduced to such extremities that, having eaten their horses and many having perished with hunger, they made a desperate sally on the English, and, though a great number fell in the action, a considerable body escaped.—*Hume*.

The passage across the Severn to Aust (*Trajectus Augusti*) has been a means of communication between England and Wales from the time of the Romans. The distance across is less than a mile. The old crossing was some years ago superseded by that from Portskewett, lower down the river; this in turn is now replaced by the Severn Tunnel. The site of a military position intended to guard the ferry has been discovered in the cliff woods. There is a chapel dedicated to St. Tecla near the mouth of the Wye, said to have been erected in the year 47. It has been covered by the sea, but its remains are yet visible below high-water mark.

From a remark in Leland, this chapel was probably standing in the reign of Henry VIII. "The Ferry from Auste to a village on the

farther ripe of Severn not far from S. Terenducas chapel yn the mouth of Wy river is iii myles over."

Beachley Lodge (R. P. Jenkins, Esq.).

27½ m. the railway is carried over the Wye by a tubular bridge 628 ft. in length, the roadway being 94 ft. above low-water mark to

CHEPSTOW STAT. Tintern Abbey and the Windcliff can be reached from this station—5 m. by turnpike road, or by rail. (See *Handbook for South Wales*.)

17 m. from Chepstow is Newport (*Hotels*: King's Head; Westgate; 27 m. Cardiff (*Hotel*: Cardiff Arms); 49 m. Bridgend (*Inn*: Wyndham Arms); 67 m. Neath (*Hotel*: The Castle); 75 m. Swansea (*Hotels*: Mackworth Arms; The Castle); 92 m. Kidwelly; 102 m. Caermarthen (*Hotel*: Ivy Bush); 134 m. Haverfordwest; 143 m. Milford Road Station. (See *Handbook for South Wales*.)

ROUTE 6.

CHEPSTOW TO COLEFORD, BY ST. BRIAVELS.

[Turnpike-road, 14 m. from Chepstow to *Coleford* by *St. Briavels*, and *Newland*, on l. bank of the Wye.

1 m. **Tutshill.** **Tutshill House** (Godfrey Seys, Esq.). From this eminence a pleasing view is obtained of the castle and town of Chepstow, and of the junction of the Wye with the Severn. The E. Eng. Church has been enlarged.

From Tutshill (by the road to Lydney), 2 m. **Tidenham**. The **Church**, occupying an elevated position on rt., is E. Eng. with Dec. portions. An Ang.-Norm. font has a leaden basin curiously moulded, of earlier date than A.D. 1100.

Tidenham House (H. F. Morgan, Esq.).

1½ m. 1. **Penmoel House** (Mrs. Price). The tortuous course of the river through the woody heights of Piercefield is seen to great advantage from these grounds.

2 m. 1. the **Church of Lancut**, a building of primitive style, contains a leaden font of similar date and workmanship with that of Tidenham. It stands on a rural peninsula, enclosed by the bold rocky eminence of the *Bannager* and *Tidenham* range. This secluded spot was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict in 1642, when it was occupied by a party of Royalists under the indefatigable Sir J. Wyntour, in order to fortify it and keep good the passage of the Wye. Before their position was secured, they were attacked during the period of high water by a superior force of the enemy, and of 180 Royalists scarcely 20 escaped, among whom was Sir J. Wyntour, who fought his way through the enemy to the Tidendam Rocks, and being close pursued by their dragoons, galloped in desperation over the shelving precipice, escaped unhurt on the ground below, and got away by swimming the river. The place of this successful achievement, near the road, is still pointed out as "*Wynter's Leap*." At a short distance beyond it is a favourite resort for visitors, known as "*the Double View*."

3 m. **Dennel-hill**, on an eminence at a curve of the Wye, enjoys an extensive view of the Channel. On l. a rough highway brings the pe-

destrian to a most romantic spot on Offa's Dyke, called "the Devil's Pulpit," from which a pleasing and rare view is obtained.

"Pleas'd Vaga echoes thro' its winding bounds,
And rapid Severn's hoarse applause resounds."

The road continues by an ancient camp to Brockweir.

On l. *Offa's Dyke*, though concealed by the underwood, may be easily traced on the heights above the Wye in an unaltered state. "Inde Vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos."—*Camden*.

On *Tidenham Chase*, near this dyke, a stone altar, with pottery and ashes discovered in a tumulus in 1825, is preserved in the "*British Room*" of the British Museum, by gift of Dr. Ormerod.

4½ m. a highway on l. to Brockweir, a small port on the Wye, from which iron, timber, and coal are shipped to Bristol.

Hewelsfield Church, an ancient building, with much character and picturesqueness of outline about it. The principal portion of it is 14th-century work, but the massive central tower, rising but little above the nave, has a Norman character. The north aisle is separated from the nave by three plain Norman arches; and a chapel of the Gough family takes the place of a N. transept. There is no S. transept.—*Petyt*.

8 m. **St. Briavel's Castle**. The era of its construction is involved in obscurity. The forest was a royal demesne from the Conquest, and probably so in the time of the Sax. kings. The chief officer of the forest seems to have always resided here, and had a prison for offenders against the laws and customs of the forest. Several of our kings occasionally occupied it to enjoy the amusements of the chase. King John, a frequent visitor, ordered, in 1205, two tuns of wine to

be sent here, and in 1207 the Constable of Bristol was directed to purchase 3 tuns of wine for this castle, 2 to be of the best quality, and the other of an ordinary kind. Henry III. was often here, and in 1224 the Constable was directed to repair the tower without delay. Its site, on an elevated position near the Wye, includes within a moat a circumference of 500 yards. The N.W. front alone remains, which is formed of 2 circular towers of 3 stories, similar to French examples of that age, one on either side of a narrow elliptical gateway, which was used until lately as a prison for debtors. Within are hexagonal rooms 8 ft. thick; in one is a genuine and remarkably boldly-treated example of an E. Eng. fireplace. There is also a most picturesque Dec. chimney-shaft surmounted by a horn, the badge of the warder of the forest. The other portion of the castle became a mass of ruins about 1752. The village was once more extensive, having had a market long since disused. The cruciform Church, of Ang.-Norm. type, consists of a nave, narrow aisles, and chancel, with a low embattled modern tower of unhewn stone. The clerestory, of good early lancets, exists on S. side. The mouldings of the transept arches are terminated by snakes' heads. There is a stone pulpit; and on a tomb for Wm. Warren is a specimen of the manner of swathing infants which prevailed from a very early time to the 17th centy. A slab in the porch with an effigy presents an unusual example of the ball-flower pattern.

Bigswear (D. Willoughby Rooke, Esq.).

10 m. "*Stow*, olim *St. Briavelstow*, a small circular entrenchment situated on the head of a ravine leading down to the Wye, once the residence of the hermit, St. Briavel, who flourished in the 7th centy. About two-thirds of a mile lower down this solitary ravine was the Hermitage of Merke, and chapel of St. Margaret. — *Wakeman*. This is to the left of the main road, but can be passed on the way from St. Briavel's to Clearwell by taking less important highways for a few miles for this purpose.

11 m. **Clearwell Court**, once a seat of the Baynham, Throgmortons, and Windhams, now of the Wyndham Quin family, and the residence of H. E. Collins, Esq. The mansion with its ivy-covered towers, erected temp. Q. Anne, is standing in well-wooded scenery. The Ch., rebuilt 1866, on a new site, in E. Eng. style by the late Dowager-Countess of Dunraven, contains an east window filled with painted glass, representing Scriptural subjects, placed by his mother to the memory of the Hon. W. H. W. Quin. There is a richly ornamented *eredos*, erected for the same gentleman by his widow. The pulpit is embellished with medallions of the heads of evangelists and prophets, and an octagonal font stands on a shaft of polished red granite, with symbols of sacred personages around the sides.

A **Cross** in the village, the name of which was formerly Clower-well, restored in 1868, is an interesting production of 14th-century work. The span of the arches is supported by well-proportioned angle shafts with caps and bases, the spandrels are carved, and the arches are trefoil-headed with double cusplings, and the mouldings are in unison with the style. It is composed of forest stone, having niches on each side, uncanopied, to contain figures. The pedestal of the cross is placed on the summit of five steps, 5 ft. 4 in. in height. On the top of the pedestal is a block of square masonry, in

which a new shaft is inserted, ornamented by a simple floriated cross. It was restored at the cost of the late Countess of Dunraven from a design of *John Middleton*.

12 m. **Newland**, a pleasing village formed in the reign of Edw. I. out of the parts of the forest at that time cleared of timber and underwood. The **Church** is the largest in the forest district (restored 1862), in the Dec. style, with a well-proportioned nave, chancel, several chapels, and a handsome tower at the W. end; an ancient altar-slab which formed the pavement has been laid above the floor, and the new table placed on it. Memorial windows filled with good stained glass have been inserted to the Ducarel family: Rev. Thomas Birt; and to Miss and Lieut. Brickdale. In the Clearwell Chapel, on a mutilated brass of 15th centy., is an heraldic crest which gives a curious representation of a forest miner of the period, equipped for work, carrying his candle in his mouth, bag for ore at back, and pick-axe in hand. An altar-tomb of the Jose family, and of the 14th centy., exhibits the high head-dress and sleeveless gown peculiar to that period. A change to the square or angular head-dress is observable in the smaller figure. There is a tablet for Chief-Baron Probyn, who was born and buried in this parish. The ancient font is an interesting specimen of its age. The Ch. has been enriched with a series of mural decorations, executed in "spirit fresco," by Messrs. *Clayton and Bell*, of considerable artistic merit. In the extensive ch.-yd., on an altar-tomb, is the effigy of Jenkyn Wyrall, forest ranger, 1457. The dress is a short jerkin, belted, with a cou-teau de chasse suspended on the left side, and a hunting-horn on the right, affixed to a belt coming over the shoulder. Also an incised slab representing a royal forester, t.-mp.

Hen. VII., with his dress and weapons. The fine cross in the ch.-yd. was rebuilt in 1864 as a memorial of Mrs. Birt. The base of the old cross only remained, and, being too much injured to bear up the present structure, it was put together near the new structure, which measures 20 ft. from its base to the top of the cross.

The School has since been removed to Coleford. It is now known as the Coleford Grammar School.

In a meadow opposite a blacksmith's shop are the remains of a gigantic oak which at a yard from the ground measures above 40 ft. in circumference; but its present height is only about 20 ft. It is quite hollow, and 10 good-sized trees are growing inside the parent stem. It is supposed to be the largest oak in the kingdom.

1 m. S.W. of Newland, on the summit of a hill overhanging the Wye, is a strongly-fortified British camp called *Highbury*. The hill is separated from the village by a very deep ravine, through which flows the stream which supplies the tin-works below.

Bircham House (F. Blandy, Esq.); **The Oak House** (Capt. Dighton); **Newland House** (Mrs. Palmer).

Highmeadow, north of Newland, but on the road between Coleford and Monmouth, with 3485 acres, was the ancestral seat of the first Viscount Gage, by whom it was sold to the Crown for the growth of naval timber, temp. Geo. III.

2 m. rt. of Newland is **Coleford**, (see p. 52, Rte. 5).

16 m. ♂ **Monmouth**. Raglan Castle can be visited by railway train and turnpike road. (*Handbook for S. Wales*.)

ROUTE 7.

GLOUCESTER TO ROSS AND
HEREFORD.

18 miles, 6 trains daily in 1 hr. 10 m.

Gloucester Stat. (Rte. 1). Trains leave the same platform as those from London to South Wales. See Rte. 1.

On quitting the Stat. a good view is obtained l. of Gloucester Cathedral; and soon after, on crossing the Severn, a glimpse rt. of Telford's fine road bridge of a single arch. On the rt. is **Highnam**, the seat of Mrs. Gambier Parry, famous for its pinetum and its beautiful Church, replete with the most exquisite paintings and mosaics,† and said to be the most beautiful Church *for its size* in the kingdom.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. **GRANGE COURT JUNCT. STAT.** The Line to Ross and Hereford, $23\frac{3}{4}$ m., commences here. A venerable pollard oak on l. was preserved from destruction on the formation of this branch by the special injunctions of the owner of the estate, the venerable Anne Countess Dowager Newburgh, who died in 1860.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. on l. **Flaxley Abbey.** (See Rte. 5.)

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. **LONGHOPE STAT.** $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. The Church, an ancient building with a neat spire, contains several well-executed marble tablets.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the right of the station lies **Huntley Manor** (B. St. John

† Mostly the handiwork of Mr. Gambier Parry, the late owner.

Ackers, Esq.). It is on the old coach road from Gloucester to Ross, and about 7 m. from Gloucester. The Parliament established a garrison here, the loss of which is thus described by Corbett:—"We lost two small garrisons at Westbury and Huntley by the treachery of Captain T. Davis, who sold them at a rate to Sir J. Wintour. This Davis commanded the guard at Huntley, where himself by night some distance from the house attended the enemies coming, went in before them as friends from Gloucester, gave them possession, and immediately marched to Westbury. The Church, except its tower, was in 1863 rebuilt in Dec. style, from designs by *Teulon*, at the sole cost of Rev. D. Capper. The roof of the nave and aisle are open; that of the chancel is polygonal and panelled, with moulded ribs. There is much rich carving by *Earp*.

On rt **May-hill** or **Yartledon**, on whose summit, rising on the very confines of Hereford and Gloucester, rural sports were celebrated on May-day, but are now discontinued. The ancient Bel-tien, or fire of Baal, was held here by our British ancestors. The Romans probably worshipped the goddess Maia; and this was kept up by our Catholic ancestors as a feast of Mary. An extensive panoramic view, not inferior to any in Great Britain, is obtained from its top, 973 ft. above the level of the sea, the ascent to which has been rendered easy to equestrians. A clump of trees upon its summit is a well-known landmark. Immediately in front of the Rly. Stat. the Upper Ludlow, Aymestry limestone, and Lower Ludlow beds are successively passed over; on the top and reverse slope of the hill, quarries of the Wenlock limestone and Shale afford a plentiful series of characteristic fossils. "A deposit of pentamerus sandstone is found on this

The Spire did appear long before the date of this book.

and on Huntley-hill, surmounted by upper Silurian rocks. This ascending order is exposed on the sides of the turnpike-road, near the village of Huntley. In approaching the higher ground the first rock which juts out from the New Red is a hard, silicious, close-grained, dark-grey, schistose stone with quartz veins, and is quarried for the roads, containing no fossils, and being much broken and contorted. The reddish and lightish grey sandstone and grits, in which the *Pentameri* abound, occupy the dome and summit of the hill, throw off certain grey flagstones to the W. In no portion of Britain are the two formations of Llandovery rocks and Wenlock shale better linked together than in the Malvern and Mayhill region."—*Silurian System*.

14 m. **MITCHEL DEAN ROAD**
JUNCT. STAT.; on rt. the E. Eng. Church of Lea, restored 1864. On leaving this Stat. the Rly. enters Herefordshire.

[2 m. S. is the small town of **Mitcheldean**, with three streets in the shape of a Y. The Church, built at various periods, consists of a nave, 3 aisles, chancel, and tower, with an extremely light slender spire, and has a fine old oak roof worthy of notice. Sepulchral *Brasses* for Thomas Baynham, Esq. (1444) and his two wives are much mutilated and loose.

1 m. beyond the town to the south, on the brow of a hill, from which an extensive prospect is obtained, is the **Wilderness**, now an asylum. The mansion was erected by Col. Colchester, M.P. for Gloucestershire in the reign of Queen Anne, and has till lately been the residence of Maynard Colchester-Wemyss Eyre, the Lord of the Manor.

3 m. S. of Mitchel Dean Road the E. Eng. Church of **Abbenhall**

contains a sepulchral *Brass* for Richard Pyrke (1609), his wife, and their two sons.

There is a good road from Mitcheldean town to Monmouth, 14 m. in length, passing through the forest.]

18 m. ♂ **ROSS STAT.** See *Hand-book for Worcestershire*.

22 m. Fawley Stat.

26 m. Holm Lacy Stat.

30½ m. Hereford—Barr's Court Stat.

ROUTE 8.

GLOUCESTER TO BATH AND BRISTOL, BY [NAILSWORTH] [DURSELEY] AND BERKELEY.

On leaving Gloucester (Rte. 1) the Midland Railway, opened 1844, passes within 500 yds. of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, the large vessels floating on which appear to the traveller as if passing upon the intervening meadows. The line for some distance, as far as Stonehouse, runs parallel with that of the Great Western. Near the canal, 1½ m. from the Rly. Stat., **Hempsted Court**. This property, formerly part of the possessions of the adjoining Abbey of Llanthony, was granted by Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, to Thos. Atkyns, Esq., Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, and ancestor of three generations of judges, and Margaret his wife, from whom it passed to his descendant, Sir Robert Atkyns the historian, at whose decease it was sold, with several of his other properties, to Allen Lord

Bathurst, from whom, 2 years subsequently, this manor was purchased by D. Lysons, Esq., whose ancestors had been lessees of it during several generations, and in whose family it remains.

The mansion, which commands an extensive view over the city and vale of Gloucester, was built in the early part of the 15th cent., but has been altered more recently. The Church, consisting of a modernised nave and Dec. chancel, is divided by a Perp. tower of peculiar construction, not being so wide as chancel or nave, yet so ingeniously supported that the transverse arches do not project into the body of the Church. It is considered to have been erected by Henry Dene, Prior of Llanthony, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor to Henry VII. There is a small head wearing a mitre in the S. window of the chancel; and its curious old font deserves notice from the antiquary. In the chancel is a monument to Richard Atkyns, Chief Justice of North Wales, son of Thomas Atkyns (d. 1610), a brother of the then prior.

Viscount Scudamore, a zealous loyalist and intimate friend of Laud, restored the impropriate tithes of his own property to the vicarage, repaired the Ch., and erected a commodious parsonage, over the entrance door of which house, engraved on stone, is this couplet, composed by Mr. Wall, the first rector, in 1664:—

“Whoe’er doth dwell within this door,
Thank God for Viscount Scudamore.”

Newark House (*Nova arx*), very near Hempsted, was commenced on the site of a Roman encampment, by Richard Hempsted, alias Hart, the last Prior of Llanthony, as his summer residence, in rivalry of Prinknash Park, the seat of the Abbot of Gloucester. The Dissolution suspended the operations, which were

recommenced by Lord Scudamore, suspended again at his death, and not completed till about the year 1830, by John Higford, Esq.; a remarkable instance of a house having been nearly 300 years in building before it was occupied by its possessor. It was conveyed by an heiress in 1771, on the marriage of Miss Scudamore to Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, who made Gloucester his occasional residence and discharged the duties of Mayor and Recorder of the City. On the death of the duchess, in 1820, s. p., her extensive estates were divided among her co-heirs, and Newark was assigned to John Higford, Esq., in whose family it still remains, though now used as a training home for girls. Behind Newark House are the earthworks of a Roman camp.

3 m. Quedgeley. This was part of the possessions of Llanthony granted at the Reformation to Sir Arthur Porter; at the commencement of the 17th cent. Sir William Dodington was its owner, and from his family Quedgeley was purchased by the ancestor of its present proprietor. The Church, an old structure in Dec. style, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower with a spire, and contains handsome monuments for children of Sir A. Porter (1532), for Richard Barrow (1562), and for many of the Hayward family. **Quedgeley House** (Lt.-Col. J. F. Curtis-Hayward). Among the pictures is a good portrait of the celebrated wit, G. A. Selwyn, Esq., M.P., brought from Matson.

4 m. from Gloucester, in a bight of the Severn behind Quedgeley to the W., **Elmore Court** (Sir W. F. Guise, Bart.). It is reached by a turning from the Bristol road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Gloucester. This estate has been a seat of the Guise family in this county since the reign of Henry III., when it was given by John de Burgh

to Sir Anselm, son of Robert de Gyse, of Apsley Guise, Beds, at which place they had been located from the Conquest. This grant, with its seal of dark-green wax, having a mounted figure of John de Burgh in armour of mail, is preserved at Elmore in excellent condition. This manor belonged to Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England, created Earl of Kent in 1226, who gave to the monks of Llanthony the tithes of lampreys taken in his fisheries of Elmore. Sir John Guise was created a K.B. at the Installation of Arthur Prince of Wales, and Sir Christopher Guise was created a baronet in 1661, an honour which, becoming extinct in 1783, was re-created in the next year. The mansion, rebuilt temp. Eliz., on an easy acclivity, with stones from the castle of the De Bohuns at Harescomb, commands extensive views of the vale on each side of the Severn. Among the valuable paintings preserved in it are,—*St. Francis, Guido*; *Duchess of Cleveland, Leley*; *Algernon Sidney, ditto*; *Sir John Guise and family, ditto*; *Vision of St. Francis, and Infant Christ, Murillo*; *Bacchus and Ariadne, A. Caracci*; *A Fruit Girl and two Boys, Velasquez*; *Cromwell, Walker* (given by the Protector to Col. Cooke of Highnam); *Virgin and Child, Guido*; *Spartan Boy, Gainsborough*; *St. Sebastian, Spagnoletti*; *a Magdalen, Carlo Dolce*; *a Virgin and Child, Guido*; *St. Cecilia (small), Raphael*; *St. Sebastian, Spagnoletto*; *a Spanish Guard-room, Teniers*; *Spanish Horses and Dogs, Velasquez*; *Vegetables, ditto*; *Alg. Sidney, Leley*; *Sir J. Guise and his daughter, Sir J. Reynolds*; *Sir C. Guise in his shirt-sleeves. The E. Eng. Church* is a small building.

At "Stone Bench" is a ridge of rocks 100 yards long, crossing the Severn in an oblique direction, so near the surface at low water as to impede navigation. The spring tides, known as "*the Bores*," from

the sudden contraction of the banks gain such force as to rise many feet above the surface, attaining its greatest height at this spot, and producing a very singular and beautiful effect. The approach of these high tides is looked forward to with some apprehension by the owners of property on the banks of the river. This natural curiosity attracts a large concourse of spectators at this spot to see "the bore" cross over. The highest are known as the "*Palm Tides*," in March.

4 m. S. **Brookthorpe.** Its E. Eng. Church has been partially restored. The tower, considered a good specimen of the saddle-back type, contains two bells, one of which is inscribed with the legend "*Eternis in annis resonet campana Johannis*." In the cornice of the south porch is a curious chronogram rudely incised—

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Ter Deno Inni Labens reX soLe | |
| CaDente. | = 1212 |
| CaroLVs eX Vt V's soLlos Ceptro- | |
| qVe seCVre. | = 436 |
| Year of martyrdom . . . | 1648 |

4 m. **Hardwicke Court** (G. E. L. Baker, Esq.), the successor of the late T. B. L. Baker, Esq., whose philanthropic efforts to rescue juvenile offenders from a continued career of crime have obtained for him well-earned fame. The earliest Reformatory, now supported by Government, was instituted in this park, at which 45 boys receive instruction, and are occupied at some useful employment. Among many excellent specimens of articles of vertu in the mansion is an agate engraved with the figures of Cupid, Venus, and Vulcan, given by Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth. The intaglio is of fine cinque-cento work. It is preserved in an ivory box, having a full-blown rose on the lid and another at the bottom, the petals expanded and wrought with extreme delicacy. The box is formed

with interlaced work, like the sides of a basket. In this receptacle is a writing on parchment, stating the nature of the agate and the virtues attributed to it. It is an excellent specimen of caligraphy, folded to fit in the box, and displaying a miniature of the queen and a representation of St. George, surrounded by a garter, and inscribed—

× Regni a^os Elizabetha Gerit. Mattha^os
Achaten Cantuar: ei Donat. Fidus Dum
vivet Achates (a pun on the word Agate).

A gold ring, with a miniature portrait of Wm. III. Lord Chancellor Yorke, on his elevation to the peerage, 1733, took his title from this manor, which he had purchased in 1720 from the Trye family.

The Church exhibits some good E. Eng. and Perp. work, and has a sepulchral chapel at the end of the aisle, containing monuments of the Trye family, descended from De Trie of Normandy, Grand Marshals and Grand Admirals of France. A freestone tomb under an arched canopy contains two recumbent effigies in armour for John Trye and his son William, who was sheriff of this county, and married a co-heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The W. window in S. aisle is a memorial to the late T. B. L. Baker, Esq.

5 m. **Harescombe.** The Grange (Crompton Hutton, Esq.). The E. Dec. Church consists only of a nave and chancel of good proportions, having at their intersection a conical stone turret, containing two bells. It experienced a thorough restoration in 1870, when the chancel was paved with *Godwin's* encaustic tiles, a *reredos* inserted, and the windows filled with stained glass. The carved oak pulpit is of the reign of James I.

All these last-mentioned places are most conveniently reached from Gloucester by road.

6 m. **HARESFIELD STAT.** The Court (R. J. Tidswell, Esq.), an ancient stone mansion of the Niblett family, judiciously restored in 1869, and lately much added to by its present owner. Haresfield Church contains tablets to the family of Rogers, on one of which is this epitaph, by *Dryden*: "John Rogers, died 1683, aged eleven years. A lad of rare piety, beauty, docility, wit, and good nature.

"Of gentle Blood, his Parents' only Treasure,
Their lasting Sorrow, and their vanish'd
Pleasure:
Adorn'd with Features, Virtues, Wit and
Grace;
A large Provision for so short a Race.
More mod'rate Gifts might have prolong'd
his Date,
Too early fitted for a better State.
But knowing Heav'n his Home, to shun
delay,
He leap'd o'er Age, and took the shortest
way."

An epitaph of four lines on Blanch Quiatt (1592) and her son is in poetical contrast to the above.

9 m. **STONEHOUSE JUNCT. STAT.**, see Rte. 1. Here the Rly. to London by Stroud and Swindon branches l.

Vehicles await the arrival of every train. Stroud is 3 m. N.E.

[A branch Rly. to Nailsworth, opened in 1867, commences at this place. It runs by the side of the Thames and Severn Canal, which was made about 1788, and starting from the Thames at Lechlade joins the Stroudwater Canal at Stroud; these barges can pass into the Severn at Framilode through the latter canal, which was made in conjunction with the Thames and Severn at the end of the last century.

1 m. **RYEFORD STAT.**

1½ m. 1. Stanley Park (Sir W. H. Marling, Bart.). Stanley Hall (Mrs. Collier).

2 m. **DUDBRIDGE STAT.** Woollen-cloth mills and iron foundries give employment to a large number of persons.

3 m. **WOODCHESTER STAT.** An account of this place will be found in Rte. 1, p. 10.

4 m. **NAILSWORTH STAT.** The woollen broadcloth manufacture is the staple trade of this populous locality, but flock factories, a mill for grinding dye-woods, and the conversion of beech-wood into bedsteads, gunstocks, and umbrella-sticks, furnishes employment to a large portion of its inhabitants. Minchinhampton is 2 m. and Tetbury 6 m. from this station.]

1 m. from Stonehouse the Perp. Church of Eastington, with earlier portions, was enlarged 1860. It was decorated by the unfortunate Stafford Duke of Buckingham, then owner of the manor. The Gothic letters S. and B, with a crown between, are visible on the architrave of S. door. The font is ancient. Three windows are filled with excellent stained glass by *Wailles*. An altar-tomb, S. aisle, with recumbent figures of a man and woman in the dress of the period, is for Edw. Stephens (d. 1587), and Joan his wife (1587). He purchased this manor from Lord Stafford. There is also a *Brass* for Elizabeth Knevet (1518), on heraldic marble, with a mutilated marginal inscription.

It was in this ch.-yd. that Whitfield, when curate, first commenced open-air preaching, the old Ch. being unable to accommodate his hearers.

The Leaze (James T. Stanton, Esq.). **Eastington House** (H. de la P. B. Heywood, Esq.) is a spacious residence in the Elizabethan style.

There are large broadcloth manufactories at Eastington.

Stonehouse to Arlingham.

[2½ m. rt. from Stonehouse Stat. **Whitminster**, otherwise known as *Wheatenhurst*. The Stroudwater Canal carries its traffic through this parish, until it reaches the Severn at Framilodes. The E. Eng. Ch., more than a mile from the principal part of the village, was enlarged in 1850. **Whitminster House** (Rev. F. B. Teesdale) was the Manor House and formerly belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester; great part of it is 16th century. It was the family seat of Richard Owen Cambridge, the scholar and friend of Horace Walpole. He made the little river Frome navigable up to the house, and in 1750 the Prince and Princess of Wales went by it in a boat of his construction down to the Severn. **Parklands** (James Trower, Esq.). A mile W. of Whitminster Ch. is the village of Saul; the Church, formerly perpendicular, almost rebuilt 1870-80.

3 m. rt. **Frampton-on-Severn.** The Court (H. F. Clifford, Esq.), a manor of the Cliffords from an early period. Walter C., Lord of Clifford Castle, on the Wye, was its owner, and hence the doubt whether his daughter, Fair Rosamond, was born in this or in the adjoining county. An area at the entrance of the village is designated "Rosamond's Green."

The Court, erected 1731, after a design of *Vanbrugh*, has two fronts, with a centre and lateral pavilions. In the centre 4 pilasters support an angular pediment. The Church, placed on the bank of the river, has some Dec. portions; it was consecrated in 1315, and consists of a nave, two aisles, two sepulchral chapels, chancel, and chancel aisle. The building was enlarged in 1870, when its timber roof was discovered. The E. window is filled with stained glass, in memory of E. C. Clifford,

Esq.: freestone tombs of a Crusader and lady of the Clifford family; and there are memorials for Eliz. C., 1446; John C., 1487; Henry C., 1558. A house adjoining the ch.-yd. is of the early part of the 14th cent., though much altered.

Steamboats, plying between Gloucester Docks and Sharpness Point twice a day, stop on each journey, to accommodate passengers at Frampton Bridge.

5 m. rt. **Fretherne**, *i.e.* frith, a narrow passage of a sea; hurn, a corner; between Frampton and the Severn, and situated in the hollow formed by a sharp bend of the river. The **Court** (Sir Lionel E. Darell, Bart.) is a fine modern mansion. The **Church**, surmounted by an elegant spire, was rebuilt in 1848 at a cost of at least 10,000*l.*, almost entirely at the expense of the late Rev. Sir W. D. Darell. It is of late Dec. or Transition style; and all the windows are filled with stained glass. One is a memorial window to Sir Harry Darell, Bart.; a mortuary chapel at the end of S. aisle with elaborate internal decorations, erected in 1857 to the memory of Sir Edw. Tierney, Bart., and to the Tierney family, will repay a visit.

Fretherne Cliff, which can be reached by a gate in a field not far from the Church, rises 60 ft. above the water, in which fossils and beds of shells abound. The decisive battle between the Saxons and Britons, in A.D. 584, in which the latter were defeated, is stated by several writers to have occurred here. From Barrow Hill (198 ft.) in this parish 36 churches may be distinguished, and the eminence commands one of the most interesting river scenes in Great Britain.

8 m. rt. **Arlingham**. This village is deeper in the same hollow bend as Fretherne, and is opposite Newn-

ham (see Rte. 5, p. 48), to which there is a ferry. In the windows of the Church is some good painted glass with portraits of saints. This parish enjoys the privilege of naming a poor person to supply every fifth vacancy in Lord Leicester's hospital at Warwick.

Slowe House (Mrs. Sayer).]

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **FROCESTER STAT.** The **Manor House** (J. A. Graham-Clarke, Esq.) contains paintings by *Vandyck, Lely, Vandewelde, Gainsborough, Poussin, Renigal, and Chalon*. This parish belonged to Gloucester Abbey from the reign of Will. I. to the Dissolution. **Frocester Court** was rebuilt by G. Huntley, Esq., for the reception of Q. Eliz. in her progress to Bristol, 1574.

A conventual barn 70 yds. in length, considered to be the largest in England, with its spacious roof still in a good state of repair, is a fine sample of the substantial character of abbatial buildings.

The various strata of Frocester-hill render it interesting to geologists, affording a very fine exposure of the inferior oolite, and yielding an abundance of organic remains, a certain portion of which, known as the *Cynocephala* bed, having formed the subject of interesting discussions.

Quartz pebbles have been found in these quarries, a fact which is considered to remove the doubt that part of the northern drift once swept over this portion of the Cotswold range.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. **Leonard Stanley Church** (once a Priory), a cruciform structure with a central tower and no aisles, of a pure and early Norm., with additions and insertions; the W. door Norman, enriched with chevrons both on the face and suffit of the arch, and a billeted label. Side windows, mostly in-

serted, are Dec. and Perp. Arches under tower are semicircular, of two plain orders, without any chamfer. The inner is supported by a couplet of large engraved shafts (a mark of early Norm.), and the imposts of the outer ones have buttresses, either original or added for strength. N. transept has a Perp. window inserted, but the S. retains its Norm. one with a deep splay. . . . The S. transept has a round arch on E. side, as if there had been an apsidal recess as at Tewkesbury, &c. The chancel appears to have been constructed for vaulting in two bays or Norm. shafts, which remain. E. window retains some painted glass. The piscina is a trefoil opening, and near it is an interesting piece of sculpture, evidently of the Norm. period, if not earlier. The tower is low, massive, and embattled with a bold N.W. turret wholly disengaged. "Near the Church are two buildings now used as barns, with Dec. windows, and evidently of a conventual character."—*Petit*.

Sandford's Knoll, up the hill 2 m. rt. of Frocester Stat., and on the edge of Woodchester Park, commands very extensive views over the vale and river.

12½ m. **COALEY JUNCT. STAT.** In Coaley-hill tumulus, opened some years since, numerous skeletons were found in a sitting posture. An edge-tool manufactory on an extensive scale flourishes in this parish.

[A branch line to Dursley commences here.

2 m. **CAM STAT.** A large cloth-mill gives employment to a considerable proportion of the population. The Church, erected temp. Edw. III., has the escutcheon of its founder, Thos. Lord Berkeley, on the lofty embattled tower. A tombstone, placed by Lord Seagrave,

commemorates the death of a man at the age of 104.

3 m. **Dursley**, a corporate town, 2269 Inhab., interesting on account of its situation and antiquity, but "the praty clothing trade," of which Leland writes, has long since deserted the town. The market-house was erected in 1738. The charter for holding markets was granted in 1471.

The inhabitants were at this period considered such sharpening traders, that when any person overreached his neighbour, or was worse than his word, it was proverbially replied "He was a man of Dursley."

The manor, with its castle, belonged to the Berkeleys from the Conquest to the reign of Edw. IV. In 9 Eliz. it was purchased by Sir Thos. Estcourt, of Robert Wekys; and the Rt. Hon. T. H. Sotherton Estcourt was the late owner. Fox, Bishop of Hereford, "a right good and gracious prelate, the principal pillar of the Reformation," and who introduced Cranmer to Henry VIII., was born here 1512. The Church, chiefly in the Perp. style, consists of a spacious nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled porch. The tower is a modern erection, and the walls of the nave were raised as a clerestory in 1867. The chancel has been enlarged with "Knackery stone," and dressings of Bath stone. On the timber roof are carved the arms of Berkeley and Fitzalan, with the device of Thos. Tanner, a liberal benefactor to the S. aisle, temp. Hen. VI., and in memory of whom is the effigy of a skeleton. In the S. aisle are three ancient sedilia, probably removed from the chancel. On the walls of the church are tablets for the Purnell, Phelps, and other families of repute connected with the vicinity. The site of the ancient castle, once a residence of the Lords Berkeley, exists, and

from this place the Earls of Berkeley take their title of Viscount Dursley. Near the town is a rock of travertine or tufa-stone, "full of pores and holes like a pumice," which for its lightness and durability is used in vaulting ceilings, as in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral, or in walls of buildings, as seen at Berkeley Castle and various churches. "These rocks are found in countries where there are no distinct appearances of volcanic action near the surface. All that seems necessary for their production is, that a spring should hold in solution a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lime, which, upon the escape of the excess or carbonic acid gas into the atmosphere, deposits its earthly residuum, thus incrusting the sticks, leaves, shells, or other objects over which the water flows."—*Silurian System*.

Chestal House (W. Phelps, Esq.). **Ferney** (T. T. Vizard, Esq.). **King's Hill** (Mrs. Eyre). **The Ridge** (J. C. Bengough, Esq.), a handsome mansion erected after designs by *Repton*, commanding an extensive prospect.

2 m. N.E. **Uley-Bury** (823 ft.), the site of a Roman and previous British encampment, enclosing about 32 acres, with a very deep entrenchment round the edge of the hill, and a place of Roman sepulture at **Westhill**. Coins of Constantine, and of several of the later emperors, have been frequently found.

Stout's Hill (S. M. Kempson, Esq.). **Uley House** (Arthur Baines, Esq.). **Angeston Grange** (J. Hamlyn Borrer, Esq.). **Rockstowes** (Col. G. H. A. Forbes).

4 m. S.E. **Kingscote Park** (Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B.), a mansion of a plain style of architecture, [*Gloucestershire*.]

stands in an extensive park. A bust of Dr. Jenner in this mansion is considered an admirable likeness of that eminent philanthropist. This was a Roman station, and the remains of tessellated pavement and coins have been dug up at different periods. An ancient Fibula Vestiaria was dug up in 1691, curiously chequered on the back part with red and blue enamel. In the churchyard is a triangular pyramidal tablet in memory of several generations of the Kingscote family, who have been in possession of this manor from the reign of Henry II., when Nigel de Kingscote, marrying a daughter of Robert Fitzhardinge, obtained this estate. **The Church**, restored in 1864, consists of nave chancel, north transept (added in 1861), porch, and square tower. In the chancel are oak stalls and a 3-light window of E. Dec.; a second chancel on N. belongs to the Kingscote family.]

15½ m. **BERKELEY ROAD JUNCT. STAT.** Junction for Berkeley, 2½ m., and thence by Sharpness Bridge (see Rte. 11), to Lydney and Monmouth.

On the bold promontory of Stinchcombe Hill, 725 ft. above the level of the sea, is an extensive plain, the scene of many rustic diversions. Accessible only by a steep and circuitous route, it commands a view into ten counties, the principal features of the prospect being the wide estuary of the Severn, and the Malvern and Welsh mountains.

Stancombe Park, 2½ m. S.E. of Berkeley Road Stat. under the lee of the hills (Miss Purnell), where a valuable and interesting collection of Roman remains discovered in different parts of the county is preserved. Near the park is the site of a Roman villa, which extended over 6 acres, with the foundations of

its summer and winter apartments completely exposed to view.

[2½ m. rt. of the main line

‡**BERKELEY STAT.** (890 Inhab.), which at Leland's visit was "no great thing, but standy the well, and in a very good soyle," may be without injustice described as being *in statu quo*. It may now be reached by train, the line from Berkeley Road to Sharpness passing by the town.

Edward Jenner, M.D., who introduced vaccination, was born in the Vicarage house, A.D. 1749, the youngest son of the incumbent. He lived, practised, and died in this town. His benefit to science was rewarded by two parliamentary grants, 10,000*l.* in 1802, and a much larger amount in 1807.

John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley 1375-1409, is traditionally supposed to have been the first known translator of the Bible into English, under the protection of the Lord Berkeley.

The Castle (Lord Fitzhardinge). This well-preserved specimen of a feudal stronghold overlooks a rich prospect of pasture land, bounded by the Severn in the distance. It is one of the few baronial fortresses in England still inhabited. Its walls are Norman. The entrance is behind the Ch., through 2 Gothic gateways. On either side of the great gateway are cannon taken at Acre in 1842 by the late Lord Fitzhardinge, when in command of H.M.S. 'Thunderer.'

In the first court is a Chinese bell weighing 1½ tons, presented to Admiral Fitzhardinge by Capt. R. Dew. Between the outer and inner court rises *the Keep*, the most ancient part, erected about 1182. It is circular, with round projecting turrets, and is built on a mound so as to overlook the rest of the build-

ing. It is entered from the inner court by a flight of steps under an arch, originally circular. Above this is the small tower, in a chamber of which Edward II. was murdered, according to tradition. At that time it was lighted only by loopholes, the windows have been broken through since. It contains a bed, said to be that of the king. In one of the towers of the Keep is a dungeon, 36 ft. deep, with no entrance except from the top; in fact it was a pit or "oubliette."

Its condition and outward appearance as a military fortress verifies the words of the old poet:—

"Berk'ley's towers appear in martial pride,
Menacing all around the champaign wide,
Where once the dying groans of England's
king
Made all its courts and vaults and dungeons
ring:
But famous as the seat of barons bold,
And valiant earls, whose great exploits are
told
And blazon'd forth by ever busy Fame,
As having long time borne a mighty name."
Drayton.

For his fidelity to the Empress Maud, Henry II. granted the castle and manor of Berkeley, of which Roger de Berkeley had been deprived for his aid to King Stephen, to Robert Fitz-Harding, provost of Bristol, and long thought to be a descendant of a younger branch of the royal family of Denmark. It is now known that Harding was the son of an eminent English thane, named Alnod. The story of his Danish descent was first suggested by John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley in 1351. Robert's son, Maurice de Berkeley, married a daughter of Roger de Berkeley, and had six sons. Robert de Berkeley espoused the cause of the barons, and his castle was seized by King John. It was restored to Thomas de Berkeley in 1223. Maurice de Berkeley, after acting against the Welsh, joined in the rebellion of De Montfort, and thereby forfeited his estates, which were restored by

Edward I. to his son Thomas de Berkeley, who accompanied that king in his several wars, and was present at the memorial siege of Caerlaverock. He had summons to Parliament as a baron in A.D. 1295. Maurice, second baron, Governor of Berwick and Steward of Aquitaine, joined in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, and died a prisoner in Wallingford Castle. To the custody of his son, 3rd Lord Berkeley, King Edward II. was committed at this castle. Lord Berkeley was supposed to be too kindly disposed towards the captive monarch, and was forced to resign his prisoner and his castle to Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas de Gournay. Lord Berkeley was arraigned in 1330 as an accomplice in the crime, and honourably acquitted. He enjoyed the favour of Edw. III., by whom he was constituted Constable of the Tower of London and Governor of the Castle of Gloucester. He was at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers and other great military expeditions of his time. The 4th lord accompanied the Black Prince into Gascony, and was wounded at the battle of Poitiers. The 5th lord left an only child, who became the wife of Richard Beauchamp, 12th Earl of Warwick.

In the Civil Wars the castle was held for the king by a garrison under a Scottish captain, who kept the vicinity in awe, and, though regularly besieged by *Massie*, with two troops of horse and 200 musketeers, it was so strenuously defended that it was never taken. Charles I. was received within its walls in Aug. 1643, on his route from Bristol to Gloucester, by George Lord Berkeley. The 14th Lord Berkeley was created in 1679 Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron Mowbray and Segrave. Charles, the second earl, was created Baron Berkeley in his father's life-time, and a similar favour was shown to James, the 3rd Earl, a distinguished naval

officer, who was summoned to Parliament in 1704 as Baron Dursley. On the decease of the 5th Earl in 1810, Colonel Berkeley who succeeded to the possession of this castle, failing to substantiate the claim to his father's earldom, was created Baron Segrave in 1831 and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841. On his decease in 1857, his brother, Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, became its owner, and was created Baron Fitzhardinge in 1861. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Lord Fitzhardinge.

The main entrance leads at once from the inner court into the Hall, a noble apartment, 61 ft. by 32 ft. in width, with a chimney of unusual dimensions, ornamented with antlers and armour, and erected temp. Edward III. It has a pointed roof, and in the porch and walls occur four of those peculiar Dec. arches seen in the Berkeley tombs at Bristol. Over the Dais are hung the flags borne by Lord Berkeley at Flodden and Culloden. A broad stair leads into the withdrawing-room through an ante-chamber, containing furniture said to have been carried round the world by Sir Francis Drake. The private apartments contain many relics, silver plate, trinkets, &c., which belonged to Queen Elizabeth; some of them were gifts from Sir F. Drake brought home from his voyages.

Among the valuable and original paintings which ornament the rooms are—Queen of Bohemia, *C. Jansen*; Queen Mary; Elizabeth; James I.; Anne of Denmark; Prince Henry; James II.; Queen Anne; miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots; Louis XIV.; Lady A. Stuart; Spenser; Earl of Essex; Cromwell; Hobbes, and family portraits, chiefly of the Stratton branch, the bequest of the last peer of that name. Among these are George Lord Berkeley, 1616, *Jansen*; and miniatures of Maurice Lord Berkeley, 1518, and

his lady; Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1534; Henry Lord Berkeley, 1554, and Jane Lady Berkeley, his second wife.

The chapel, apparently of the same age as the hall, with a Tudor roof of wood, has an upper gallery for the family, the retainers sitting below; a sort of narrow aisles on the S. side opening into the chapel through four arches.

The drawing-room, looking out upon charming views, is lined with portraits of the Berkeleys, from early times down to the 4th Earl and Countess, by *Gainsborough*. In this and the adjoining rooms are displayed Queen Elizabeth's toilet service of silver, some trinkets of filagree are remarkable; onyx cameo antiques, set in a silver stand; her mirror, jewels, and other curiosities, inherited by Charles, Lord Hunsdon, cousin of Q. Elizabeth, brought by him into the B. family. A thumb-screw may have been brought by Drake from Spain.

Here is a very fine *L. da Vinci*, St. Catherine with a palm branch, and a head of Henry VIII. by *Holbein*. A case of miniatures is very precious, containing Q. Elizabeth in a state dress; Mary Queen of Scots playing on a guitar; O. Cromwell; Charles I.; James II.; Napoleon; Madame de Maintenon, &c. There are many fine *Lelys*, Charles and James II.; Nell Gwynne; and one *Vandyck*, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

The beds in which Queen Elizabeth (1572) and James I. slept, when visiting the lords of the castle, are also preserved.

The kitchen is interesting from its antiquity and unaltered preservation. This and the other offices belong also to the 14th cent.

The historical portions of the Castle are shown on Tuesdays and Fridays between 12 and 4, for which an order of admission must be obtained at an office in the town.

At the entrance to the Deer Park, enclosed by 7 m. of wall, is "King William's Oak," so called from its being noticed in Domesday as then serving as a boundary-mark of the hundred.

The present Lord of Berkeley is an enlightened patron of agriculture, and his Model Farm is the admiration of all country gentlemen.

The Church, restored 1866, under the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, at the cost of 5000*l.*, obtained by donations and by the liberality of Lord Fitzhardinge, is an excellent specimen of E. Eng., with some interesting remains of the Norman edifice erected by Robert Fitzhardinge, especially the W. end. It consists of a nave, two aisles, S. porch, chancel, N. porch, with a chamber over it. The bell-tower, 90 ft. high, was detached from the Church to prevent its commanding the Castle. It was re-erected circ. 1760. The original Church is supposed to have been erected by Robert Fitzhardinge, temp. Henry II. Between the nave and S. aisle, on an altar-tomb, are the alabaster effigies of Thomas Lord Berkeley in armour, and Catherine, his second wife, habited in the costume of the 14th cent. "The head-dress is curious: it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre-foils, and allows no more than the breadth of a half-crown to be discovered of the face."—*Walpole*. Three diminutive cumbent figures, with a lamb at the feet of each, in S. aisle are supposed to be their children. On the S. side of the chancel is a mortuary chapel, erected by James Lord Berkeley, 1450, sumptuously embellished fine groined roof, and exhibiting the arms and cognizances of the family on shields held up by angels. One of the buttresses is surmounted by a pinnacle, affixed to which is the figure of St. George, on foot, in armour of the 15th centy., combating

The times of admission to the historical portions of Berkeley Castle are now altered. Parties of not more than twenty at a time are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 to 1 and 2 to 4, at a charge of one shilling each up to and including nine persons, and sixpence each for parties of ten and upwards, the admission fees being devoted to local charities. Tickets are to be obtained at the Booking offices at Berkeley Road Stat. and Berkeley Stat., or of Miss Smith, Stationer, in the High Street.

Parties can make arrangements for visiting the Castle through Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, at Stephenson Place, Birmingham, or Broad Street, Bristol.

with the dragon. In S. aisle is a mutilated *Brass* of William Frome (1528), feodary of these estates under Hen. VII. On a beautifully carved stone *Rood-screen*, separating the chancel and nave, are emblazoned armorial devices indicating alliances with the house of Berkeley. The E. window, filled with stained glass, representing "Christ healing the Sick," was inserted by a general subscription in memory of *Dr. Jenner*, who is buried in the chancel, d. 1823. On the W. doors are marks of bullets fired at it during the Civil Wars, and the doors are pierced with holes made by the defenders to fire through. The N. door is also old and has a curious bolt or beam. The walls are covered with paintings, ancient but partially restored. In the ch.-yd. are some quaint epitaphs.

[rt. 2½ m. is ♂ **Sharpness Point Stat.**, reached by Rly. (p. 101), from Berkeley Road. The Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal commences at this spot, and is constructed through 17 miles of level country, without any interruption from locks. A steamer plies the entire length of the canal three times each week-day, stopping at intermediate places. An entrance half a mile below the point is made, with commodious docks, opened in Nov. 1874, and a connection between them and the Midland Railway, at an outlay of 170,000*l*.

At Sharpness the Midland Railway is carried across the Severn, and is connected with the Forest of Dean by a *Long Bridge* of 28 arches, spanning the Severn, and joining the Severn and Wye Railway to Lydney and Chepstow. This great work is 1320 yds. in length, and has two spans of 327 ft. each, with others of 170 ft. each. It cost 190,000*l*.

Near Sharpness is one of the submerged Forest Beds that are found at the mouths of estuaries. It is cut through by Holly Hazle Brook

a little before it reaches the river. A block cut from a gigantic oak found in this bed may be seen in the Gloucester Museum.]

Wanswell Court, 1½ m. north of Berkeley, a small manor-house of the 15th centy., is unusually perfect; one wing was added a century later. It belonged to the Thorps, then to the Lysons, who held it for 150 years, from whom it was purchased by Earl Fitzhardinge.

Berkeley to Bristol.

4½ m. S.W. of Berkeley, **Hill Court** (H. Jenner-Fust, Esq.), erected by Sir Edw. Fust, in the 18th cent., was long the seat of that family, now of the Jenner-Fusts. The greater portion of this parish, whilst called "hill," is on a level with the Severn, subject to constant inundation: hence the monkish description of it: "*Hieme mala Æstate molesta, nunquam bona.*"

The E. Eng. **Church** has a mortuary chapel on its S. side containing elaborate marble monuments of the Fust family.

On the rt. of the line, about half way between Berkeley Road and Charfield Stat., about 4 miles by road from Berkeley,

Michaelwood Chase, is an early British encampment and a large trap-rock quarry.

29¾ m. **CHARFIELD STAT.**

The numerous places mentioned as near Charfield Stat. on one side or the other can be combined into convenient drives, Cromhall, Eastwood, and Tortworth being easily seen from Berkeley as well as from Charfield. Nibley Knoll, Wotton-under-Edge, Newark, and Ozle-

worth, are all within easy reach of one another.

[2½ m. E., nestling under the ridge of the Cotswolds, is the picturesque town which derives its name from its position,

Wotton-under-Edge. An omnibus meets every train. This town (Pop. 3276) was once of importance from its manufacture of woollen cloths, a trade which is almost extinct, and claimed municipal rights.

A Free Grammar School was founded in 1382 by Dame Katherine Berkeley, who, "considering that the desire of many who wish to learn grammar, which is the foundation of all the other liberal arts, is often frustrated through poverty," obtained a licence from Richard II. for that purpose in this town, which still flourishes, and is considered to be the oldest grammar school foundation in the kingdom.

The spacious **Church** contains monuments to the Adey, Willet, and Dawe families; to Thomas Rous, Esq., 1737; Lady Long, 1658; a punning Latin epitaph for Dr. Rob. Webb.

In N. aisle, on an altar-tomb, in an apsidal chapel, are *Brasses* for Thomas 4th Lord Berkeley, 1417, and Lady Margaret Berkeley, 1392. The figures are life-size, in good preservation, and the memorial is remarkable on account of the collar of mermaids worn by Lord Berkeley. Another figure of Richard de Wotton, Rector (1320), kneeling at a cross. On N. side of the Ch. is a cross of well-finished 14th-centy. work.

Bradley Court (A. H. Chanter, Esq.).

3 m. nearly north from Charfield Stat., and on the road between Berkeley and Wotton-under-Edge, is **North Nibley**. Its ancient Ch.

was rebuilt in 1866. Woollen cloths are manufactured here at one mill. On **Nibley Knoll**, the most accessible eminence in the locality, a column 111 ft. high, with an internal staircase, was erected from a design of *Teulon's* in 1865, as a third centenary memorial by persons of different religious persuasions, of William Tyndale, the first translator of the Bible, who is traditionally supposed to have been a native of this parish. He quitted England to accomplish his great task in 1524, and devoted himself to it until his martyrdom at Antwerp, 1536.

Nibley Green was the scene of a sanguinary conflict in 1470 between Lord Lisle and William 6th Lord Berkeley, in which the former was slain. Leland remarks: "There was great Haste Becoming betwixt the Lord Berkeley and the Lord Lisle for the manor-of-Wootton-under-Edge, in so much that they pointed to fight, and meeting yn a medow at a place caulled Nebley, Berkeley's Archers sodainly shotte sore and the Lord Lisle lifeting up the Visor of his Helme was by an Archer of the Forest of Dene Shotte in at the mouthe and out of the Neck, and a few beside beyng slayn Lisle's menne fled: and Berkeley with his menne strait spoiled the manor-place of Wotton and kept the House." In Westridge Wood is a Roman encampment.

4 m. W. of Charfield, **Eastwood Park** (Sir. Geo. B. Jenkinson, Bart.), a modern mansion on an elevated site. The estate was part of the patrimony of the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, and entailed with many interesting historical heirlooms on the present possessor. A school was erected in 1861 by the late Sir G. Jenkinson at **Falfield**.

4 m. E. of Charfield, **Alderley**, the birth and burial-place of the distinguished Judge Sir Mathew Hale,

whose residence may be seen in the neat village, and his *Tomb*, of black and white marble, in the ch.-yd. He was buried in Dec. 1676. **Alderley House** (Maj.-Gen. R. Hale), an Elizabethan mansion, contains two good family portraits by *Gainsborough*.

The **Church** was rebuilt in 1802, with the exception of the tower, which contains a clock placed in it by the Lord Chief Justice in 1673.

7 m. E., and four miles beyond Wotton-under-Edge, **Ozleworth Park** (John W. Rolt, Esq.), a modern mansion, purchased by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rolt, who made this retired and healthy spot his retreat during his opportunities of leisure, and died here in 1871. The **Church**, given to the Priory of Leonard Stanley by Roger Lord Berkeley, is an ancient building of singular construction, having an hexagonal tower between the nave and chancel rising from enriched Norm. arches. The door of the nave and the capitals of the columns on each side are richly ornamented with foliage of most unusual type. A sharp pointed arch under the tower exhibits highly relieved zigzag ornament. The building is of singular interest from its peculiar architectural characters, being an unusual if not unique type of Norman and Transition. Its restoration, contemplated by Sir John Rolt, was carried out mainly by his son and successor and Dr. Clutterbuck, from the designs of the Rev. W. H. Lowder.

6½ m. **Newark Park**, once a seat of the Poyntz family, now of the Clutterbucks. The house, which stands on high ground and commands an extensive prospect, was built by Sir N. Poyntz, out of the ruins of Kingswood Abbey. The original E. entrance exists, but the

S. front was an addition by *Wyatt* circ. 1810.

Ashcroft House (Rev. A. K. Cornwall).

1 m. from Charfield Stat., and the same distance from Wotton-under-Edge, is **Kingswood**, once a part of Wilts, from which county it is 7 m. distant. By recent legislation it has been annexed to Gloucestershire. An abbey for Cistercian monks brought from Tintern was erected here in A.D. 1089 by Wm. de Berkeley; but the monks were in the reign of Henry II. removed to Haseldene and thence to Tetbury. After some years of dispute the monks returned to *Kingswood*, where a large monastery was constructed and flourished until the Reformation, of which only a *Gate-house* of 15th-century work remains. Its revenues were valued at 245*l.* per annum, and the abbatial buildings and lands were granted to Sir John Thynne.

Tortworth Court (The Earl of Ducie), 2 m. N.W. of Charfield, erected in 1848-53 in the Tudor style from designs by *Teulon*, stands on a slope, having an extensive sheet of water in its front. "Perhaps no district of similar extent in Great Britain presents so many different geological formations as the picturesque tract around Tortworth. Taking its Ch. as a centre, this district is made up of nearly every sedimentary deposit, from the inferior oolite to the lower Silurian rocks. The relations of all the strata, however, as might be expected in so small a tract, are not clearly presented, still less the transition from one group to another."—*Sil. Sys.* Hence "*Tort' worth*," the twisted, upheaved soil. The physical structure of this district, especially the area north of the court, and known as Michaelswood Chase, exhibits remarkable evidence relative

to the manner in which the eruptive amygdaloidal trap rocks have thrust themselves through those of the Upper Llandovery series, which here occupy an extensive tract, and constitute a prominent feature in the district, extending from the "Old Tortworth Court" on the south to Stone and Malford Common on the north. Abundant proof exists of the protrusive character of the Porphyritic greenstones, and the metamorphic action produced by them in contact with the surrounding Silurian strata, which is especially observable at Avening Green, where the shales and sandstones are remarkably altered. The new red marl near Huntingford Mill, with its capping of the rhætic beds, and their position with relation to the palæozoic strata, can also be traced; the remarkable absence of all the strata between the Caradoc, or May Hill series, and the new red, clearly indicating their deposition upon the old coast line of the Silurian series. A well-preserved fortress occupies the summit of Camp Hill, including within its area a space known as "the bloody acre." A triple line of ramparts defends it on its northern face, the steep slope of the hill being a sufficient protection on the S. It is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans and deepened at some later period. In the remains of a Roman villa, on Vineyard Hill, coins of the 2nd Constantine, pottery, and pure hæmatite iron have been found.

This property was purchased from the Throckmortons by Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., an eminent banker and Lord Mayor of London, who advanced large sums to Chas. I. His grandson, Sir Wm. Ducie, was created Viscount Downe in the peerage of Ireland, and dying s.p., his estates passed to his niece, the wife of Edward Moreton, Esq., whose son was created in 1720 Baron Ducie. Matthew, 2nd Baron, obtained a fresh

barony in 1763, with remainder to his nephews Thomas and Francis Reynolds, his sister's sons, from the younger of whom the peerage has passed in direct descent. The earldom was conferred on the 4th baron in 1837.

Near the mansion is the celebrated *Tortworth Chestnut-tree*, supposed to be the oldest tree in the kingdom, decayed on its W. side, measuring 52 ft. It is described in 'Silva Britannica,' conjectured to have been growing since the time of Egbert, and mentioned as "the great chestnut of Tortworth" manor, a boundary-tree in the reign of King Stephen, and noticed in records of the time of King John. On a copper plate affixed to it is engraved, "This tree supposed to be 690 years old Jan. 1st, 1880.

"May man still guard thy venerable form
From the rude blast and the tempestuous
storm:
Still may'st thou flourish thro' succeeding
time,
And last, long last, the wonder of the
clime."

On the brow of a hill called **West-bridge**, looking towards Tortworth, is a Roman camp, with double entrenchments, enclosing about 4 acres. It is overgrown with brushwood, and is known as "*Becket's Bury*."

Tortworth Church, rebuilt 1871-2, at the expense of Earl Ducie, is an exact facsimile of the older building, has a font of early date, and a lofty Perp. tower which exhibits excellent masonry. In the chancel are monuments in cinque-cento style for the Throckmortons, once owners of the manor, and a full-length effigy of Sir Thomas Throckmorton. A tablet records the decease of Matthew, first Lord Ducie, in 1735, æt. 71, and of Arabella Lady Ducie in 1749, æt. 90. There is an interesting portrait of Edward IV. in the stained glass of the E. window; opposite the N. door is a cross of Dec. 14th-

cent. erection; a tapering octagon shaft 7 ft. 7 in. in height, having on the top a modern capital and ball, is mortised into a square socket 30 in. deep, and mounted on three steps.

2½ m. S.W. **Cromhall Church**, of late Dec., with portions of Perp., restored in 1852, when its E. window was filled with painted glass by *Bell* of Bristol. The foundation of a Roman villa was excavated by direction of the Earl of Ducie on *Vineyard Hill*, 1855. The principal buildings occupied two sides of an irregular quadrangle, measuring 200 ft. in each direction; the foundations of about 25 chambers were laid open, in two of which tessellated floors were found. Pieces of pottery, bone, metal; of Samian and painted ware; an armilla spirally wreathed, and some pure fine-grained hæmatite iron, the leaden *equipondum* and the bronze beam of a steel-yard, were discovered during the excavations. Lysons places this parish on the route between *Corinium* and *Trajectus Augusti* (the Aust Passage), and mentions that previously to 1797 Roman vestiges, coins, and a tessellated pavement had been noticed here. An inferior coal and very excellent limestone are raised in this parish.

“The vale of Gloucester is more thickly planted with vines than any other part of England, and here they are more productive and their flavour is more grateful. The wines made from them have no harshness in the mouth, and are little inferior to those of France.”—*Berrington's Hist. of Hen. II.*, p. 611.

Heath End House (E. B. Whish, Esq.).]

21¾ m. **WICKWAR STAT.**, a rural town, which has a free school well endowed, and an extensive brewery, enjoying a local reputation for its ales. Until 1883 it was a borough by prescription.

4 m. **E. Hawkesbury**, a manor purchased temp. Charles I. by Sir R. Jenkinson, and since enjoyed by his descendants. The first Earl of Liverpool took his title as Baron from this estate. The **Church**, a large building with late Perp. insertions, has N. and S. porches, with a *par-vise* over the former. It was restored at considerable expense in 1884. In the S. aisle is an ancient altar-tomb for John Cosyn, and in the chancel are tablets for Sir Rob. Jenkinson (d. 1766); Lady Hawkesbury, mother of the Prime Minister; for the first Earl of Liverpool; and one for the 2nd Earl, erected by Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., M.P.

The mansion, which stood near the Ch., has, with the exception of a doorway and wall, been demolished. On the brow of the hill is a tower, erected 1846 to compliment Gen. Lord R. Edw. Somerset, M.P. for the county, 1803–31; from the top of which (accessible to the public by an internal staircase, on application to the gardener) a most extensive prospect is obtained.

6½ m. from Wickwar, and beyond Hawkesbury, **Horton**: the E. Eng. **Church**, restored in 1865, contains numerous marble tablets for the Pastons and their connections.

A portion of the mansion of **Horton Manor** is of 12th-cent. work, and forms one wing of the building. The doorways are ornamented with the zigzag moulding of that period. The other portions of the mansion were added temp. Henry VIII. by Wm. Knight, Prothonotary of the Com. Pleas, from whom it passed to the Pastons, of Norfolk, with whom it continued until 1789. It has a rich doorway in the earliest Renaissance style. Here is an irregular 4-sided camp, consisting of a single high bank and ditch on N. and E. sides.

26 m. **YATE JUNCT. STAT.**, Branch Rly. to Thornbury (Rte. 9).

In the **Church** is a quadrangular *Brass* for Alexander Staples (d. 1590), his two wives, sons and daughters, with 8 elegant verses—"Rursus supremum tuba cum tarantara clanget, spiritus tanget Mortua Membra Deus." An interesting ruin of the reign of Edw. I. exists here—a *gatehouse*, the lower part of which is perfect, with the outer and inner archways. There is a good fireplace, with a fine mantelpiece on first floor. **Yate House** (Rev. W. C. Randolph).

1½ m. l. ♂ **Chipping Sodbury** (Inhab. 1028), a small market-town without trade. A fine cross of 16th-cent. work stands in the garden of the R. Catholic chapel. Leland found "a park of the kyngs by this towne sune tyme the Warwicks." This park is mentioned in Domesday. The **Church**, which was restored by the late *G. E. Street*, is long and low, with the centre and side aisles of equal length, and a lofty tower at the W. end—the interior has no features of special interest.

3 m. in the same direction **Old Sodbury Church** has a good Perp. octagonal font, on a plinth of unusual height.

4 m. E., 1 m. beyond Old Sodbury, **Little Sodbury**. The manor-house, an interesting mansion of 16th cent., was the residence of Sir John Walsh, a favourite of Henry VIII., and patron and protector of William Tyndale, who whilst tutor in this family translated the Bible under its roof. In the **Church** is a tablet for David Hartley, M.P. for Hull, Minister to Versailles to settle the peace after the American war, and for Dr. Hartley, author of some literary works.

These parishes are named from the strong camp (Sod, south; and bury, a camp), on the summit of the hill, supposed to have been formed, with the other ancient forts that command the course of the Severn, by Ostorius Scapula, to protect this part of the kingdom from the incursions of the Silures. It was evidently, at one time, a military position of considerable importance from its extent, commanding position, and line of entrenchment being nearly an oblong square, 300 yards long and 200 yards broad, having 2 sides of it protected by a double ditch and ramparts.

Leland observes, "at Litle Subbiri, alias Sodbiri, a XII miles from Bristow, as yt were by North Est, appereth on a Hill a strong Camp of Menne of Warre doble dichid. It is used now to be sowen by Mr. Walche. Walche is Lord of Little Sodbyri, and hathe a fayr place there in the syde of Sodbyri high hill and a park."—*Itinerary*.

1½ m. S.W. of Yate Stat. the Perp. **Church of Westerleigh** has been destroyed by fire, but its Norm. font, ornamented with low reliefs, somewhat mutilated, and a lofty tower, remain. Fowler, Bp. of Gloucester, was born here 1632. Extensive collieries are in work at Coal-heath and other parts of this parish.

30½ m. **MANGOTSFIELD JUNCT. STAT.** Coal is raised in this parish, and, from the quarries at Downend, a close-grained sandstone of a superior quality. **Cleve Hill** (Lady Cave), a mansion erected in the 16th-cent., was enlarged 1717, by the addition of 2 fronts, well-proportioned and in the Grecian style. The gardens and extensive pleasure-grounds contain timber of unusually large dimensions. The camp of Berry Hill in this parish is proved to be of

Roman construction by the discovery of coins.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Siston Court (Major F. B. N. Dickenson). In 1613 Qu. Anne of Denmark was entertained by Sir H. Billingsley in this mansion. The E. Eng. Church consists of a nave, chancel, square tower, and S. porch, with an arch of zigzag work. There is a leaden font of early date.

A tramway, connecting this Rly. Stat. with Bath, has been converted by the Midland directors into a branch Rly. It skirts the populous coal district of

Kingswood, a district formed out of the parish of Bitton, 7885 Inhab., chiefly employed in collieries and handicraft trades. This country was once a Royal chace, and Bristol obtains its chief supply of fuel from the coal-mines here. Its inhabitants, once a lawless race, have become reconciled to the conditions of civilised life, and are now an industrious though still independent people. The first trial of field-preaching was made by Whitfield on the colliers at this place, in February, 1739: "These poor men had been left without any place or means of religious worship, so that to address them from the summit of a green knoll instead of a pulpit, was scarcely a matter of choice. Well might the preacher's heart exult when he found, in a few weeks, 200 people gathered round him from their coal-pits, and saw, as he says, the white gutters made by the tears which plentifully fell down their black cheeks. Negligent indeed must have been the reapers where there was so much to glean."—*Southey*. Kingswood has been constituted an ecclesiastical district. Its Ch. has an elaborately decorated interior, with a tower 90 ft. high.

[From Mangotsfield the branch line to Bitton and Bath reaches

2 m. Warmley Stat. 1 m. Bridge Yate.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Wick hamlet, in a picturesque and romantic valley, watered by the river Boyd. Its most remarkable attractions are the rocks each side of a deep glen, nearly 1 m. in length, which rise 200 ft. perpendicularly, and consist of beds of limestone and petrosilex alternating with each other, containing quartz crystals known as *Bristol Diamonds*. On the summit of the N. cliff is a Roman camp, oblong, enclosing 12 acres. It is defended by a broad ditch and double vallum.

3 m. Doynton, or Teynton. This manor belonged during many descents to the Langtons, and now belongs to Earl Temple, whose ancestor married the Langton heiress. The river Boyd intersects this parish, and flowing through a rich and pleasing district, known as the *Golden Valley*, joins the Avon at Bitton—

"And thou, sweet Boyd, that with thy wat'ry
sway
Dost wash the cliffs of Doynton and of
Wick;
And through their rocks with crooked
winding way
Their mother Avon runnest swift to
seek."—*Dennys*.

There is a charity of considerable value, founded by Wellbeloved Wilks, which has for its object the support and education at school and college of candidates for holy orders.

Doynton House (Mrs. Falcon.)

6 m. Bitton Stat. (3023 Inhab.), 6 m. from Bristol, on the Bath road. Coal mines of great depth are worked in this extensive parish, which is watered by the rivers Boyd and Avon; the latter forming the boundary between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. At the Conquest the manor of Bitton was held of the Crown by a Saxon named

Dons. In 1137 it was granted to Robert Fitzhardinge for his services on behalf of the Empress Maude. His son Robert de Berkeley also possessed it, and ancient tiles with his arms have been found in the ch.-yard. This part of Bitton was next enjoyed during several descents by a family who assumed the name of De Bitton. Their heiress was wife of John Greyndour, Esq., of Newland, and also of Sir John Barre, of Rothewas, Herefordshire. It was from the latter event that the manor-house acquired the appellation which it has since retained. Lady Barre, dying in 1485 without issue, her estates were divided among relatives, and *Barre's Court* (now a farmhouse, with the arms of Newton over the door) passed to Sir John Newton, of Harptree, Somerset, by whom Leland was entertained in 1540, and remarks: "At Hanham dwelleth one Ser John Newton, in a fayre olde mannar place of stone caulled Barrescourte. The forest of Kingeswood cometh just unto Master Newton's howse." The Church has a nave of unusual length, N. aisle, and fine Perp. tower, with a staircase turret enriched with pinnacles. Some portions of this handsome building are Norm. In the chancel of the N. aisle, which was built as a Dormitory for the Newton family, are three fine *sedilia* and marble tablets to Sir John Newton, M.P. for Grantham (d. 1699), his wife, and relatives. There is a fragment of the effigy of a bishop dug out of the walls of the Ch. In the church tower is an effigy of Robert de Bitton (d. 1227), discovered in the ch.-yard in 1826, close to the Ch. on its S. side, the site probably of a mortuary chapel. The figure is cross-legged, having the head, arms, and shield cut in low relief; the lower part of the figure and surcoat being expressed by incised lines. The position of the shield is very unusual. The tower, erected 1377,

has the heads of Edw. III. and Qu. Philippa as corbels.

In the parish of Hanham, **Hanham Court**, was given in the reign of Edw. III. to the Convent of Keynsham:—"The walls of the house, especially of the cellars, are very massive and ancient. There is also a little Early Church adjoining the mansion, with a late Norm. font, and a more curious Norm. piscina."—*Ellacombe*.

In Oldland Chapelry is a school founded by John Wesley. **Oldland Hall** (H. W. Atchley, Esq.).

8 m. **Weston Stat.** The pastures of this parish, about 2000 acres in extent, and bounded by the river Avon, are grazed by cows, for the supply of Bath with milk. Its quarries of blue lias contain a variety of fossils, among which are the bones of the ichthyosaurus. On Newbridge Hill is Partis College, opened 1827 for the reception of 30 reduced gentlewomen, 10 of whom must be widows or daughters of clergymen of the Church of England.

Between **Lansdown Hill**, which is partly in Weston parish, and *Toghill*, one of the most memorable engagements in these parts, during the Civil War, happened. "In July, 1643, the King's forces under the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice, marching from Devon to join the King at Oxford, discovered the Parliament forces under Sir Wm. Waller too strongly posted on Lansdown, with a battery in their front, to be prudently attacked. The Royalist commanders thereupon advanced their troops to Toghill on the road to Oxford, presuming that by this means they should draw the enemy from their place of advantage, his chief business being to hinder their going to the King. But the unreasonable contempt the cavaliers had of the enemy, and the

confidence that they should prevail on any ground, together with their straits for provisions would not admit of patience, for Sir W. Waller no sooner drew out his men on Lansdown, which looks towards Toghill, than they suffered themselves to be engaged upon great disadvantage.”—*Lord Clarendon*. Sir W. W. detached a strong party of horse with a regiment of cuirassiers to engage with the King’s cavalry, who had never before turned from an enemy; but the attack was so vigorous, particularly by the cuirassiers, that the royal horse were broke and put to the rout. At this crisis, a fresh party of troops belonging to the King, supported by some Cornish musqueteers, came up, attacked in turn, drove back the Parliament’s forces, and, after a very bloody engagement (in which Sir Beville Granville, at the third charge, his horse failing, after other wounds, received a mortal blow from a pole-axe), gained the summit of the hill and took possession of the battery. Upon this, Walter retired behind some stone walls, where both parties continued in sight of each other during the remainder of the day; and at midnight the Parliament’s forces retreated to Bath, leaving lighted matches in the walls to deceive the King’s troops, who found themselves, in the morning, masters of the field of battle. In consequence of this engagement Chas. II., after the Restoration, conferred the titles of Earl of Bath and Viscount Lansdown upon Sir Beville’s son, whose son, in commemoration of the action, erected the present monument, with this inscription:—

To the immortal memory of
His renowned Grandfather,
And valiant Cornish Friends,
Who conquered, dying in the Royal Cause,
July 5, 1643.

This column was dedicated by the
Hon. Geo. Granville, Lord Lansdown,
1720.

“Dulce est pro patria mori.”

On the W. side are trophies of war; on the E. the King’s arms and those of Granville; and on the top is a griffin, the Granville crest.

The following is on the S. tablet: “In this battle, on the King’s part, were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain than private men; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of Sir Beville Granville. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or, at least, seeming to do so. In a word, a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation.”

Lansdown confers the title of Marquis on the Fitzmaurice family.

9 m. **BATH, MIDLAND STAT.** Bath, situated in the county of Somerset, is fully described in the *Handbook for Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset.*]

37½ m. **§ BRISTOL STAT.** is in the joint use of the Great Western and Midland Companies. Bristol, by means of these railways, enjoys immediate communication with every part of the kingdom.

This ancient city and county of itself is situate in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset (Pop. 221,665), on the rt. bank of the Avon, 8 m. above its termination in the Bristol Channel. It was called by the Britons *Caer Brito*, and by the Saxons *Brito Stow*.

“Bristol, the capital city of the West of England, has been distinguished for its commerce from a very early period, and was for many cen-

tures the second city in the British dominions. It once enjoyed an exclusive trade with the West Indies; and it continues to be one of the chief resorts of our mercantile navy. Its position, upon a tidal river, and surrounded by an extensive coal-field, appears as well fitted to secure a pre-eminence amongst the manufacturing interests of modern times as amongst those of commerce in days of yore. In practice, however, this has not been fulfilled. The manufactures of England, since they have attained their present immense importance, have flourished chiefly in the Northern and Midland districts, and have not descended, in any great force, into the West."

The Frome joins the Avon to the S. of the town, where the channel of the rivers has been converted into a floating basin. A part of the Avon is conducted in a deep new cut further south, a considerable work, executed 1804, at a cost of 600,000*l.* The tide rises here nearly 30 ft.

Bristol has been much favoured by royalty. In 1063 Harold sailed from this port for the subjugation of Wales. At the period of the Conquest an extensive trade in English slaves was carried on here, which was abolished by Wm. I. The Empress Matilda retired to this castle on her escape from Arundel, and kept Stephen a prisoner in it until he was exchanged on the capture of the Earl of Gloucester. Henry II. was placed here in the care of that noble Earl and his uncle, "whose instruction laid the foundation of all that was afterwards most excellent in him." King John and his son were frequent visitors; in 1284 Edw. I. held his court during Christmas; in 1399 Richard II. embarked at this port for Ireland; in 1456 Henry VI. and Qu. Margaret, and in 1461 Edw. IV., passed many days here; Henry VII. in 1486, Qu. Elizabeth in 1573,

and Qu. Anne in 1612, "who could not feel herself to be queen until she came to Bristol"; Charles I. in 1643 and Charles II. in 1663. Wm. III., on his return from Ireland in 1690, was welcomed with great pomp.

Bristol resembles some of the old towns of Belgium and Germany more perhaps than any other city in Britain. Many of the streets are highly picturesque, containing curious timber houses, with gables and overhanging upper stories, and numerous windows, but the city is fast being modernised. Mary-port Street, opening into High Street, is one of the most remarkable. Bristol boasts many objects of curiosity, the chief of which are its churches, and at their head the

Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on the S. side of College Green. The ancient building consisted of choir and transepts, to which a nave was added 1877. Although not ranking among the larger English cathedrals, it is very interesting in details, picturesque in general appearance. It was the Ch. of the Monastery of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1142, consecrated 1148; and is a building deserving of careful study. "The Norm. and Dec. portions are of unusual value and interest; and the latter especially presents many features which partake very much more of the nature of what we may call German than English Gothic of that period."

The following dates suggested by Mr. Godwin may be safely accepted:—

Norman (1142-48): staircase in N. aisle; portions of walls in both transepts; the lower part of the towers; and the gateway to the abbot's lodgings.

Transition - Norman (1165-70): chapter-house and vestibule.

Ear. Eng. (1196-1215); part of elder Lady Chapel.

Ear. Eng. (1237-64): portions of N. transept.

Dec. (geometrical, 1286-94): roof and E. window of elder Lady Chapel.

Dec. (1306-32): choir and choir-aisles.

Late Dec. (1332-41): chantry, the Newton Chapel.

Perp. (1481-1515): central tower.

Perp. (1515-26): vaulting of S. transepts.

The peculiar features of this Cathedral consist of "the lofty

REFERENCES.

- A A A. Tower and Transept.
- B. Choir.
- C. Chancel or Sacraminum.
- D. North Choir-aisle.
- E. South Choir-aisle.
- F. Elder Lady-chapel.
- G. Ante-chamber to Berkeley Chapel.
- H. Berkeley Chapel.
- K. Newton Chapel.
- L. Cloister.
- M. Vestibule of Chapter-house.
- N. Chapter-house.
- O. North Porch.
- P. Butler Tower and Baptistry.
- R. Nave.
- S. West Portal.

- 1. North Entrance.
- 2. Sedilia.
- 3. Monument of Abbot Newland.
- 4. Monument of Abbot Knowle.
- 5. Monument of Abbot Newberry.
- 6. Monument of Bishop Bush.
- 7. Monument of Maurice Lord Berkeley and Wife.
- 8. Staircase to Triforium and Tower.
- 9. Monument of Thomas Lord Berkeley.
- 10. Monument of second Maurice Lord Berkeley.
- 11. Monument of second Thomas Lord Berkeley.
- 12. Doorway to Cloister.



GROUND PLAN, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

main arcade without triforium or clerestory, the aisle equal in height to nave and choir, and consequently admitting of those lofty and magnificent windows which quite compensate for the absence of the usual stages above the arcades. The roofing or rather the vaulting of the aisles: a transverse stone beam is

thrown across the aisle, supported by a transverse pointed arch, while from the centre of the beam thus supported spring the vaulting shafts of the roof. In the walls of the choir and aisles are 8 *Sepulchral Recesses*, very richly ornamented and almost peculiar to this Ch. A fringed canopy is enclosed within a square

moulding, from which radiate five projecting finials surrounding the recess. They are of elegant Decorated work, and date from the time of Abbot Knowle. Three of them enclose the effigies of Abbots Knowle, Newland, and Newberry. Under the others are effigies of Fitzhardinges, Lords of Berkeley, great benefactors to this Ch. Altogether none of these features occur elsewhere, but certain of the details are found in the district over which the peculiar school of Glastonbury spread itself at an early period."

The **Nave**, entirely of modern construction, was built 1867-77, from designs of Edmund Street, R.A., who followed very closely the plans of Abbot Knowle and the style of the Choir erected by him. It is entered by a very elegant gabled N. *Porch* surmounted by a parvis. The nave consists of six bays, is 120 ft. long, 69 broad, and 60 ft. high to the stone vaulted roof.

The **Choir** consists of five bays from the tower to the E. end of the aisles: beyond is a chancel of two bays. The clustered piers of the choir have triple shafts, from which springs the groined vaulting of both the choir and aisles. The capitals have been touched with colour. The E. window is filled with rich glass, among the best in England, and, in the opinion of Mr. Winston, it dates from 1320. It was carefully cleaned and restored in 1847. It represents a Tree of Jesse. The lower lights contain figures of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, with those of prophets and kings. In the three upright lights above are the crucified Saviour, the B. V. M., and St. John the Evangelist. The side windows are filled with ancient glass of rare excellence, which has been restored and re-arranged by Messrs. *Bell*. The two arched recesses of the reredos are ancient; the other

portion is of modern construction. In the Decorated recess in the wall of the chancel is the finely sculptured effigy of Abbot Newland (d. 1515), mitred and holding the pastoral staff. In two of these recesses on N. side of the chancel are the effigies of Abbot Knowle and Abbot Newberry (d. 1463).

The vaulting of the S. aisle, of very unusual and ingenious construction, should be noticed, also the windows, for the beauty of the Decorated tracery. The E. window of the choir aisles are filled with glass coloured with enamels inserted soon after the Restoration, and traditionally said to have been a gift of Nell Gwynne. In the N. *choir-aisle* is a large Jacobean monument to Robert Codrington (d. 1618), restored in 1860 by Sir Bethel Codrington, Bt. The figures kneel under a canopy, the curtains of which are held back by cherubs—a graceful marble figure of Mrs. Middleton (d. 1826), by *Baily, R.A.*, is in a devotional posture, with the hands clasped on the breast. Near it is the tomb of Paul Bush (d. 1558), the first Bishop of Bristol.

In the first bay of this aisle is the bust, by *Baily, R.A.*, of Robert Southey, born in Bristol 1774, erected as a monument by his fellow-citizens; also a tablet to Mrs. Mason (d. 1767), bearing an epitaph by her husband, assisted by *Gray*, beginning,

"Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear."

In a bay between the choir and the Lady Chapel is an altar-tomb, with two life-sized figures under a groined canopy, which should be noticed, supposed to represent Maurice Lord Berkeley (d. 1368), there being a surcoat with the Berkeley arms over the armour, and for Elizabeth, his wife, whose figure wears the veiled head-dress.

The **Lady Chapel** projects from the N. aisle of the choir and is older

than it, being of pure E. Eng. style (dated 1215), under a Perp. doorway: it was carefully restored in 1893. It has four bays, and its detached vaulting shafts are of Purbeck marble. The arches of this aisle are decorated with grotesque carvings—such as a monkey playing on the Pan-pipes; a goat blowing a horn, and carrying a hare on its back; a ram and ape playing musical instruments; a fox carrying away a goose.

Within two recesses are cross-legged figures of warriors, attributed to Thomas de Berkeley (d. 1243), and Maurice de B. (d. 1281). In the *Berkeley Chapel*, now used as a vestry, is an altar-tomb rich with armorial devices for Thomas, 1st Lord Berkeley (d. 1321).

Monuments of various ages have been partly removed into the cloisters; among them are: a monument by *Bacon*, to Mrs. Draper (d. 1778), the Eliza of Sterne's correspondence, flanked by 2 graceful but somewhat unmeaning female figures representing "Genius and Benevolence;" to Jane and Anna Maria Porter (the novelists); to Rev. John Eagles, scholar and poet, born in Bristol, 1784, died 1855, and to the parents of Macready, the tragedian. In the *S. transept* is a monument, erected by *Fripp* in 1834 by subscription, to Bishop Butler (d. 1752), author of the 'Analogy,' with an inscription by *Southey*.

His grave is near the Bishop's seat, between those of Bishops Hewel and Bradshaw; also monuments to Mrs. Crawford, by *Chantrey*, and some good medallion heads; one by *Tyley* to 2 children of R. Walwyn, Esq.; one to Lady Hesketh (d. at Clifton, 1807); to Wm. Phillips, the Sacrist, who in 1831 prevented the profanation of the Cathedral by the rioters; and to Catherine Vernon, by *Bacon*.

In the *Newton Chapel*, 1332–1341, occupying the angle between the S. aisles and transept, Bp. Gray (d. [Gloucestershire.]

1834), by *Baily*, R.A.; Sir Richard Cradock, Justice of C. P. (d. 1444); and in the *S. aisle*, those of Dr. Elwyn, by *Baily*, R.A., and his wife by *Chantrey*; and to Elizabeth Stanhope (d. 1816), with a bas-relief of an angel bearing aloft the deceased, by *Sir R. Westmacott*;—a lofty monument of Sir Thomas Newton, of Barre's Court (d. 1594), with 6 lines of epitaph—another resembling in style that of the poet Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey, is erroneously attributed to Sir M. Newton, Justice of the C. Pleas. There is also a very elaborate one for Sir John Newton, Bt. (d. 1661).

A door in the S. transept leads into the small remaining fragment of *Cloisters*, Perp. in style; the walls covered with monuments removed from the transepts.

From the cloister you enter

The *Chapter-house*, preceded by a vestibule of Norman arches, round and pointed. It is a parallelogram, enriched with zigzag and cable moulding, 42 ft. by 25. Its walls are lined with circular arcades with intersecting arches, all much enriched. It contains the portion of the library which escaped destruction in the riots of 1831. On the restoration of the flooring, in 1832, twelve stone coffins were disturbed, and the covering slab of one, now in the canon's vestry, is a remarkable piece of *early sculpture* evidently of Norman character. It represents the descent of Christ into Hell, and the delivery thence of Adam.

The *Tower*, a perpendicular addition, restored 1894, is 127 feet in height. Adjoining the cloisters are some remains of the

Bishop's Palace, burnt by the rioters in 1831. The bishop now resides at the Palace in *Gloucester*.

A little W. of the cathedral, in the corner of the green, is

The **College Gateway**, a most elaborate Norm. archway of oolite stone, was carefully restored 1886. The four receding orders of this archway are enriched with zigzag and other mouldings, and an interlacing arcade lines the sides of the passage. The superstructure is of Perpendicular work. This gateway connects the Upper and Lower College Green, and was the principal gate of the monastery. The arms of England and of Berkeley, with their quarterings, are displayed on it. The statues of Abbots Newland and Elliot are in the upper part. The gateway in Lower College Green is of far less elaborate character. It formed the approach to the Abbot's lodgings, and subsequently to the Bishop's palace.

The independent see of Bristol lasted about 300 years. The diocese was founded in 1542, by Henry VIII. out of the former property of monasteries, then disestablished. It ceased to be in 1836, when, by an order in Council, the see was united with that of Gloucester. The first bishop was Paul Bushe, Provincial of the Bonshommes, consecrated in 1542, who resigned the see two years later, on the accession of Mary. Bushe died in retirement, in 1558. The forty-third and last prelate was Bishop Allen, elected in 1834, and translated to Ely in 1836; in which diocese he died in 1845.

At the entrance of the College Green is a *statue* of Queen Victoria by the late *Sir J. E. Boehm, Bart.*, erected 1888, and in the centre of the Green is an elegant **Cross**, erected in 1851 at a cost of 450*l.*, on the site of a similar pillar erected in A.D. 1247, and removed in 1766 to Stourhead, in which park it was re-erected by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and still remains. In 1742, Pope remarks:—"The College Green is pretty set with trees, with a very fine old cross of Gothic curious work in the middle, but spoiled with the

folly of new gilding it, that takes away all the venerable antiquity."

On the N. side of the Green is—

The **Mayor's Chapel**, formerly known as *St. Mark's Church*, one of the most beautiful and interesting Gothic edifices in Bristol. It is seldom open except on Sunday, and the key is kept by a beadle living at a distance. It was the chapel of the Priory of the *Gaunts*, founded in 1231. Its S. extremity (for it stands nearly N. and S., not E. and W.) displays fine Dec. windows. Close to the S. door is the organ, resting on an elaborate modern screen supported by pillars from which rises fan-tracery. The chapel is small, consisting of a narrow choir terminating in an elaborate stone altar-screen of rich Perp. niches and tabernacles surmounted by a painted window. On the rt. are four very fine sedilia; on the l. two sepulchral recesses: one, fringed with a Dec. arch, sculptured with cusps and foliage of great beauty, contains the armed effigies of Sir Thomas Berkeley (d. 1361), in plate armour, and his wife, interesting for the costume. In the other recess reposes Salley, Bishop of Llandaff (d. 1516), a fine figure in episcopal robes, with mitre, pastoral staff, and official ring. A stately monument to Thomas James, M.P. for the city, and another, with two kneeling figures to Thomas (d. 1598) and John Aldworth (d. 1615), merchants of great repute. The chapel is roofed with a flat ceiling of oak, in compartments, with richly designed and painted bosses. The pulpit, carved out of Painswick stone, and the mayor's seat and stalls of oak, are modern. On an altar-tomb are the effigies of Sir Maurice de Gaunt, 1229, and his nephew. There are several other monuments in a side aisle on the E., well preserved, chiefly Elizabethan in style. On the rt. or E. side of the altar, near

the tower, is another entrance leading into the Poyntz chapel, a small chantry now used as a *Vestry*: it is a gem of Perp. Gothic, with niches in the wall; 2 recesses on one side are occupied by iron closets. The variegated tiles appear to be Moorish azuleias brought from Spain. *Capt. Bedloe*, the noted colleague of Titus Oates, and concerned in the Rye-House Plot, was buried here by charity in 1680, in the S. porch.

About 10 minutes' walk from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, upon a knoll of new red sandstone, on the opposite side of the Avon (Harbour) is the celebrated church of

St. Mary Redcliffe.

"The pride of Bristowe and the Western londe,"

and the fairest and goodliest parish church in England; far finer than the Cathedral. Its restoration was undertaken in 1842 and occupied many years, a vast sum of money being spent upon the work.

The ground-plan of the church is cruciform, with a massive tower at the N.W. corner. It is one of the 4 churches in England which have transept aisles; the others being the cathedrals of York and Ely, and the Abbey of Westminster. The chancel also has aisles, and at the eastern end there is a Lady Chapel. The total length of the ch. is 239 ft., and of the transepts 117 ft. The transept and aisles are 44 ft. broad, nave and aisles 59 ft. Height of the aisles 25 ft., and of nave, transept, and chancel 54 ft. A peculiar feature of the ch. has been the unrivalled tower, surmounted by the stump of a spire of the date of Edward I. There is a legend extant that the remainder of the spire was destroyed in a storm, 1445, "to the great injury of the church," and it is distinctly stated by William of Worcester, writing in 1480, that this was the case, but

still some have doubted whether the spire was ever completed at all. It has, however, been finished by the Restoration Committee, and on May 9, 1872, the top stone was placed upon it by the Mayor and Mayoress of Bristol, accompanied by the Vicar of the parish. The height of the tower and spire is about 280 ft.

The tower, base and inner N. porch (1200–1230) are E. Eng., verging into Dec., and are the oldest parts of the building. The tower is built on a foundation of lumps of Pennant-stone uncemented. The upper part of the tower is rich Dec., and the bulk of the church Perp.; but, with their usual skill, mediæval architects have harmonised these various additions with the older portions in a wonderful manner.

The proportions of the interior are equally harmonious, and the beautifully moulded pillars, the vaulted stone roof, covered with elaborate tracery, and the handsome mulioned windows complete an architectural picture which is surpassed only by our finest cathedrals.

There are 12 distinct varieties of groining in the roof, and of the more than 1100 bosses there are not any 2 alike. The Lady Chapel was restored at the cost of the Freemasons of Bristol.

The *Choir* is surrounded by an elegant screen of open stone-work, and behind the altar has been erected a beautiful reredos carved in Caen stone, having for its subject "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand."

Among the contributors to the building of this beautiful church were Simon de Bruton, 1294, a Bristol merchant, and 6 times mayor; Wm. Canynges the elder, 1376–96; and Wm. Canynges the younger, 5 times mayor of Bristol, and one of its "Merchants Royal." The younger Canynges was a great ship-owner, and lent Edward IV. 3000 marks. He died 1474, having retired from the world and become a

priest at Westbury, near Bristol. At the end of the S. transept his effigy, and that of his wife, boldly executed in stone, are placed in a canopied tomb. An inscription records his wealth and the names of his ships.

Against the N. wall at the W. end of the nave is suspended the armour of *Admiral Sir Wm. Penn*, whose body was brought from London and interred here with great pomp, 1670, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, and a native of Bristol.

The church contains some good *Brasses*. In the Lady Chapel Sir John Inyn, Recorder of Bristol, and Ch. Justice of K. B. 1440, with 8 Latin verses; 2, in choir, John Jay, with Joan his wife (1480), 6 sons and 8 daughters; 4, in choir, John Brooke, Serjeant-at-Law, with his wife.

In the N. aisle are 2 monuments to the brothers Sir Thomas and William Mede, 1475, merchants of Bristol, monuments remarkable for the elaborate canopies (Perp.), and the winged angels between the arches. At the back of one tomb is a singular brass plate and a tablet to Sir Francis Freeling, Bt. (d. 1836).

Amongst other curious tombstones in this church may be mentioned one to be found in the W. aisle of the S. transept. On a stone tablet is rudely engraved a large knife and a skimmer, with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Will'm^s. Coke in servious Will'm^s. Canynge, mercatore ville Bristol. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen." The clerestory windows in the S. transept are surrounded by a band of quatrefoil lights. The original font of the church, which is of plain but good design, is to be found against a pillar at the S.W. end of the church. One of modern workmanship is now used. On a bracket against the wall under the tower will be seen what, if one may believe ancient historians, is a rib of the celebrated Dun Cow of Guy, Earl of Warwick, the story of

which is so familiar to every Englishman, but after an inspection of the "relic" the visitor will probably rather incline to the belief that it is the rib of a whale, brought perhaps to Bristol, as another legend informs us, by Sebastian Cabot, the great Bristol navigator.

In 1653, 20 of the Dutch prisoners captured by Blake in his victory over Dutch Admiral Tromp, were confined in the crypt of this church.

The *N. porch* is interesting in many respects: it is in 2 divisions. The inner portion is very good Ear. Eng. with pointed arcades on shafts of black marble, which, from their property of *ringing* when struck, are vulgarly called "the dumb organ." The outer and more recent porch is a hexagon of rich Dec. work. A sort of closet with bars in front (which have, however, been partly walled up) is called a *Confessional*, but erroneously; there is nothing in its construction or position to fit it for such a purpose; it was probably a chamber where persons were placed for penance. The very peculiar external arch of this porch should be observed.

It was in the "Treasury," a muniment-room forming the upper story, that the unfortunate and misdirected genius *Chatterton*, son of a sub-chanter in the cathedral—(his uncle was a schoolmaster, the sexton of Redcliffe Church)—pretended that he had discovered in an old chest, which went by the name of Mr. Canynges' Coffe, MSS. attributed by him to Rowley, a monk. The fragments of the coffer are still preserved in their original place in the attic of the porch. Chatterton was born on Redcliffe Hill, 1752, and educated at Colston's charity school. He is represented in the dress of that establishment on the monumental cross erected to his memory in the churchyard.

St. Stephen's, Clare Street, distin-

guished by its lofty and elegant square tower 133 ft. high, with very light pierced battlement and turret, dating 1470, and one of the finest in Bristol, was built in the reign of Henry VI. by John Shipward, a merchant and mayor of Bristol. It is a Perp. Ch. of rather late but good character. It contains a chantry founded by one Edward *Blanket*, who gave his name to that useful article of bed furniture which he or his family, a race of clothiers, are said to have invented. It has also a rich porch, and the monumental effigy of Sir G. Snigge, Recorder of the city (d. 1617), full-length, in official robes; also a tomb with the figure of a civilian habited in the costume of Edw. III.

The **Temple Church** (near Victoria Street, and not far from the Rly. Stat.), a large and stately Perp. building restored 1873 with a fine nave, and conspicuous on account of its leaning tower. In 1772 it was found to lean 3 ft. 9 in. from the perpendicular. It contains brasses of a civilian, c. 1396, with 4 Latin verses and the marginal inscription lost; 2, a priest in cope, on reverse a lady in marble, circ. 1460.

St. Peter's Church. The unfortunate poet, *Richard Savage*, was buried in the ch.-yard at the cost of the gaoler, but no stone marks his grave. He died 1743 in the Newgate prison in this city, where he was confined for debt, after writing his 'London and Bristol delineated.' The Ch. has no architectural attraction. In its S. aisle is a Gothic canopied tomb with the effigy of a female of the Newton family:—a brass for Robert Lond, chaplain 1641, with chalice and Host. Sir John Cadaman, beheaded by order of Prince Rupert for killing an officer of the garrison, was buried in this Ch.

The Church of St. Philip and St.

Jacob is a curious building, having its tower at the E. end of S. aisle. The font is Norm. and part of the tower and some parts of the Ch. are good E. Eng., and deserve the notice of the architectural student. An armed demy figure in the Kemys' aisle is attributed to Duke Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, deprived of sight and imprisoned in Bristol Castle, by order of his brother Hen. I.

St. James's Church is a very good specimen of the Norman style, and includes an intersecting arcade of circular arches, with a round window above. It was built 1130; the tower was added 1374. On the S. wall is a monumental effigy, said to be of Robert Earl of Gloucester, the founder. In the chancel to the S. of the altar are the kneeling effigies of Sir C. Somerset (d. 1598), son of Henry Earl of Worcester, with his wife and daughter, and a bust of Rev. T. T. Biddulph (d. 1838), by *Baily, R.A.*

All Saints' Church, in Corn Street, is a Dec. building with late Perp. windows; at the E. end of the S. aisle is the monument (by *Rysbrack*) of Edward Colston, merchant of Bristol (d. 1721), a most princely benefactor by his charities to his native town. It consists of a statue in a full-bottomed wig, under an Ionic pediment, with a list of his numerous benefactions.

St. John the Baptist Church, on the line of the town wall, contains one of the old hour-glasses in very perfect condition. A brass of Thomas Rowley, merchant (d. 1478), and his wife, with merchants' mark and shield. This Ch. was built by Walter Frampton, merchant (d. 1357), whose effigy in aldermanic robes exists. A finely groined crypt will repay inspection. *St. John's Gate* is carried under the church

tower. Over the gate are statues called Brennus and Belinus, the fabled founders of Bristol.

Some of the statues are of the date of the tower
St. Werburgh's, nearly rebuilt in 1761, with the exception of the rich pinnacled tower erected in 1385. It contains mural brasses for Nicholas Thorne, a merchant and co-founder of a school, with two wives and children, d. 1546; 2, Wm. Gyttyns, a merchant (1586), with a wife and 10 children; and the recumbent effigy of John Barker, mayor of Bristol, in his magisterial robes. This Ch. is to be removed to widen the adjoining street.

St. Nicholas, erected in 1762-8, at the cost of 6000*l.*, on the site of a former Ch., of which the richly-groined crypt (c. 1503) is preserved and will repay a visit. It has a well-proportioned taper spire.

St. Augustine's Church, erected 1480. The bosses of the chancel roof bear the initials and degrees of Abbot Naelhart and Abbot Elliot. Sir Wm. Draper, of *Junius* celebrity, was buried in this ch.-yd.

The **Guildhall** in Broad Street is a modern Gothic building of the style of Richard II., by *Pope* of Bristol. The six niches between the windows are filled with statues of Edward III. (who granted the corporation charter); Queen Victoria; Dunning and Sir Michael Foster, Records of Bristol; and of Colston and Whitson, its benefactors, by *Thomas*, a Bristol sculptor. The building includes bankruptcy court and many rooms; its merits are not very considerable.

The **Exchange**, erected by *John Wood* of Bath, 1743, is but little frequented by the merchants, who meet at the Commercial Rooms. The interior is used as a corn-market.

The **General Post Office**, erected in 1868-9, is in Small Street.

The **Commercial Rooms** serve as an exchange, and contain reading-rooms. They were built 1811, and are surmounted by statues, which represent the city of Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation. On the same side of Corn Street is

Lloyd's Bank, formerly W. of England and S. Wales Bank, a beautiful structure, completed 1858, *W. B. Gingell* and *T. R. Lysaght*, architects.

In Queen Square, once occupied by families of the principal merchants, and now used by them as offices for business, stands a bronze equestrian statue of William III., by *Rysbrack*, for which the artist received 1800*l.* S. of the Square is the Floating Harbour and the Bathurst Basin.

"The streets of Bristol are as crowded as London; but the best image I can give you of it is, as if Wapping and Southwark were ten times as big or all their people ran into London. Nothing is fine in it but the Square (set with trees), which is larger than Grosvenor Square, and well-built, with a very fine brass statue in the middle of King William on horseback; and the key (*sic*) which is full of ships and goes round half the square."—*Pope* in 1742.

Bristol Royal Infirmary.—Marlborough Street. One of the largest hospitals in the kingdom, instituted in 1735. There are 20 wards and 250 beds. The average number of in-patients is about 3300, and of out-patients about 31,000 annually. It is supported almost entirely by subscriptions.

Bristol General Hospital, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in the country. In 1845 Mr. Joseph Eaton, of the Society of Friends, offered 5000*l.* towards the erection of a new structure, on condition that

another 10,000*l.* were raised, and in 1850 this sum had been subscribed. The hospital was then commenced, and in 1857 completed at a cost of about 15,000*l.*; *W. B. Gingell*, architect. The principal fronts are of blue Pennant stone, with admixture of Bath stone, and rise from a basement of which the walls are slightly battered. This basement consists of warehouses which produce a revenue for the institution. The building is erected on a fire-proof system, and its 10 wards will accommodate 170 patients. It has colonnades for exercise, and in the tower day-rooms for the convalescent, each with 5 windows which command extensive views. It has a steam-lift to the different floors.

In the **Baptist College**, Stoke's Croft (N. part of Bristol), is preserved an original miniature portrait of Oliver Cromwell, said to be by *Cooper*, and was bequeathed to the College, 1784, by the Rev. Andrew Gifford, a Baptist minister. In the museum of this College is a rare early printed copy of Tyndale's edition of the New Testament, printed without the name of either place or printer, and a curious collection of Hindoo idols.

Red Lodge, near Park Street, long the residence of the learned physician and author *Dr. Prichard*, is a curious old mansion, with carved staircase, internal porch, and handsome chimney-pieces and ceilings.

The **Bristol Library** (King Street), which is free to the public, is an institution of standing, and has a chimney-piece carved in wood by *Grinling Gibbons*. It is especially rich in Hutchinsonian Divinity, and contains the books of Dr. Matthew, Bp. of Durham, a native of Bristol, who left them in 1614 for the free use of the citizens. Catcott's minerals and fossils, bequeathed 1779, are preserved here,

The **Masonic Hall**, formerly the *Bristol Institution*, in Park Street, occupying an angle in the street, was designed by *Cockerell*, and cost 11,000*l.*

At the upper end of Park Street is the **Blind Asylum**, erected from designs of *Dyer*.

The **Bristol Museum and Library Society**, formed by the union of the Bristol Institution with the Library Society, occupies a new and handsome building in the Queen's Road. The library contains about 50,000 volumes. The entrance hall is adorned with many pieces of sculpture; amongst them, the celebrated work of *Baily, R.A.*—Eve at the fountain. The lower room has a fine display of preserved Mammalia and Birds, together with a collection of Skeletons and an extensive series of Reptiles and Fishes. The upper room, 100 ft. in length, contains the Invertebrata, Shells, Crustacea, Insects, Corals, Sponges, &c. Nearly half of this compartment is occupied with a valuable Geological Collection, illustrative of the geology of the Bristol district. The collection of Minerals comprises about 2700 specimens. This museum has enjoyed the advantage of the labours of several eminent Naturalists, including Mr. J. S. Miller, Mr. Stuchbury, and Mr. Etheridge, F.R.S. It is one of the richest and most instructive museums in the Provinces.

The **College of St. Raphael**, erected 1853-55 from the designs of *Wood-ger*, in the Dec. style, consists of Almshouses for seamen, founded by the Rev. Robert Miles. The front of the college is 150 feet in length.

Victoria Rooms, a handsome building with Corinthian portico, intended for festive assemblies, concerts, &c., as well as for public meetings of business. The great

hall measures 117 ft. by 35, and is 47 ft. high. On the opposite side of the road is the Queen's Hotel.

Bristol Fine Arts Academy, a richly decorated modern structure, has marble statues of Flaxman and Reynolds on the front. Here are 3 pictures by *Hogarth*, formerly in Redcliffe Ch.—the Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension—remarkable as the only paintings of religious subjects by the artist. To the l. of Park Street, on the ascent to Clifton, rises

Brandon Hill, to a height of 250 ft. It is a bit of open green or common, surrounded by houses, but commands a fine view of Bristol, and of the country to the S., particularly of the *Tump* at Ashton Court, and of *Dundry Hill*, 700 ft. A footway to Clifton lies across it. It is a good example of "millstone grit," and bears the traces of a fort thrown up as a defence against Rupert. It is laid out as a park, and in an enclosure on the summit are two guns from Sebastopol. At the foot of the western slope stands

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, a large castellated building in the Tudor style, erected 1847. The charity was founded 1586 for the education of poor boys of this city and the manor of Congresbury.

Bristol can boast of many eminent children:—the two *Canynges*; *Sebastian Cabot*, son of a Venetian pilot, the discoverer of Newfoundland; *William Grocyn*, Greek Professor at Oxford, 1482, the friend of Erasmus; *Alderman Whitson*, founder of the Redmaids' School; *Archbishop Toby Mathew*, b. 1546; *Admiral Sir William Penn*; *Edward Colston*, founder of the Free School which bears his name; *Chatterton*, born on Redcliffe Hill, 1752; *Hannah More*, who kept a school

with her sister in Park Street, and died in Clifton; the poet *Southey*; *Sir Thomas Lawrence*; *Sir Francis Freeling, Bt.*, so long the head of the Post Office; *Baily*, the sculptor; *Müller, Ripingille*; and *Bird*, the painter, who resided in Bristol, and is buried in the cloisters of the Cathedral. Many eminent modern artists, some of them living, such as *Danby*, *Poole*, *Pyne*, *Knight*, the *Fripps*, and *Jackson*, belong to this city. At Bristol, also, *Davy* made his first appearance in the scientific world, under Beddoes.

The first four-horse mail coach established in England commenced running in August 1784, between this city and the metropolis. The 'Great Western' and the 'Sirius,' the first steamers that crossed the Atlantic, were built at and sailed from Bristol in 1838. The 'Great Britain,' the first steamer propelled by a screw, was also constructed here and sailed from this port in 1846.

Bristol Castle, the principal stronghold in the West of England, was destroyed by order of Cromwell, and its fortifications demolished, in 1655. It stood between the Avon and the Frome, and covered about an acre, occupying the isthmus which commanded the entrance to the old town. Castle Street marks the site. Princess Eleanor of Brittany was a close prisoner in it for 40 years, to prevent the succession to the throne becoming disputable in the event of her marriage. She died 1242.

In 1642 Bristol was garrisoned for the Parliament, and batteries were thrown up on Brandon, St. Michael's, and Prior's hills. St. Michael's is still called "the Fort." In 1643 the city was stormed and taken by Prince Rupert. The breach, entered by Col. Washington, was near Berkeley Square. Charles I. lodged in Small Street. In 1645 Lord Fairfax was quartered

at Stapleton. He stormed Prior's Hill Fort, at the end of Somerset Street, and Rupert, pressed by the plague and by want of provisions, surrendered at once. Charles, indignant at this, revoked all the Prince's commissions, and ordered him to leave the kingdom.

In 1496 the elder Cabot, whose son was a native of Bristol, received a patent from Henry VII., and sailed from hence, 1497, in the 'Matthew.' He explored the coast of Labrador about a year before Columbus saw the mainland.

Bristol obtained the privilege of electing two burgesses in 1298; in 1374 it was made a county of itself. Queen Elizabeth extended the right of voting to the husband of every daughter of a burgess.

Mr. Burke sat for Bristol in one parliament, 1774–80, and during that period made some of his most brilliant speeches. At the close of one of them, his colleague, Mr. Cruger, a Bristol merchant, contented himself with the remark, "I say ditto to Mr. Burke."

In October, 1831, during the agitation excited through the country with the object of supporting the Grey ministry and enforcing the Reform Bill, Bristol was the scene of a disgraceful riot. Two sides of Queen Square, including the Mansion House, were burned down, and property to the extent of 70,000*l.* destroyed, owing to a want of ordinary firmness in the civil and military authorities.

Bristol Docks and the Floating Harbour were formed 1804–9 by changing the course of the river Avon, and placing locks in the old channel. The lower or entrance lock is at Rownham. Several of the roads by the water-side are known by the name of *Back*—as St. Augustine's Back, Redcliffe Back, &c. *Bac* is a Saxon word, and signifies the movable bridge of a ferry.

Bristol was first connected with the peerage in 1622. Sir John Digby, who had been employed on various diplomatic embassies, and was created Lord Digby in 1618, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bristol on his embassy to Spain touching the marriage of Prince Charles. This title became extinct in 1698. In 1714 it was conferred on the first Lord Hervey of Ickworth, and was enjoyed by the eccentric Bishop of Derry, whose son was created, in 1826, Marquis of Bristol.

§ **CLIFTON**, once a district village, is now an important suburb of Bristol, with more than 50,000 Inhab., where its merchants reside, removed from the smoke and din of the city. It is much frequented as a summer residence, and is remarkable for its striking position overlooking the Gorge of the Avon, for the beauty of its villas, and the breadth of its shaded roads. Among a labyrinth of streets, squares, and crescents, ranged one over the other along the slopes, the most elevated and handsomest of all is York Crescent, above which, at the top of the hill, are the open downs, and the heights of St. Vincent, upon the verge of

The Gorge of the Avon, where "the river runs between rocks and a hanging wood; a scene truly magnificent, and wanting nothing but clearer water; the stream consists of liquid mud, and the gutter-like bed is hideous except when the tide is full, for its rises here not less than 30 ft."—*Southey*. The gorge has been compared by Bp. Thirlwall to the Vale of Tempe, on a small scale; the river larger, but the rocks smaller. The name is taken from St. Vincent, the patron saint of hermits. The Avon is navigable for large vessels and steamers approaching the port of Bristol, and has a railway constructed on each bank.

It is indeed a most striking view to look down this chasm of about 600 ft. span, which separates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire, upon the river winding at a depth of nearly 250 ft. below, with its ships, and steamers, and railway trains running beside it.

At the spot where the passage is deepest and most picturesque is a **Chain Suspension Bridge**, having a span of 763 ft., at a height of 245 ft., the carriage-way being 20 ft. and the footways $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The bridge hangs from the chains by rods, 2 in. in diameter and 8 ft. apart, 81 on each side of the structure. This great undertaking was a desired project for more than a century. In 1754, Mr. Vick, a merchant of Bristol, left 1000*l.* to accumulate until it became 10,000*l.* as a contribution towards the work. This fund, with local contributions, enabled the trustees to engage the services of Mr. Brunel, jun., who undertook the task. After an expenditure of nearly 50,000*l.* in preliminary works, the trustees refused to incur further responsibility, and the works stopped in 1852. In 1860 the chains of the Hungerford Bridge over the Thames at London were purchased by a new company for 5000*l.*, and under the superintending skill of Messrs. *Hawkshaw* and *Barlow*, C.E., this interesting and most useful structure was completed. The chains are secured by solid masonry in chambers 75 ft. below the level of the bridge in the limestone rock on each side of the river. The roadway is formed of Baltic timber with planks over them placed in transverse direction. The gigantic proportions of this bridge may be realised by the fact that 500,000 cubic feet of masonry are comprehended in the pier on the Somersetshire side, which has its foundation 130 ft. above the Avon, and has a height up to the roadway

of the bridge 110 ft. "In all iron bridges, of whatever construction, it is necessary that provision should be made for the expansion or contraction of the metal by heat and cold. How this is effected in the present case will be seen. Between a strongly ribbed and massive cast-iron basement and the main saddle are interposed a double set of steel rollers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and 2 ft. long, the two sets being arranged side by side in a frame, thus giving a rolling surface of rather more than 4 ft. in breadth. The rollers allow of each saddle travelling to and fro upon its basement according to the expansion of the chains. To the main or lower saddle are attached the two lower chains; above the main saddle is bolted an auxiliary or upper saddle, to which is attached the uppermost chain. There are, of course, four similar saddles, one for each set of chains at each tower; and the weight of each, with basement, rollers, &c., complete, is about 30 tons. It has been stated that each chain consists of several links arranged side by side, and this will be understood at once on inspection, where the part of the chain attached to the saddle is shown as it would be viewed from above. It should also be remarked that the chains are rather stronger near the towers than in the centre of the bridge; the reason for which will be seen at once in the fact that in the centre the links have only to bear their share of the weight of the road, while at the ends they have also to bear the weight of the chains. To a certain distance from the towers, therefore, each chain is composed, breadthwise, of 11 links alternately with 12, while towards the centre there are only 10 alternating with 11. Why the number of links in the chains is alternately odd and even will be seen at once if three fingers be interlaced between four of the other hand; the links

are arranged in a precisely similar manner.”—*Wright*.

The actual cost of this bridge has, no doubt, exceeded 100,000*l.*; but, for the consolation of the subscribers, although the Niagara bridge and that at Fribourg in Switzerland are of greater span, this is the longest and highest chain bridge yet constructed, and its position over the river is unrivalled.

Above the Clifton pier of the bridge is an eminence, corresponding to one on which the Somersetshire pier is placed, and N. of this is a third promontory. All three are crowned by Roman or British camps. The beautiful ravine between the two last (*Bower Walls* and *Stokeleigh Camp*) in Leigh Woods is known as *Nightingale Valley*.

The *Clifton Rocks Railway*, a lift cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the top of the Clifton Rocks, was opened in 1893.

3 m. from the bridge is **Leigh Court** (Sir Cecil Miles, Bart.), erected in 1813, from designs by *Hopper*, well known for its gallery of pictures, which is shown to the public on Thursdays, but application must be made at the Bank in Corn Street a week before. “Passing through an extensive park, you come to the beautiful grounds, which are kept in the finest order, and to the splendid mansion built with great taste in the Italian style. Though my expectations of this collection had been raised very high, they were far exceeded. I found in these apartments a series of capital works of the most eminent Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French masters, which would grace the palace of any monarch.”—*Waagen*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Ashton Court** (Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart.).

12 m. **Clevedon**. See *Handbook for Somersetshire*.

St. Vincent's Rocks are composed of the mountain limestone, which abounds in fossil remains; and in its upper beds, where it mingles with the millstone grit, includes the crystals of quartz, which are sold under the name of *Bristol Diamonds*. Quarries have been formed in these cliffs, so as to diminish their beauty, and cause Southey to accuse the Bristolians of “selling the sublime and beautiful by the boat-load.” High up on the bold precipice is a cavern called the *Giant's Hole*, from which an echo appears to issue when a shout is raised on the opposite bank. It may be visited from the *Observatory*, by a flight of steps cut through the solid rock. The strata have a southerly dip, but are much contorted.

Bristol Port and Pier Rly. commences at the base of these rocks, passes through Shirehampton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the mouth of the Avon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; where there are docks for the reception of ocean steamers and ships of large tonnage.

The **Clifton Club** occupies the site of the old Royal Hotel on the Mall. Strangers are admitted by payment of a monthly subscription, or, if for a longer period, by ballot.

An easy zigzag road and winding paths lead from the heights of Clifton down to the water-side.

The **Hotwells**, a Grecian building, pulled down, 1871, stood at the river-side over a medicinal spring, which in spite of the name is only tepid or milk warm, being about 73° Fahr. It has little taste, and is not strong, its chief chemical ingredient being sulphate of soda, of which it contains only 2 grains in a pint. In the early part of this century invalids, especially those suffering from chest complaints, used to be sent to take these waters, whose efficacy was much believed in. The Bristol Port and Pier Railway has a station here.

Hannah More lived for some time, and died, 1834, at the age of 88, at 4, Windsor Terrace, overlooking the wells. She is buried at Wrington.

Up the river is **Rownham Ferry**, a spot where persons may cross to visit Nightingale Valley in the Leigh Woods, and return by the suspension bridge.

There is a very attractive Zoological Garden on Durdham Downs, a few minutes' walk from the Mall, near which is **Clifton College**, the well-known public school.

On the road from Clifton towards Shirehampton and Avonmouth

2 m. **Redland Court**, erected 1730. The chapel, erected 1740, in the Italian style, contains busts, by *Rysbrach*, of Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, and a fine painting of the Embalming of Christ, by *Vanderbank*.

At the extremity of the hill, some way down the Avon, and high above its waters, is a picturesque tower, erected 1693, and ungraciously known as "*Cook's Folly*." It has been so called from a tradition that a person of the name of Cook was here shut up to escape the fulfilment of a dream which indicated death from a serpent. A viper entered with faggots for the fire, and so inflicted the destined death-wound. The ivied tower rises prettily from the woods, and is improved in effect by a castellated mansion which has been added to it. A good view of the scenery is obtained from Durdham Downs.

Across the Downs is **Stoke Bishop**, so-called from having belonged to the Bishops of Coutances, where is a Ch. with a highly decorated interior (*Norton*, architect), and a manor-house in the Elizabethan style.

Stoke Bishop Park, erected by Sir Robert Cann, 1669, was improved in

1778 by Sir H. Lippincott, Bart. There is a fallen cromlech among the trees on the hill. The largest stone [is 10 ft. in length by 5½ in width, and 2½ in thickness. A pleasant walk by *Stoke Abbey Farm*, a gabled Jacobean house, leads to

Westbury-on-Trym, 4 m. N.W. from Bristol, a parish containing a number of well-built mansions. The E. Eng. Church has 2 aisles, to which a small chapel is attached; its chancel terminates in a broad Perp. apse; a clerestory of 6 lights on each side of a lofty nave, and a lofty pinnacled tower. There is a very light and lofty Perp. arcade in the chapel of the N. aisle. It contains the effigy of Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, a native of the parish, by whom this Ch. was erected (d. 1477), restored in excellent taste by Oriel College, of which he was Provost. Near the Ch., a massive square tower and a small round one are the only remains of the college, demolished at the Reformation, of which Canynge was Dean and Wycliff a Prebendary. The valley of the *Trym* presents a curious section of magnesian conglomerate.

Cote House (H. St. N. Ames, Esq.). **Burfield** (R. H. Symes, Esq.) **Old Sneyd Park** (F. Tagart, Esq.).

4½ m. **King's Weston** (P. N. Miles, Esq.), once the seat of the Southwells, one of *Vanbrugh's* best designs, stands in a situation rarely equalled for beauty and grandeur. Edward Southwell, Esq., was M.P. for Gloucestershire, 1763–76, and in the latter year the barony of De Clifford was called from its abeyance in his favour. The views from Weston Ridge, 1 m. in length covered with the finest turf towards Severn and Avon, "ravish the senses with their beauty, and render this place one of the finest in the kingdom."

By a road to the right from King's Weston Inn is reached, 1 m.

Blaise Castle (Mrs. Harford), on the summit of a conical eminence, the site of a Roman outpost. It contains a fine collection of pictures, principally of the time of Raphael and Michael Angelo, arranged with great taste in a gallery opening into a conservatory. Among them are—*Seb. del Piombo*, the Virgin grieving over the body of the dead Saviour, a circular picture, painted on black marble—from the Barberini Palace; 2. The Holy Family, *M. Venusti*.—A copy of the Christ bound, by *Seb. del Piombo*;—*D. da Volterra*, the Entombment;—*Correggio*, excellent copies by his scholars of the Christ on the Mount of Olives, and the Virgin and Child;—*Parmigiano*, the Marriage of St. Catherine, “Worthy of his great model, Correggio,” *Waa-gen*;—2. The Virgin and Child adored by SS. Margaret, Augustine, and Jerome, a repetition of the altarpicture in the Gallery of Bologna;—*Paul Veronese*, the Dead Christ on the lap of the Virgin;—*L. Carracci*, a copy of Correggio's St. Jerome in the Gallery at Parma;—*Ann. Carracci*, a Riposo;—*Guido Reni*, the Assumption, of the same period as the Murder of the Innocents in the Gallery at Bologna; 2. The Crucifixion; 3. An Ecce Homo; *Guer-cino*, a Youth holding up a Bunch of Grapes; 2. Diana;—*Lanfranco*, Belisarius;—*Carlo Dolce*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria;—*G. Poussin*, a Landscape; *Salvator Rosa*, two large poetical Landscapes and three smaller Landscapes, one a Sea-shore scene of great transparency;—*Vandyck*, a half-length Portrait of a Lady armed as Minerva;—*Hobbema*, a large Landscape;—*J. Vernet*, View of a Sea-Coast; 2. A Sea-piece, of his later time;—*Lawrence*, Portrait of Mrs. Harford;—*Raphael*, the Spasimo, of which the original is in the Madrid Gallery.

Drawing-room.—*Guido Reni*, St. Veronica, “of great power of colouring;”—*Tiarini*, the Assumption;—*Schidone*, St. John the Evangelist;—*N. Poussin*, a Landscape, highly poetic and of fresh colour;—*Il Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Christ on the Mount of Olives;—*C. Procaccini*, the Tribute Money;—*C. Poussin*, a Storm; 2. A Landscape;—*Salvator Rosa*, a Sea-piece, in the style of the large Sea-pieces by this master in the Pitti Palace; *Carlo Dolce*, an Ecce Homo: 2. The Virgin, in profile.

In the entrance-hall are casts of the Apollo Belvedere and Versailles Diana, and, in the conservatory, of some of the finest heads of the Antinous, and of the exquisite Diana of *Gabii*.

The park of Blaise is remarkable for the beautiful undulations of the ground, which are thickly covered by the arbutus and other evergreens, and diversified by rocks. A lofty tower commands a view across the glittering surface of the Severn to the mountains of Wales, and a number of walks lead to other points as delightful. On the hill is an encampment with triple ramparts, and two deep ditches having two entrances at opposite angles on the line of the ancient fosseway.

The 10 thatched cottages built in 1810 from a design by *Nash*, the beau-ideal of a village,—a retreat for aged domestics of the Harford family. The dwellings, a group of houses of different styles, irregularly placed around a sloping lawn, have separate gardens and a common fountain in the centre of the green.

Just behind Blaise Castle

Henbury, 5 m. from Bristol, from whence it can also be reached by another road through Westbury. The Church, a spacious building enlarged in 1833, is curious for the great inclination of the chancel to the north of the line of the nave.

Its general character is E. Eng., with some very good details; there are a few Dec. windows and some Perp. insertions, with many modern additions. It contains marble monuments to many opulent families, and especially those to Sir Robert Southwell, M.P., Envoy to Portugal and President to the Royal Society (d. 1702), Edward Lord De Clifford (d. 1777), and a beautiful piece of modern sculpture in memory of Mrs. Harford Battersby, of Stoke Park. Near the Ch. are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Blaze, a martyr, the patron saint of wool-combers.

The Court (Edw. Sampson, Esq.).

5 m., *Shirehampton Village*, near to the *Avonmouth*, much resorted to by holiday seekers and visitors on account of its sheltered and salutary position on the Avon. The Port and Pier Rly. from the Hotwells has a station in it, and public conveyances by land run several times during the day.

Penpole Point, which commands extensive views of the anchorage at King's Road, and the Somersetshire banks of the Avon, and *Shirehampton* village below, should be visited. Here is shown a rocky seat on which the *Giant Goram* slept whilst his rival, the *Giant Vincent*, rent the rocks for the Avon to pass into the sea.

ROUTE 9.

BRISTOL TO THORNBURY, BY YATE JUNCTION.

Branch Rail, 8 m.

From Bristol to Yate is described in Rte. 8.

1½ m. IRON ACTON AND FRAMP- TON STAT.

The village of *Iron Acton* is so called from iron works that once existed in this parish. The Church, a good specimen of Perp. architecture, contains a memorial of Robert Poyntz, by whom the building was erected. In the course of restoration in 1879, some curious stone slabs, once covering graves of the Poyntz family, were discovered. In the churchyard is a preaching-cross, admired for its beauty of design and its harmonious proportions. It is composed of two stages raised on a platform of three octagonal steps. One of its arches nearer the Ch. appears to have been intended as an entrance, the other three having stone work across them. The space inside is nearly 6 ft. in the clear. The finely-carved pinnacle is nearly gone. The cross is quadrilateral, having on each side two shields, two of which are heraldic, and bear the arms of Poyntz impaling Fitznicol, two are blank, and the others contain the emblems of the Passion, viz., N., a pillar in form of a cross between two knotted scourges, with handles erect; S., a spear and staff tipped with a sponge between

a hammer and pair of pincers; E., a ladder erect, a man's vest, and three dice; W., a passion cross, surmounted by a crown of thorns. The erection of this unique pile is attributed to Robert Poyntz, Esq., Lord of the Manor, who died in the reign of Henry VI. This was the chief seat of this family until the reign of Chas. I. Leland found a "goodly house, and two parks by the house, one of redde dere another of fallow."

The brook Laden, on joining another small stream from Dodding-ton, forms in this parish the river Frome, which flows through Frampton to Bristol.

2 m. S.W. **Frampton Cotterell**, in which parish a hat manufactory and the raising of hæmatite iron, which is found in considerable quantity, give employment to the larger portion of the inhabitants.

5½ m. **TYTHERINGTON STAT.** At Stidcote, in this parish, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered, and tumuli exist on Alves-ton Down.

"To the S. of Tortworth the formation of the carboniferous limestone is thrown up in a horse-shoe outline, rising from beneath the millstone grit and coal measures of Cromhall into rocky masses, for the most part well-wooded. The dislocations it has been subjected to are worthy of notice. It is broken into a number of distinct masses by transverse dislocations, which have the strata in each mass often dipping at different angles, and frequently in opposite directions: such phenomena are observable along the ridge from Tortworth Lodge to Tytherington; and in the rocky grounds S. of Cromhall Park is so dislocated as to form sometimes double troughs, while near Tytherington it rises like a wall from beneath the Cromhall coal-field. In

this range, its upper part contains a subordinate band of reddish sandstone, the firestone of the country people."—*Murchison*. A very interesting section of this formation is disclosed in the cutting leading to the tunnel.

7 m. **GROVESEND STAT.** At Milbury Heath some quarries of the old red sandstone are to be seen.

8 m. **THORNBURY STAT.** (Pop. 4152), a market-town of very early date, consists of three streets in the form of the letter Y, "having" as Leland observes, "first one long strete and two hornes goyne out of it." It possesses a Grammar School, founded in 1642 by Wm. White, a woollen-draper of the town. The manor belonged to Brictric, a Saxon thane, who had in early life refused to marry Maud, afterwards Queen of William I. On becoming King of England, William conferred these estates on his wife, who availed herself of the opportunity to ruin the man who had declined her love. On the death of the queen it was granted by William Rufus to Fitz-Hamon, with whose heiress, Margaret, daughter of Audley, Earl of Gloucester, it passed to Ralph Lord Stafford, whose descendant was created Duke of Buckingham. Edward, the last Duke of this family, one of the richest and most powerful nobles of the court of Henry VIII., fell a victim to the jealousy of Wolsey for alleged treason in 1521, he having

"Heated a furnace for his foe so hot
That it did singe himself."

The insolence of the Duke in throwing the water from the King's ewer into the shoes of Wolsey, is the supposed origin of his misfortunes.

Thornbury Castle. Upon the site of an ancient castle this unfortunate

nobleman designed to erect a castellated palace of peculiar magnificent and architectural beauty, uniting the convenience of a residence with the security of a stronghold which "would have been glorious, if finished. Its front bears a remarkable resemblance to Christchurch, Oxford, and favours the supposition of a rivalry in architecture between the duke and the cardinal. The situation is fine, for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court." It was commenced in 1511, and the duke frequently resided in the habitable parts of it, and according to Stowe "made a faire park hard by the castle, and tooke much ground into it very fruitful of corne, now fair land for coursing." It is a most interesting ruin, the plan of the building, as far as executed, is a western gateway opening into a very extensive outer court which, was the farmyard, surrounded by the stables and other similar buildings, according to the custom of the period; a large octangular corner tower flanking the S. front, still perfect, but open to the air; the W. unfinished, front extending 205 ft., containing parts of four large and two small towers. A more complete example of the plan and arrangement incidental to the first style of the Tudor architecture does not exist, more especially in the magnificent bay-windows of the state apartments, and the chimneys of moulded brick, curiously wrought into spiral columns, the bases of which are charged with the cognizance of the family and the *Stafford Knot*. The date, Anno Christi 1514, executed in brick, appears in raised characters at their base. One of the towers is called "*Buckingham's plotting closset*."

The scroll over the gateway bears this inscription:—

"*This Gate* was begon in the yere of our Lorde Gode MCCCCXI.

The ii. yere of the Royme of Kynge Henri the VIII. By me, Edw. Duc of BUKKINGHA, ERlle of Harforde, Stafforde, and Northamptō.—Dors ne na vaunt."

Edward Duke of Norfolk purchased this castle and manor from the last Earl of Stafford, and settled them on the second son of Henry Howard, Esq.

This building was fortified by the Royalists in the Civil Wars, since which period it had been gradually becoming dilapidated, until several apartments were restored in 1847 by the late Henry Howard, of Grey-stoke Castle, Esq., whose second son, E. Stafford Howard, Esq., is now the owner.

The Church, a handsome building in Perp. style, now roofed, and restored in 1848, consists of a lofty nave, aisle, chancel, and a tower ornamented with open-work battlements and pinnacles of a rich and unusual excellence. The clerestory windows and the interior of the tower were exposed to view during the restoration. The chancel window was filled with stained glass at the cost of the late Vicar: the W. window is in memory of Mr. Lloyd. The N. and S. doors are of an earlier date; sedilia of Dec. work. The font is an interesting specimen of transition from Norm. to E. Eng. An altar-tomb to Sir John Stafford, who was during 47 years a Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Eliz. and James I., and Governor of Bristol Castle (d. 1624); tablets to Edw. Duke of Norfolk (d. 1777), and Lord H. T. Howard (d. 1824). The lock of the S. door is an interesting production of medieval times. *Kyneton Grove* (W. O. MacLaine, Esq.) *Thornbury House* (Mrs. Pierrepont Mundy).

2 m. N.W. *Oldbury-on-Severn*, the *Trajectus* of the Itinerary. Here are two camps, one of them extensive

and quadrilateral, with a double bank and ditch. The other is of less extent, and now partly occupied by the Ch. It is said that the old font of this Ch. is to be found in the gardens of Thornbury Castle. If this is so, it is to be hoped it may some day be replaced.

on that foundation. A house used as the Free School is the birthplace of Hannah More.

The **Church**, a handsome building in Dec. style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, with a tower and spire 180 ft. in height, was erected circ. 1856, at the cost of Bp. Monk and Sir G. H. Smythe, Bart.

Stoke Park, 1 m. N. of Stapleton Road Station, occupies a very commanding position on the summit of a steep hill, resembling that of Windsor Castle, except in the extent and superiority of its views. It is a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in a very extensive park, erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Richard Berkeley. It was much injured in the Rebellion, and restored in a castellated form by Lord Botetourt, circ. 1760.

ROUTE 10.

BRISTOL TO CHEPSTOW AND SOUTH WALES, BY THE SEVERN TUNNEL.

By G. W. R. through the Severn Tunnel.

1 m. **LAWRENCE-HILL STAT.** A short distance from this station the parish of St. George commences (Inhab. 12,507). The population are employed in manufactories of almost every description, and in the cultivation of market-gardens.

Having bridged the river Frome, the line is carried over the adjacent meadows, and, by a gradual ascent of 150 ft., to

2 m. **STAPLETON ROAD STAT.** This parish, once a Roman station, is now a suburb of Bristol. It contains many good mansions and villas, and acres of market-gardens. The **Court**, the residence of the late Bp. Monk, has been purchased by the trustees of Edward Colston's (the Philanthropist) School, and the house enlarged for the purpose of educating 120 boys of the vicinity [*Gloucestershire.*]

Ashley Down Asylum for Orphans, a large mass of buildings covering several acres of land, commenced in 1849, and raised and completed by the sole energy of "George Müller." This institution, which has excited the admiration of all philanthropists, at present contains 2050 orphan children of both sexes, who are clothed, fed, and educated from earliest infancy. The establishment is without any permanent endowment, and is in fact dependent on the daily offerings of the charitable, "obtained by prayer." The qualification for admission is that the child should be born in wedlock and that the parents should be both dead. Excursionists can visit this asylum on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Cab-fare from Bristol Rly. Stats. 2s. 6d.

3 m. from Stapleton Road, beyond Stoke Park, lies **Frenchay**, a modern village, containing houses of fair size, built of freestone, and presenting a pleasing appearance. An immense petrification in the form of a mussel,

weighing 2 tons, taken from a quarry at Downend, is placed at the E. end of the common.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Horfield.** The village on the l. of the line has barracks for troops and is the head-quarters of the Regimental District No. 28. It is the *depôt* for Gloucestershire Regiment, consisting of the old 28th and 61st Regiments of the Line and the Royal North and Royal South Gloucester Militia Regiments. The head-quarters of the 4th Battalion, or Royal North Glouc. Militia, is, however, stationed at Cirencester.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **FILTON STAT.** Part of the Narrowways Hill is excavated to a depth of nearly 60 ft. for a distance of 260 yds. Shells and fossils abound in the limestone and blue lias of the locality.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **PATCHWAY STAT.** Conveyances to Thornbury meet every train. The Rly. here crosses the old main road between Bristol and Gloucester, 2 m. along which is

Alveston Down or Ridge. "The limestone here is in part of oolitic structure, and contains several well-known fossils. Where it is in contact with the old red sandstone, the whole mass, for a width of 20 or 30 paces, has been powerfully affected, and is full of vertical joints and fissures. We may conclude that volcanic rocks, either rising to the surface or struggling to emerge, threw up the band of elevated Silurian rocks which has been traced in an anticlinal form from the valley of Woolhope."—*Sil. Sys.*

From this spot an extensive view is obtained over the Severn valley to the mountains of Wales. Near the end are *tumuli*, and at the *Old Abbey* an extensive encampment. Near this spot stone coffins have been disinterred, supposed to have contained the remains of British or Saxon chiefs slain in some

of the many engagements in this locality.

2 m. from Patchway Stat. on r the line, **Almondsbury** (1548 Inhab.), the burial-place of Almond, father of King Egbert; or Almodes Court, *i.e.* a place of assembly. The hill, a huge mass of rock, is noted for its extensive view and for an entrenchment of Roman work in connection with Blaize Castle and Elberton. Lead and copper ore have been found, but in quantities too small for the remuneration of the diggers. On the slope of the hill, protected by noble trees, is **Knole Park**, the seat of the Chesters from 1500 to 1800, when it passed to their relatives, the Master family of Cirencester. "The park for natural beauties can hardly be surpassed even in England. A stately tower, erected on the highest ground, commands the whole bay of the Severn, the mouth of the Avon, and the Welsh mountains."—*Waagen*. The **Church**, principally E. Eng., is a large cruciform building, with a tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. Portions of Ang. Norm. may be traced. The E. window, filled with good stained glass in memory of Dr. Gray, Bp. of Bristol, buried here 1836. In S. transept is a tomb with full-length figures of a man and wife, in costume of the age, for Edward Veell, Esq., and Mrs. Katherine Veell, 1577. In the N. transept a pyramidal monument of variegated marble, with a female figure representing Grief, to Thomas Chester, Esq., M.P. (d. 1763), with a record of his ancestry; a monument for the Dowells of similar magnitude; and a tablet quaintly inscribed (erected 1712), by a French refugee to two of his children. An ancient barn near the Ch. deserves notice from its size, strength, and form of construction,

t. of

At the 8th mile from Bristol the Rly. passes between Knole Park on rt. and **Over Court** on l. (R. Cann Lippincott, Esq.). The latter is a little removed from the line.

Compton Greenfield on l. of the line. **Hollywood** (Lady Davis), a fine mansion, in a park well filled with timber.

At a short distance from Patchway Stat. the Rly. is carried through a tunnel nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, a work of tedious duration, cut through millstone grit and mountain limestone; beyond which is the *Over* cutting, 800 yds. long, and in some parts 93 ft. deep, in which may be noticed the junction of the lias and new red sandstone, and the existence of numerous organic remains, including the earliest traces of mamalia. "In making this traverse, it was necessary to cut through a ridge of carboniferous limestone. In one part the strata are subject to very great contortions; in others there are broken bands of coal thrown about in an extraordinary way. The whole of these highly-inclined strata are surmounted by new red sandstone. There is an enormous amount of calcareous and other grits, which seem to form a regular part of mountain limestone, and also large red masses, evidently formed by concretion."—*Murchison*.

9 m. **PILNING STAT.** On rt. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Olveston Church**, Norm. with Perp. aisles and embattled tower. A *Brass* to Sir Walter Denny, once lord of the manor, is in good preservation.

Oakleaze (Lady Cuyler). **Tockington Manor** (Lieut.-Col. H. Salmon).

4. m. N. **Elberton Camp**, near Olveston, of Roman construction, to give protection to the Aust ferry and the pass over the marsh to it, is a

parallelogram with 2 broad and lofty mounds with a ditch between them, now covered with coppice wood. 2 m. N. at **Oldbury** is another camp of same era, near the Severn. The Ch. occupies the top of its steep and entrenched eminence. 3 m. N. **Shephardine House**.

6 m. **Aust**. 1 m. beyond Elberton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt. of the line.

In the **Church** is a monument to Sir Samuel Astry, well known in legal circles previous to the reign of Queen Anne. Wickliff held the prebend of Aust, in the collegiate Church of Westbury-on-Trim, together with the living of Lutterworth in 1374. St. Augustine is represented to have held a conference with the British bishops as to the proposed introduction of Romish forms, in the year 603, under an oak standing on the limits of the territory of the Hwicci and West Saxons. This famous tree has been claimed by many localities. Lingard suggests that it stood at a place afterwards known as "**Austin's Oak**," which is *Aust Clive* on the Severn.

A Roman vicinal road, branching from the Acman Street, ran through Kingswood to this ferry. **Aust Cliff** contains a remarkable "**bone-bed**," well known to geologists, in which insect wings have been discovered; and dispersed along its shores are masses of gypsum of a fibrous quality, and not sufficiently pure to be used in the manufacture of plaster-of-Paris.

This escarpment presents a fine section of those remarkable alternations of shales and marls, now known as Rhætic or "**Pennarth Beds**," with their accompanying bone-bed, of which there is another example at Garden Cliff, Westbury.

Aust Passage (Trajectus Augusti) has been a crossing-place of the Severn from Roman to modern times.

From this point commences the **Severn Tunnel**, one of the most important engineering works of modern times, which was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1887. Its total length is 4 m. 62½ yds., of which 2½ are under the estuary of the Severn. At high spring-tides the lower part of the tunnel is as much as 150 ft. below the surface of the water. The work of building occupied nearly fourteen years in the face of immense natural difficulties, which were fought against with the greatest pluck and perseverance.

The time occupied in running through the tunnel is about 7 minutes, and the saving in time over the steam-ferry which used to ply from New Passage to Portaskewit has entirely altered the through communication between South Wales and the West of England.

The ferry at the *New Passage* has existed from time immemorial, and was suppressed by Cromwell from the following occurrence. Charles I., on leaving Raglan, being unexpectedly pursued by a strong party of the enemy, rode through Shire-Newton, and crossed the Severn to the Gloucestershire side at this ferry. The boats had scarcely returned, before a corps of 60 Republican cavalry arrived at the Black Rock in pursuit, and with drawn swords compelled the boatmen to ferry them across. The crews, being Royalists, left them on a reef called the *English Stones*, which is separated from the Gloucestershire shore by a lake fordable at low water; but the tide, having just before turned, flowed in with great rapidity, and the soldiers all perished in attempting to cross. Cromwell, informed of this, event, abolished the ferry, and it was not again used until 1747. The renewal occasioned a law-suit between its owner, Mr. Lewis of St. Pierre, and the guardians of the

Duke of Beaufort, in the progress of which inquiry evidence was adduced which fully established the pre-existence of the ferry, and the above interesting historical anecdote.—*Fosbroke.*

Beyond the tunnel is

SEVERN TUNNEL JUNCT., whence lines branch rt. to

CHEPSTOW STAT., l. to

Newport and Cardiff (see *Hand-book of South Wales*).

ROUTE 11.

BRISTOL OR GLOUCESTER TO THE FOREST OF DEAN, BY BERKELEY ROAD STATION—SHARPNESS BRIDGE—LYDNEY—SPEECH HOUSE AND LYDBROOK - ON - WYE. — (MIDLAND RLY.)

4 trains daily in about 2 hours to Lydbrook, 3 trains to Coleford. Rte. 6 describes the journey from Bristol or Gloucester to

BERKELEY ROAD STAT.

The Forest of Dean derives its name probably from the Saxon *dene*, a valley—

“The queene of forests all that west of Severn lie,
Her broad and bushy top Deane lifteth up so hie,
The lesser are not seen, she is so tall and large.”

Drayton, 7.

It contains 35,000 acres of territory, beautifully picturesque in its appearance, interspersed with deep

valleys and rising grounds, having the finest specimens of timber, adorning the prospects with verdant and varied foliage: orchards also abound in this locality, producing cider of excellent quality. It is computed to contain 48 square miles of minerals, including coal, iron-ore, ochre, lime, paving and building stone. The beds of unworked coal have been deemed sufficient for 600 years' duration. The coal is found at a comparatively slight depth, and produces a very intense heat, well adapted for the purpose of smelting. The stone is composed of a red grit, acquiring hardness by exposure to the weather, and used for all kinds of buildings.

Iron-ore was manufactured into bars in this forest from a very early period. The Abbot of Flaxley was possessed of a forge by grant from Henry II., and was allowed 2 oaks weekly for the supply of it—a privilege commuted in 1258 for *Abbot's Wood*, of 872 acres, held by the abbey till the Dissolution. In 1282 72 forges were leased from the Crown, and the iron manufactured here has always been esteemed of an excellent quality. The soil is generally a stiff clay, deep and miry in winter, dry and parching in summer.

"The number of coal-works in the forest in 1856 was 221, yielding in that year to the public use 460,432 tons. The yield of iron-mines for the same period was 109,268 tons."—*Nicholls*.

In former times the Forest was well stocked with fallow deer, limited to 800, but, owing to poaching, their number had become much reduced by the early part of the present century. After the enclosures were effected they again increased in number, and in 1840 they were 800 as before, but from that time they became again reduced, and in 1850 were all destroyed.

The scenery of the Forest of Dean is now easily reached from Bristol

by this route. The line to Lydney Junction branches off from the Midland main line at Berkeley Road between Gloucester and Bristol, crossing the Severn by the *Great Railway* bridge at Sharpness and conveying the tourist to Lydbrook Junction on the Wye (see Rte. 8), passing near Coleford on the way. From Lydney Junction the passenger can join the G. W. Rly. main line, and from Lydbrook Junction he can proceed either towards Monmouth on the west, or Ross on the east.

A pleasant week may be spent in the Forest of Dean, making the **Speech House Hotel** headquarters, or the **Severn Bridge Hotel** at Sharpness, should the former be full.

Berkeley Stat. is close to the town and *Castle*—described in Rte. 8. 3 m. further the train reaches

‡ SHARPNESS STAT.

The seaport of Sharpness stands on the l. bank of the Severn Estuary, at the mouth of the Gloucester Ship Canal, 16 m. long. Here are Docks and a Basin of 20 acres area, accessible to ships of 3000 tons. It stands at the E. extremity of the **Great Severn Bridge**, erected by the Midland Railway Company at a cost of 200,000*l.* It consists of 22 arches, the widest of 327 ft. space, with a swing bridge 200 ft. wide over the canal. It is 4162 ft. long. The roadway is 70 ft. above high-water mark, and the tide rises here 30 ft.

SEVERN BRIDGE STAT. is at the W. end of the Great Railway bridge. Here our line turns S. and runs parallel with the Severn and with a branch of Great Western Railway.

LYDNEY JUNCT. STAT. *Lydney Town* Stat. (see Rte. 5).

PARKEND STAT. Branch to

‡ **Coleford**, a small thriving town in a rich coal-mining district. The *Buckstone* is about 2 m. from this.

Branch Rly. to Redbrook Stat.

‡ **SPEECH HOUSE ROAD STAT.**, about halfway between Sharpness and Lydbrook Junct., 2 m. from Coleford on the W. and about a mile from the *Speech House Inn* on the E.

The King's Lodge, or *Speech House Inn*, was erected 1678, for holding courts for the adjustment of disputes relating to mines and other matters connected with the rights of the Forest. Here the 4 verdurers (so called from their duty to preserve the vert—i.e. the green woods and venison) are chosen by the freeholders of the county. These verdurers used to have an annual fee of a buck and a doe; and they still attend a Court of Attachments held quarterly at the Speech House.

There is no more convenient centre from which to explore the Forest of Dean than the Speech House Inn, where the tourist can make, if he please, comfortable headquarters for several days of pleasant walks and drives.

1. Starting by Rail to Lydbrook Junction he may enjoy a beautiful walk from thence to Coldwell Rocks by a path from the railway station, and on to Symond's Yat. Taking a boat here, he may enjoy the very best part of the Wye, land at Slaughter, and ascending by a wooded path to the famous "double view" and the Buckstone, descend to Coleford and take an evening train home; or he may descend to *Redbrook Stat.* on the Chepstow and Monmouth line.

2. From *Redbrook Stat.* the tourist may find a pleasant walk to High Meadow, Newland, and Coleford, and across the forest home to the Speech House.

3. To the High Beeches, descending to Cannop Bridge and turning to the right, a somewhat steep path leads up by the Worcester Lodge, which is passed on the left, into the Coleford and Nailbridge road. Taking this and going to the rt. we shortly come to High Beeches, 5 very fine trees, which are a conspicuous landmark. Proceeding by Christ Church and Bicknor the tourist finds himself at the Yat. The road descends to the left on to the ferry and the railway station.

At Symond's Yat Stat., after climbing to the summit of the Yat and enjoying the view, an hour or two may be spent at the Lady Park Cave, which is shown for a fee of sixpence, and approached by a series of ladders. It has probably been at some period an old iron-work. Crossing the ferry by the Great Doward and Seven Sisters to King Arthur's Hall, there is another old iron mine, and down again to Symond's Yat Station, from whence the afternoon can be spent at Goodrich, viâ Kerne Bridge Stat., if the traveller pleases.

5. To Danby Beeches, Blackpool Bridge, and Littledean, and home by Foxes Bridge.

A little beyond Speech House Stat. the Rly. sends off a branch to

CINDERFORD STAT. Our line runs on to

LYDBROOK LOWER STAT.

LYDBROOK JUNCT. STAT. on the Wye (see *Handbook for Worcester and Hereford*).

ROUTE 12.

CIRENCESTER TO BATH, BY TET-
BURY [BADMINTON].

By Road. 33 m.

The Roman road, called Acman Street, between Corinium Castrum and Aquæ Solis (Bath) from the second milestone from Cirencester for a distance of 3 m., and twice further west for shorter distances, is the boundary-line between the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. It may still be traced in a perfectly straight line to the point at which it leaves the county at Shire Stones in the parish of Marshfield (p. 112).

3 m. G. W. Rly. crosses the road by a bridge, just before reaching which

At a spot on rt., called Thames Head from the earliest times, that celebrated river is considered to have its earliest flow, though a similar honour is claimed for seven springs in the parish of Cubberly. Several springs rise here, but there is one stream, pure as crystal and tasteless, which runs into a small tank—this would be the *Thames*, but owing to a powerful pump, which works night and day, this water is discharged into the canal at the rate of 250 gallons per stroke. “*Isis*,” writes Leland, “riseth a iiii myles from Cirencestre, not far from a village cawled Kemble, within half a mile of the Fosse way, betwixt Cirencestre and Bath.” Its junction with the *Churn* makes it navigable at Cricklade for barges of small tonnage, and at Lechlade it unites with the river Lech and the Thames

and Severn Canal. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the right of the road at the Thames Head is a Roman camp with a deep foss and a single mound, called **Trewsbury Castle**. On digging a well, pottery of Romano-British origin was found. This spot is conjectured to have been one of the *Castra Exploratoria* of the Romans. Trewsbury House (A. Cator, Esq.).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Jackaman's Bottom**. At this place the road leaves the Acman Street, and follows a course for the rest of this route at some distance to the right of it. From this bifurcation

2 m. rt. **Rodmarton**, i.e. *Rood meerton*, the boundary at the Holyrood. It is considered to have been an advanced Roman Station from Cirencester. In A.D. 366 when the Picts and Scots broke in on the Roman territory, a garrison was placed here to give early notice of the approach of the enemy to the soldiers at Corinium. In 1836 a tessellated pavement was found, with brass coins of Antoninus and Valentinian. An Abbey of Benedictine monks was founded at Hasledon, in this parish, by R. de Waleric, in A.D. 1140, of which the Grange remains; within the E. porch is this inscription:—

Anno Dni MCCXC: Henrici
ABBATIS IX. fuit istum constructum.

The **Church**—restored in 1884—is E. Eng., curiously arranged, with many tablets and brasses in good preservation. Samuel Lysons, F.R.S. (d. 1819), Keeper of the Tower Records, and Rev. Daniel Lysons (d. 1834), joint editors of *Magna Britannia*, were born in the Rectory House. In the chancel is a brass of John Edwards, a lawyer and lord of the manor (1461). The old manor-house of Tarleton, now a farm, retains proofs of its former importance.

[A road from Jackaman's Bottom to the left reaches in 3 miles Crudwell, in Wiltshire.

The Church has an aisle running N. and S., under a western tower. A window in the N. wall contains some old glass, representing five of the Seven Sacraments. The large figure of Christ, showing the prints of the nails, seems not to be *in situ*, and other parts of this glass have been wrongly placed. In the smaller lights are the arms of Hungerford. There is also a window of modern glass representing the Ascension. Over the porch is a *parvise*. The clerestory and S. side of the Ch. are Ear. Perp.

Two highly-polished and well-wrought flint celts, 10 in. in length, were turned up in an arable enclosure in 1863.

From Crudwell the traveller may reach Charlton Park (see p. 3) or Tetbury.]

At $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cirencester a cross road to the rt. leads to Cherrington Park, belonging to the George family.

The small Church has some E. Eng. portions, with insertions of later date. In 1644 a severe skirmish happened between the Royalists under Lord Hopton and troops under Sir W. Waller, in which the former were routed with great loss. The small park, with a herd of fallow deer, has been imparked from a very early period.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cherrington, Avening, which is reached down a steep hill from the middle of Cherrington village. The Church, an ancient cruciform pile, has a low tower, some Dec. portions, with some of earlier date. There is a monument in the N transept for Hon. John Brydges, son of Lord Chandos of Sudeley, who died A.D. 1615. On the summit of a tumulus is a large fragment of rock,—a sepulchral monu-

ment, known as the *Tingle-stone*. Dr. Frampton, rector of the Ch., appointed Bishop of Gloucester 1681, was one of the clerical Non-jurors. Dr. Bull, another rector, became Bishop of St. David's in 1705.

The Court (Erskine Pollock, Esq., Q.C.).

10 m. Tetbury (Pop. 3057), also approached by train from Kemble Junct. (see p. 4), situated on an eminence over the Lower Avon, which rises $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. A spring passes at the foot of Newton hill and divides the counties. The town consists of four principal streets, paved and lighted, meeting in the centre of the market-place, where large quantities of corn are sold. It is a convenient centre for those wishing to hunt with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds. The Anglo-Saxons had a castle at Tetteberg, amongst the ruins of which coins of the Emperor Hadrian and fragments of arms have been frequently found. In 1610 Sir William Romney, Kt., alderman of London, founded a grammar school here, with directions that the scholars should be "taught to read, write, and cast accounts" free of charge. The old Ch. was replaced in 1781, at a cost of 6000*l.*, by the present building, which appears externally as a nave with cloisters, but is divided into aisles by a light arcade and clustered columns, the roof being constructed on the principle of the Theatre at Oxford. The graceful spire was added in 1893, and many other improvements made by W. H. Yatman, Esq., in memory of his son. In the cloister wall of the N. aisle, carved in stone, are the armorial bearings of the Gastrells. In the chancel is the monument of the above Sir Wm. Romney. On the N. wall is a tablet for R. Talboys (d. 1666). In the cloisters

are two stone effigies; one of a Crusader, intended for Lord de Braos (d. 1445), and another member of his family. A tablet in the W. cloister has this inscription: "In a vault underneath are several of the Saunders's, late of this parish. Particulars the last day will disclose—Amen." No remains of the Cistercian priory, founded here in the 12th centy., are to be seen, but its site is supposed to have been where the Priory mansion stands. **Priory** (Viscount Trafalgar).

Elmstree House (Frank Henry, Esq.).

Upton House (Major A. C. Little).

2 m. S. from Tetbury, on the Malmesbury road, **Long Newnton**. The modern Ch. contains *Brasses* of John Eston, rector (d. 1503), and for Nich. White (d. 1500); also monuments of the Estcourts (**Newnton House**, T. H. Cardwell, Esq.).

2½ m. **Shipton Moigne**. This manor passed in 1398, on the marriage of Elizabeth, heiress of Sir John Moigne, to the noble family of Stourton. It was forfeited by Charles, 5th Lord S., in 1556. It was then enjoyed by the family of Hodges, who held it under the decease of Walter H., Provost of Oriel College, in 1757, when it was purchased by Thos. Estcourt, Esq., whose ancestors had been seated early in the 15th centy. at Estcourt manor in this parish. The present spacious mansion, "**Est-court**" **House** (G. T. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, Esq.), which replaced the old manorial house described by Atkyns, was erected at the end of the last centy. With the exception of the N. aisle the **Church** was rebuilt in 1854, from designs by *Wyatt*, at the cost of the Estcourt family.

The N. transept contains memorials of them, and their pedigree is

set forth on a brass plate affixed to the wall, commencing with the name of Walter de la Estcourt in 1325, and showing an unbroken list of descendants to the present time. An altar-tomb, with recumbent figures in alabaster, under a canopy, of a man in the full-dress robes of a lawyer and of a lady in the costume of the age, represent Thomas Estcourt, Esq. (d. 1600), a Judge of S. Wales, and Emma Ascue, his wife. Another altar-tomb, of black and white marble, has under a canopy a figure in the attitude of prayer, of Sir Thos. Estcourt, Kt., who died at Cirencester in 1624, from the plague, when returning from his parliamentary duties. There are good *Brasses* to the memory of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P. for Oxford University, and for his son, General E., who died in the Crimea. The tower porch was also erected in memory of this gallant officer by his widow.

In S. aisle is a well-executed marble monument for Walter Estcourt, Esq. (d. 1726), and for Thomas E., Esq. (d. 1746), successive owners of the estate. In the chancel wall, under arched canopies, are 3 stone effigies—one cross-legged—also for Dr. Hodges, Provost of Oriel (d. 1757), "the last of his family," which had possessed property in this parish for a lengthened period.

1 m. N. of Tetbury, **Upton Grove** (C. Harding, Esq.).

[A pleasant drive W. of Tetbury, starting by the Minchinhampton road, would take the tourist to Wotton-under-Edge by Chevenage, Beverstone, Kingscote, and Boxwell.

2 m. N.W. the Elizabethan mansion of **Chavenage House** (Col. W. W. Hoole), in form of an E, with the date 1759 on the porch. The lofty hall has a gallery for

music. In the windows are arms and devices in stained glass, whilst the walls are clothed with suits of armour and offensive weapons of various ages. In the bedrooms is some good tapestry, representing the adventures of Don Quixote. The family chapel adjoins the mansion, to which, in 1803, was removed the gateway of a monastic building which had stood near the church of Horsley. In the gardens is a spruce-fir, of unusual size and beauty, of great age, and quite a curiosity in its position. Until the Dissolution this estate belonged to the priory of Bruton. In 1542 it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour; in 1553 to Sir W. Denny. In the next generation it was sold to the Stephens family, one of whom was Colonel Stephens the regicide, who died here.

The quarries here show the extensive oolite formations known as Bradford clay and forest marble.

2 m. W. of Tetbury **Beverstone Castle**, a picturesque ruin of 14th centy., with a modern farmhouse added, belonging to G. L. Holford, Esq. A fortified building, of earlier date, became dilapidated during the Barons' wars. It was then purchased by the Berkeleys, by whom it was rebuilt. Leland writes:—"Thomas Lord Barklei, as olde Sir Wm. B. told me, was taken prisoner in France, and after recovering his losses with Frenche prisoners, and at the battle of Poyters (1356), buildit after the Castell of Beverstone thoroughly; a pile at that time very preatty." The castle he built was square, with a tower at each corner, and moated on all sides. In the Civil War Beverstone, being garrisoned by the King's forces, was attacked by Colonel Massey with 300 foot and 80 horse, without success; but the governor being taken prisoner, Colonel Massey learnt from him where the castle

might be attacked with advantage, and advancing against it, he summoned the garrison to surrender, and the lieutenant in command complied. The castle, destroyed by fire soon after the siege, is a model of a moated baronial residence. The area it enclosed was about 150 feet square. Of the buildings there remain the gateway and the whole of the buildings forming the west side of the castle, and in the S.W. tower are situated 2 chapels. The architecture of these chapels is 14th-centy. work. The W. window and several other windows and fireplaces are evidently insertions of the 16th and 17th cents. The walls are pierced with narrow slits for light and for shooting through. The 2nd chapel on the 3rd story is only 11 ft. 4 in. long by 7 ft. 5 in. wide; but its small size did not prevent persons from participating in the services there celebrated, for both the side walls are pierced with "squints," to enable the occupants of the adjoining rooms to see and hear the celebrant. These squints could be closed on the outside by shutters, the hinges for which yet remain. This small chapel has a piscina on the S. wall, and was lighted by an E. window. Underneath the small chapel is a chamber, where, by an aperture in the floor, 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. in size, and a shaft some 30 ft. deep, there was a communication with a dungeon of about 9 ft. square, situate low down in the foundations of the castle, lighted by one small window only. A more horrible abode can scarcely be conceived.

Wm. of Malmesbury mentions that in 1048 a convention was held here by Earl Godwin and his sons, under pretence of assisting Edward the Confessor.

"On the walls of the old Ch. fresco paintings were discovered in 1844, one of which exhibited the literal transubstantiation of the wafer into the body of Christ, which

appears on the altar instead of the Host. The figure of the Roman Pontiff, represented as kneeling before the altar, seemed to be intended to portray Pope Gregory the Great: it is related that the miracle thus depicted was wrought by his prayers, in order to remove the disbelief of a Roman matron in transubstantiation."—*Archæol.* On the tower is a bas-relief of St. Andrew. A large barrow at Doughton was thrown up about 1016, after a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in which the former were routed. An adjoining enclosure is called *Danes' End*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Beverstone, Calcot Farm.

Calcot Barn is a well-known landmark in this district, and on account of its antiquity is attractive to tourists. It was built by the monks of Kingswood, and is 140 ft. long by 37 ft. 4 in. wide, a fine specimen of Dec. style, with good gables, having finials and transepts in the form of low square towers. Its date, mccc., is cut on a coign stone inside the south porch. At the Reformation it was granted to the family of Poyntz, by whom it was alienated to the Estcourts. There is a second inscription stating that this building was destroyed by lightning in 1728, and rebuilt in 1729, but from the masonry of it this destruction seems to have been limited to its roof.

4 m. from Tetbury, Kingscote Park on rt. (see Rte. 6), after passing which, striking down into the valleys to the left at Hunter's Hall, is reached **Boxwell Court**, the property of the Huntley family. Boxwell derives its name from a plentiful spring of water which rises in a wood of box-trees, about 40 acres in extent, the largest except one of that species of tree in England. The adder is very abundant in this wood, where it is said to attain to a

larger size and to assume brighter markings than usual. The manor belonged in moieties to the Huntleys and to Gloucester Abbey; and the Abbot's portion, being granted to Sir Walter Raleigh by Queen Elizabeth, was purchased by John Huntley, Esq., with whose descendant it continues. The mansion, erected in the 15th centy., was partially modernised in 1796, many of the apartments bearing traces of the original design.

In the dining-room is a freestone chimneypiece of the reign of Elizabeth; on each side are pillars of the Ionic order supporting an entablature charged with the double rose of England and other heraldic bearings, and becoming in turn the basement of two caryatides which support an entablature decorated also with heraldic embellishments. In the centre is the family shield and crest in the midst of foliage, carved with admirable boldness and relief. This room contains portraits of Bishop Warburton and his son, by *Sir J. Reynolds*; Mrs. Huntley, by *Kneller*, &c. A fine pair of silver spurs and a massive bridle-bit are here, which belonged to Matthew Huntley, a captain in Prince Rupert's cavalry, a most active Royalist officer, taking part in the principal important engagements of the Civil Wars, including the Worcester rout. Prince Rupert was his frequent guest, and in Sept. 1651, Charles II. was brought here by Col. Lane, and escorted by Capt. Huntley to Bristol. A wood called the *King's Walk* was the place of concealment during his short stay.

The winding valley or comb of Lasborough, anciently Leseberge, with its small camp of Roman erection, and plantations, will delight the visitor. In 1760 a curious monumental stone of Roman work was exhumed in the enclosure. From Boxwell by Ozleworth and Newark

(see p. 71) the traveller reaches in a drive of about 11 or 12 m. altogether from Tetbury, Wotton-under-Edge (see p. 70).]

Leaving Tetbury by the Acman Street, and resuming the main road,

12 m. on rt. of road, **High Grove House** (A. Mitchell, Esq.), a substantial family residence, was erected in 1790 by John P. Paul, Esq.

13 m. The *Hare and Hounds Inn* at cross roads.

Weston Birt on the l. (Capt. G. L. Holford). The mansion, rebuilt in the Italian style by *Vulliamy*, contains many valuable paintings, whilst the gardens and park are justly celebrated for the taste displayed in their arrangement and the variety of rare trees and plants they contain. This manor was acquired by Sir Richard Holford, a Master in Chancery, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, on his marriage with the heiress of the Crewes, temp. Charles II. Richard Holford, Robert Holford, and Peter Holford, Esqs., owners of this estate, were successively Masters in Chancery between 1694 and 1804. The E. Eng. Church, restored in 1841, stands in a shrubbery in the gardens. Its tower is placed in the middle of the building on the S. side. There is one well-executed monument, by *Westmacott*, to the memory of Robert Holford, Esq. By the road to the l. from the Hare and Hounds Inn, Shipton Moyne may be reached as well as from Tetbury.

16½ m. **Didmorton Church**, in the form of an L, after St. Lawrence, its tutelary saint, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and bell turret, in the E. Eng. style. There are memorials in the chancel for William Lord Forrester (d. 1763), and for

members of the Codrington family, of whom the manor was purchased by Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort. Several barrows are noticeable here, and Roman coins of the reigns of Constantine and Constantius have been often dug up in this parish.

17 m. from Cirencester, after leaving Didmorton, is the Worcester Lodge of **Badminton** (the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.), in a park of nearly 10 m. circumference, containing on its eastern side very fine oaks, the Fitz-Herbert oak being one of the largest trees in England. The principal approach is through the Park from Worcester Lodge, 3 m. distant from the mansion. This manor has been possessed by few families. Edric, a Saxon, owned it at the Conquest. It belonged to the Botelers during many centuries, and in 1608 was sold by Nicholas B. to Thomas, Viscount Somerset, 3rd son of the Earl of Worcester. This nobleman was despatched with Sir Charles Percy by the Privy Council, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, to inform King James that he had been proclaimed her successor. He was created a peer of Ireland in 1626, and died 1651. His only child and heiress, dying unmarried, gave Badminton to Henry, first Duke of Beaufort. Raglan Castle having been rendered uninhabitable from its memorable siege in the Civil Wars, the Duke erected in 1682 this mansion on the site of the old manor-house, and made it the principal seat for himself and successors. It is an extensive stone fabric in the Palladian style of architecture, with two wings, the centre consisting of three stories, of which the second is ornamented with pilasters and capitals of the Corinthian order. The garden front is richly ornamented, and constitutes a superb façade. Octangular turrets, with a cupola surmounted by a vane, rise from the E. and W. divisions. The

hall is 52 ft. long, 27 ft. 4 in. in width and height. The paintings by *Wootton* consist of favourite horses and field-sports, with portraits of Henry, 3rd Duke, and other members of his family. A sarcophagus, composed of one block of marble, excavated from the ruins of Rome, and given by Cardinal Alberoni to the 3rd Duke of B., is placed here; also paintings by *Giul. Romano*, *Borgognone*, *V. Eyck*, and *Cignani*. In the library, erected by Wyatt, ranged above the bookcases, are portraits of the Somerset family, in chronological order, to the 6th Duke, including John of Gaunt, from whom the family are descended. In other rooms are—Queen Elizabeth, *Zuccherro*; Duke of Ormonde; portrait by *A. Caracci* of himself; cattle-piece by *Borgognone*; Erasmus and Sir T. More by *Holbein*; the Doge Grimani and Cardinal, *Tintoretto*; Charles I., *Vandyck*; landscapes by *Bolognese*, *Caracci*, *Bassan*, *Berghem*, *Polemberg*, and *Poussin*; Holy Family, *Raphael*; Head of *Guido* by himself; St. Anthony's Temptation, *Teniers*; Jesus and the Woman of Samaria, *A. Caracci*; Church at Venice. *Canaletti*; Holy Family, *L. da Vinci*; 5 paintings by *C. Maratti*. In the rooms usually shown to strangers are—Jesus at Simon's House, *Bassan*; St. Anthony preaching to the Fish, *Poussin*; an old man, *Caravaggio*; Ruins, *Viviani*; Battle-piece, *Parocelle*; Winter-scene *Vanderveer*; landscapes, *De Heush* and *Vanderveelde*; Tintern Abbey, *Arnold*. The Great Dining-room is ornamented with carvings in wood by *Grinling Gibbons*; a portrait of Lord Herbert in armour, holding a baton, and his first wife, by *Vandyck*; another portrait, by *Hanneman*, of the same nobleman and his second wife and their only child; and family portraits by *Kneller*, *Dahl*, *Hudson*, and *Gainsborough*: 5th Duke, by *Reynolds*; Duchess of Rutland (3), *Reynolds* and *Romney*. In the

Drawing-room, erected by *Sir J. Wyattville*, are two paintings, the Temptation, and Christ with the Disciples at Emmaus, *Claude Lorraine*; 4 pictures by *Guido*; an allegorical painting by *Sal. Rosa*, representing the different European sovereigns as various animals, among which occur the fox, wolf, sheep, cow, and ass. Over the last-mentioned animal the pontifical pall is thrown, for which satirical effusion the artist was banished from Rome. Among the family pictures are the 7th Duke of B., by *Winterhalter*; Lord Raglan, by *Grant*; 8th Duke and Duchess on horseback, by *Grant*, presented by the members of the Beaufort Hunt and neighbours in the Badminton district. The present park includes 971 acres, with a herd of 300 red and 1200 fallow deer.

The Church, of Grecian architecture, rebuilt in 1785, adjoins the mansion. The altar pavement is composed of Florentine mosaic, having in the centre the arms of Beaufort, emblazoned and inlaid partly with lapis-lazuli, brought by Henry, the 3rd Duke, from Italy. On each side the communion table are elaborate monuments by *Rysbrach*, with statues of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dukes, as large as life, all in Roman garb, and the latter in the attitude of speaking. That to the memory of the 6th Duke is an imposing and magnificent piece of sculpture, without statue or bust. The roof of the nave is supported by six pillars of the Italian composite order; the ceiling of the aisles is formed by four small domes of stucco elegantly wrought. Over the altar is a painting, by *Ghezzi*, of Christ disputing with the Doctors; and the lower part of a Cartoon by *Raphael*. Lord Raglan was buried at Badminton in 1855.

“Sunday, 13th June, 1643. The king and his army marched from

Daglingworth to Badminton, a faire stone howse of the Lord Somerset's, now his daughter's. In the middle way, 2 soldiers hanged on the trees in the hedgerow for pillaging of the country villages."—*Diary of R. Symonds*.

William III. on his return from the battle of the Boyne, was sumptuously entertained here in 1690; and in 1702, Queen Anne, with Prince George, were guests of the duke on their route from Cirencester to Bath.

Roger North gives the following interesting description of Badminton in the reign of Charles II.:—"One year the Lord Chief Justice, concluding (circuit) at Bristol, made a visit to Badminton, and staid a week. I mention this entertainment as shewing the princely way of living which that noble duke used. . . . He had above 2000*l.* per ann. in his hands, which he managed by stewards, bailiffs, &c., and of that a great part of the country, which was his own, lying about him, was part, and the husbandmen were of his family, and provided for in his large expanded house. He bred all his horses which came to the husbandry first colts, and from thence, as they were fit, were taken into his equipage. He had about 200 persons in his family, all approved for, and in his capital house nine original tables covered every day. The tables were properly assigned: as, for instance, the chief steward with the gentlemen and pages; the master of the horse with the coachmen and liveries, &c. The women had their dining-room also, and were distributed in like manner—my lady's chief woman with the gentlewomen; the housekeeper with the maids, &c. The method of managing this great family was admirable and easy, and such as might have been a pattern for any management whatever. All the provisions of the family came from foreign parts as merchandize.

Soap and candles were made in the house, so likewise the malt was ground there; and all the drink that came to the duke's table was of malt, sun-dried on the leads of the house. These are large, and the lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades cut through the wood of all the country round, 4 or 5 in a quarter, almost *à perte de vue*.

"As for the duke and duchess and their friends, their was no time of the day without diversion. Breakfast in her gallery, that opened into the gardens; then perhaps a deer was to be killed, or the gardens and parks, with several sorts of deer, to be visited, and if it required mounting, horses of the duke's were brought for all the company. And so, in the afternoon, when the ladies were disposed to air, and the gentlemen with them, coaches and six came to hold them all. The ordinary pastime of the ladies was in a gallery where were diverse gentlewomen at work upon embroidery and fringe-making, for all beds of state were in the house. The meats were very neat and not gross. If gentlemen chose a glass of wine, offers were made either to go down into the vaults—which were large and sumptuous—or servants attended with salvers, and many a brisk round went about, but no sitting at a table with tobacco and healths, as the too common use is. And this way of entertaining continued while we were there, with incomparable variety."

N.B.—The Rly. route between London and Badminton is usually via Chippenham Stat. on the Gt. Western.

1½ m. S. of Badminton House is Acton Turville Church, rebuilt in E. Eng. style in 1853, with the exception of the pyramidal bell-turret over the chancel arch: a N. aisle was then added. The trans-

verse block of masonry supports piers similar to those on the N. and S. sides, and the addition of shafts renders these sufficiently large to meet all the angles of an equilateral spire, its cardinal faces being supported by their corresponding impost, and its diagonal ones resting between them like the entablature of a colonnade.

At a little beyond Cross Hands, 22 m. from Cirencester, the road skirts for a long distance on the rt.

Dodington Park (Sir G. W. H. Codrington, Bart.), built in 1797-9 from designs and under the direction of *Wyatt*, is of noble proportions, and a fine example of Grecian architecture. It contains a large collection of valuable paintings, among which are,—*Holy Family, And. del Sarto*; *Simeon, Anna, and Jesus, Rembrandt*; family portraits, *Corn. Janssen*; *Presentation in the Temple, Ph. de Champagne*; *Our Saviour crowned with Thorns, Car. Dolce*; *Madonna and Child, Guido Reni*; *St. Jerome and St. Francis, Guido*; *St. John, Guercino*; a Seapiece, *Vandervelde*; a *Storm at Sea, Molyn*; *Reapers, Teniers*; *Cattle and Dogs, Cuyt*; *Venice, Canaletti*; *Mrs. Porter, Sir J. Reynolds*. The **Church**, rebuilt in 1805, in form of a Greek cross, and surmounted with a dome, contains nothing of monumental interest, but the interior is highly ornamented, and 4 pillars at the angles of the cross, which apparently support the dome, have an imposing effect. Each pillar is a block of freestone, 17 ft. in height and nearly 3 ft. in diameter. The river Frome has its rise within this park. In 1742, Alex. Pope, on his way to Bath for the benefit of its waters, was a visitor here, and gives an amusing account of the attention he experienced:—"I called at Sir William Codrington's, designing but for half a day, but found it impossible (without more violence than

ought ever to be offered to good nature) to get from thence till just now. My reception there will furnish matter for a letter to Mr. Bethel. It was perfectly in his spirit: all his sisters insisted I should take physic, preparatory to the waters, and truly I made use of the time, place, and persons, to that end. My Lady Cox, the first night I lay there, mixed my electuary, Lady Codrington pounded sulphur, Mrs. Bridget Bethel ordered broth. Lady Cox marched first upstairs with the physic in a gallipot; Lady Codrington next, with the vial of oil; Mrs. Bridget third, with pills; the fourth sister, with spoons and tea-cups."

24 m. Todmarton Church. There are remains of armorial devices, well preserved under projecting stone labels, on the ancient mansion of the family of de la Riviere, now a farmhouse. The tower and chancel of the *Church* are Norm., and the chancel arch exhibits 2 rows of zig-zag moulding. John de la Riviere, who was buried in the chancel, restored the nave, temp. Edward III. The S. aisle is Perp., in which is a well-executed *hagioscope*, the central line of which bears directly on the N. corner of the altar-table. There is a *Brass* in good preservation for "John Seysyll, famulus reverendi dmi John Sendlow (= St. Lo) militis:" (d. 1493). A tablet in memory of Gabriel Russell, steward of the Marquis of Newcastle, has a quaint poetical epitaph.

3½ m. beyond Cross Hands and 26 m. from Cirencester N. Dyrham, i.e. Deor-ham, the scene of many military transactions in the wars between the Saxons and the Britons. A camp on *Hinton Hill*, enclosing 20 acres, was occupied by the Saxons in 577, when they gained a signal victory over the British, slew three of their princes, and took the cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.

This manor, in 1199, belonged to Ralph de Russell, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford. In 1401 it passed with the heiress of Sir Maurice Russell to Sir Gilbert Denys, with whose posterity it continued until 1571, when it was sold to George Wynter, Esq., whose heiress carried it, in 1668, to William Blaythwayt, Esq., whose descendant, G. W. Blaythwayt, Esq., is its present owner. The manor-house has been inhabited by its owners from the earliest date. Leland speaks of Dyrham "wher Master Dionise dwellithe, havinge a faire howse of Achelie stone and a parke." Sir Walter Dennys fought on the Lancastrian side, and was taken prisoner at Bosworth, and had to pay a large ransom, his life being spared through the intercession of his youngest son, who was in the service of Henry VII. Upon the old site William Blaythwayte, Esq., M.P., for Bath, and secretary of state to William III., erected the present spacious mansion in 1698, from a design by *Talman*. "It consists of two fronts, the principal extending 130 ft., with two wings and a quadrangle of offices. The windows are decorated with alternate pediments, and the cornice finished with trophies, urns, and a profusion of ornament. There is a large collection of valuable pictures by eminent masters. The pleasure-grounds, now adapted to modern taste, were laid out by *Le Nôtre*. Every caprice of the *Dutch style*, which could be effected by art, abounded at *Dyrham*, where such ornaments were so numerous and sumptuous as to defy both expense and imitation." The park, which is well planted, was first enclosed in 1512, by Sir William Denys, one of the esquires of the body to Henry VIII., from whom he obtained licence to impark 500 acres here. The Church, a handsome building, consists of a nave and side aisles; the S. aisle late Perp., and some

other portions of earlier date. It contains, upon a marble slab, the figures of a knight and a lady, the brass gone and the pediments only left, for Sir Morys Russell, 1401, and Dame Isabel his wife, with an inscription of six verses in Latin. In the S. aisle is an elaborate tomb, having under a canopy the recumbent figure of a man in armour, and his wife in a supplicatory posture, for George Wynter, Esq. (d. 1581), and his wife, and some well-executed marble tablets to the Blaythwayte family.

28 m. Cold Ashton Church, erected 1500, is a handsome Perp. building, with battlements and pinnacles to the tower and buttresses. In the parsonage-house, erected 1509, Sir B. Granville died after the battle of Lansdown in 1643.

2 m. W. of Cold Ashton to the l. of the Bristol road **Hamswell**, the seat of the Whittington family.

3 m. W. of Cold Ashton, and half-way between Marshfield and Bristol, lies **Tracy Park** (W. Davy, Esq.), once the seat of the Riddleys. It contains pictures by *Canaletti*, *Vandyck*, *Vanderneer*, *G. Poussin*, *Spagnoletto*, *Sal. Rosa*, and *Van Harp*. The collection includes portraits of Charles II.; the young Duke of Richmond; Earl of Portland; Cyril Arthington, M.P.; Vandyck's wife and child. In the grounds are the remains of a Roman villa.

2 m. east of Cold Ashton, and 8 m. from N. from Bath, **Marshfield** (1674), a large village, nearly a mile in length, with a handsome Perp. Church, having a tower at W. end, and some stone seats in the chancel, erected by the Abbot of Tewkesbury in the reign of Edward IV. There are some Druidical remains on Beck's Down in this parish. Three large stones 3 m. S. of Marshfield,

mark the limits of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, which touch at this place. From this circumstance the parish obtains its Saxon appellation of the *Boundary-field*. **Ashwicke Hall**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Marshfield (C. Cammell, Esq.); **The Rocks** (D. E. Taylor, Esq.), 1 m. beyond Ashwicke and in the extreme corner of the county near the Shire stones, on an eminence commanding extensive views.

33 m. **Bath** (see *Handbook for Wilts*).

Som.

ROUTE 13.

OXFORD TO EVESHAM, BY CHARLBURY, ADELSTROP, MORETON-IN-MARSH, AND CHIPPING CAMDEN.

Great Western Railway; many trains daily in about 2 hrs.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **OXFORD STAT.**

The most Eastern part of Gloucestershire is reached from London by the portion of the Great Western system formerly known as the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **YARNTON JUNCT. STAT.** See Rtes. 4 and 15 for Witney and Fairford.

The E. Eng. Church contains some interesting old glass and carving, and a curious reredos with scenes from the life of Christ. A memorial aisle contains five coloured tombs for Sir [Gloucestershire.]

Thomas and Sir William Spencer and their wives. An altar-tomb has a *Brass*, in memory of William Fletcher, d. 1826. There is an E. Eng. cross in the churchyard.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ m. **HANDBOROUGH STAT.**

3 m. **Woodstock** (*Inn*: the Bear).

Blenheim Palace, and its contents, &c., are fully detailed in the *Handbook for Oxfordshire*. The line on E. forms a junction with the London and N. W. Rly. near Islip.

2 m. S. **Northleigh**, the remains of an extensive Roman villa, discovered in 1815-17, deserve a visit. There is a very fine mosaic pavement, 28 ft. long by 22 ft. wide. Coins, chiefly of small brass, have been found at different periods.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ m. **CHARLBURY STAT.** **Lee Place**, a mansion erected 1640. The ceiling of the principal drawing-room was designed by *Grinling Gibbons*. W. of the Rly. is **Cornbury Park**, standing on the site of a former residence, known as Cornbury Hall, which was purchased by Lord Clarendon at the Restoration, and from which he took his second title.

17 m. **ASCOTT STAT.** The Ch., principally E. Eng. and Dec., has some Norm. work.

18 m. **SHIPTON STAT.**

Shipton - under - Wychwood belonged to the Laceys of Pudlicote. The large and fine Church (restored by *Street*) is mainly E. Eng., but the chancel is Perp. with an E. window (Jacobean), "curious but ugly." The tower and spire are fine E. Eng. work. There are several Dec. recesses for tombs, now destroyed; but a good *Brass* remains (Elizabeth Horne, 1548), with a recumbent

bent figure in a shroud. Adjoining the Ch.-yd. are some remains of Perp. buildings, of ecclesiastical character. **Shipton Court** is a fine Elizabethan house, once a seat of the Reades.

2 m. N. *Bruerne Abbey*. Fish-ponds are the only remains of this once stately monastery.

21 m. **CHIPPING NORTON JUNCT. STAT.** 2 m. E. *Sarsden* (The Earl Ducie). The first experiment of ploughing by steam was introduced by the late J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P., on this estate, which, previous to the Civil Wars, was the seat of Chief Baron Walter. There are some remains of the old manorial house, but the present mansion was erected by its late owner, who represented Oxford in many parliaments.

1 m. E. *Churchill* village, the birthplace, in 1732, of Warren Hastings, whose father was rector of the parish.

1 m. N. **Kingham Church**, chiefly of Dec. architecture. The arches separating the nave from the aisles and the tower are Perp. The reredos, the altar-table, and tile pavement were contributed by the late H. Grisewood, Esq. The altar is a fine specimen of work, having the figures of saints depicted in minute arcade work on its principal front. The *sedilia* reflect credit on the village mason. In N. wall of chancel is a Dec. tomb, which is considered to be an instance of interment neither in nor out of the Church.

24 m. **ADLESTROP STAT.** On rt. Adlestrop (*i.e.* *Ædle Thorp*, A.-S.), granted in 1554 to Sir Thomas Leigh, an ancestor of the present owner, Lord Leigh. The elegant Elizabethan mansion (Col. S. Ar-

nold) stands on an elevation surrounded by pleasure-grounds laid out by *Repton*, and the natural beauties of the situation are much enhanced by his skilful arrangements. A stream of water passing through the flower-garden, where its progress downwards is obstructed at intervals by ledges of rocks, falls into a lake in view of the mansion, making a pleasing and natural feature in the landscape. The **Church**, rebuilt 1764, contains several marble tablets for the family. Its E. window was filled with painted glass out of the proceeds of a bazaar held on the picturesque summit of Adlestrop hill, which commands extensive views and is strewn with large white stones called the "grey geese of A.," from a tradition of a woman driving her geese to a pasture, who, refusing alms to a witch, was punished by the wizard's converting the flock into stones.

1 m. left **Oddington Manor-house** (Hon. John Talbot Rice), situate on the Evenlode. The old Ch., with its Norm. door, has been substantially restored. On opening a barrow here, in 1797, several skeletons were found, with spear-heads, beads, and various specimens of Saxon remains.

In this locality several parishes belonging to Worcestershire, yet wholly detached, are locally situate in either Gloucester or Oxford counties; and for some miles on each side of the Rly., parishes of four counties are intermixed in a very unusual and somewhat perplexing manner.

1½ m. rt. **Daylesford House** (C. E. B. Young, Esq.), a large house on a commanding situation in grounds judiciously laid out, including a fine piece of water. "The lords of this manor claimed to be considered as the heads of the distinguished family of Hastings, and, though not ennobled, were wealthy till they were

overwhelmed by the great ruin of the civil war. John H. of that time was a zealous Cavalier, who spent half his property in the cause of the king, and purchased his own ransom by making over a large portion of the residue to Speaker Lenthall. Sainfoin was introduced from France in 1650 by John H., and first cultivated here. In 1715 Daylesford was sold, yet before the transfer took place the second son of the owner was presented to the Rectory, and he was grandfather of Warren Hastings, who was born in the adjoining parish of Churchill, Dec. 6, 1732, and was educated at the school in that village, where he nurtured in earliest youth the scheme of recovering the paternal estate. And when his long life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and obloquy, had at length closed for ever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die."

... "Literature divided his attention with his conservatories and menageries. He lived in the enjoyment of health such as is rarely enjoyed by those who attain such an age, and in his 85th year [A.D. 1818] met death with the same decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life. Behind the chancel of the Ch. of Daylesford, in earth which already held the bones of many chiefs of the House of Hastings, was laid the coffin of the greatest man who has ever borne that ancient and widely spread name."—*Macaulay*, in 1841.

Warren Hastings purchased this estate in 1788, and expended upwards of 50,000*l.* on the house and grounds. His widow resided here until her death, at the age of 90, in 1837, when this property came to the son of her first husband, Sir Charles Imhoff, at whose decease in 1853, at the age of 86, it was purchased by Mr. Grisewood, who enlarged the mansion, and in 1860 replaced the Church erected by Warren Hastings with a cruciform edifice of larger

dimensions and more correct architectural proportions. All the windows contain stained glass, and the stone work is carved and highly ornamented. It is Ear. Dec. as to style, has coloured marble shafts to windows; lower part of interior walls lined with alabaster, inlaid with coloured marbles; the carving abundant and carefully executed. A *Brass* to William Gardner, Esq., 1632, is interesting from the costume. By this alteration the grave of Mr. Hastings is now under the communion table; but in the churchyard is a square stone pedestal, surmounted by an urn, inscribed only "Warren Hastings." The ancient Ch. was exempted by the pope when the exercise of religious worship was interdicted, temp. John.

A white marble slab on N. side of nave bears this inscription:—"In a vault beyond the eastern extremity of this church lies the body of the Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings, of Daylesford. The first Governor-General of the British Territories in India, a member of the King's Privy Council, LL.D., and F.R.S. The last public effort of whose eminently virtuous and lengthened life was the erection of this sacred edifice, which he superintended with singular energy and interest to its completion. And in which, alas! the holy rites of sepulture were shortly afterwards performed over his mortal remains. He died 22 Aug., 1818, aged 85 yrs. and 8 months."

2 m. N.W. Broadwell House, more easily approached from Stow-on-the-Wold (E. Egerton Leigh, Esq.), a mansion rebuilt in 1757 by Dr. Chamberlayne, Dean of Bristol, who had acquired the estate by marriage with Miss Hodges. The Church, a small building in E. Eng. and Perp. styles, contains an alabaster monument having two figures kneeling with a child, in the dress of the times, for Henry Weston, Esq.

(d. 1635) and his wife. A small dormitory adjoins the aisle appropriated to the family of Hodges, of whom Danvers Hodges, Esq., a Benchler of the Temple, died 1721.

Broadwell Hill (Capt. Piers Thursby).

At **Donnington** hamlet, 2 m. N. of Stow, and lying between Broadwell and Longborough, the King's forces, under Lord Aston, were so completely defeated by Col. Morgan, in March 1645, that all hopes of preserving the garrison at Oxford were abandoned.

Near Donnington, **Banksfee House** (Hon. Mrs. Godman).

Beyond Adlestrop Stat., close to the Rly., is the Perp. Ch. of Evenlode, a detached part of Worcestershire, bordered on one side by Oxfordshire and on the other by Gloucestershire.

28 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **MORETON - IN - MARSH STAT.** A small market-town with 1446 Inhab., consisting of one wide street nearly half a mile long, having a linen-manufactory. The Church was restored and a spire added in 1860-61, at an outlay of 2000*l.*, and enlarged and restored in 1893. Its name is derived by Sir Robert Atkyns from its position on the trackway between Cirencester and the North; *Moor-ton*, *Hen* old, and *Mearc* a boundary, this being the extreme point of the county, and adjoining 3 others at one spot.

Moreton is a centre of several important thoroughfares which radiate from the town, and its station is much used, being the only one at which all trains call on their up and down journeys.

2 m. N.W. **Batsford.** This parish is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to be of Roman construction. **Batsford Park** (A. B.

Freeman-Mitford, Esq., M.P.). The Church, rebuilt in 1861 in Norm. style, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. It contains a monument in black and white marble for Hon. Miss Mitford, and tablets for Lord Chancellor Freeman (d. 1719), Lord and Lady Redesdale, and Dr. Burton, Prebendary of Durham, once rector.

2 m. W. **Bourton-on-the-Hill.** **Bourton House** (A. St. G. Rushout, Esq.). This parish was the inheritance and birthplace of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury, whose death by poison in 1613 is recorded in the parish register, and that Sir Nicholas Overbury died in 1643, being upwards of 100 years old! In the Ch., an extensive and massive building, the philanthropic clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Warneford, was buried.

2 m. S.W. **Sezincot House** (J. Dugdale, Esq.) is a handsome building in the Oriental-Italian style, topped with minarets, and surmounted by a bulb-shaped dome. It is approached through a park containing a large sheet of water, a Welling-ton pillar, a temple and fountain.

4 m. S.E. **Compton Parva.** This manor was given to Tewkesbury Abbey by Henry V., and in 1537 by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope. It was purchased early in the 17th centy. by Archbishop Juxon, who erected the manor-house in which he resided during the Commonwealth and fearlessly administered the rites of the Church of England. His nephew Wm. Juxon was created a baronet in 1662, an honour which expired with his son in 1739. On a point of land in this parish a pedestal, known as the 4-*Shire Stone*, is placed to denote the spot at which meet the 4 shires of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick, the names of which are cut on the 4 sides of the pillar. This stone, 9 ft.

in height, is traditionally considered to stand on a spot where a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, when the latter, under Canute, were totally defeated by Edmund Ironside.

4 m. S.E. between Little Compton and Evenlode, **Chastleton Hall** (Miss Whitmore-Jones). This was one of the manors sold by Catesby to provide funds for carrying out the Gunpowder Plot. It was purchased by Walter Jones, a barrister, who erected, between 1603 and 1630, the present mansion, a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. The walls, and those of the tower, are of especial thickness. Arthur Jones, his son, was an officer in the royal army at the fatal fight of Worcester, but escaped being made a prisoner. During the usurpation Bishop Juxon, who resided in the adjoining parish, performed the service of the Church of England in the dining-hall of Chastleton every Sunday. The Bible used on these occasions continues in the mansion, where there is also preserved an interesting historical relic—a miniature of Charles I., which relates the principal events of his life by the aid of talc coverings. Four of these valuable memorials were made by order of Charles II., and one of them presented to Captain Jones in remembrance of his faithful services. Mr. John Jones, the last survivor of his family, bequeathed his estate to his kinsman, Mr. J. H. Whitmore, who assumed the additional name of Jones, and it has descended to its present owner. The **Church**, a Trans.-Norm. and E. Eng. edifice, has its tower curiously placed over the S. porch. There are *Brasses* for Katherine Throckmorton, 1592, with 5 sons and 5 daughters; 2. Edm. Ansley (d. 1613), with 7 sons and 3 daughters; 3. William Banks, Esq. (d. 1676).

3 m. by road N.E. **Todenham Manor**, which was appendant to the

Abbey of Tewkesbury. Soon after the Reformation it belonged to the Petre family, from whom it was purchased by Sir Charles Pole, Bart., and is now the property of his descendant, Sir C. P. Van Notten-Pole, Bart.

The **Church** is a handsome building with a tower and spire, a chancel, N. aisle, nave, and 2 chantry chapels. The earliest portion is a fragment of the original Norman nave arcade. The present arcade is probably E. Eng., the other portions later. In the chancel are some stone stalls with canopies, and the stairs to the rood-loft.

5 m. N.E. of Moreton, on the Fosseyway, is a point called *Porto Bello*, where cross-roads run E. to Shipston-on-Stour, and W. to Ebrington and Chipping Campden.

7 m. N.E. of Moreton **Shipston-on-Stour**, an ancient market-town with 1646 Inhab. It is an isolated portion of Worcestershire, and has a tramway communication with Moreton and Stratford. The Ch. has some Dec. portions, but it has been much modernised.

9½ m. Tredington, an extensive parish on the Fosseyway. On the S. side of its **Church** is an elegant cross of 14th-cent. work. The shaft is a slender tapering octagonal monolith 12 ft. 8 in. in height, mounted on four steps. "It is of 14th-centy. date, and is admired for its neatly attenuated shaft and fine proportions." A short distance from this village a branch road verges from the Fosseyway to Stratford-on-Avon, passing through the hamlet of **Newbold**, in which ecclesiastical district a somewhat novel milestone—a reminder to the wayfarer—has been erected on the road, near the new lodge leading to Eatington Park. The memorial is formed of a double cube of hard stone, serving as a base to an ornamental cross.

which surmounts the whole. The sides are panelled, and on the west and east bear the arms of the see of Worcester and Shirley. On the south is the following inscription:—

“6 MILES

To Shakespeare's town, whose name
Is known throughout the earth;
To Shipston 4, whose lesser fame
Boasts no such poet's birth.”

On the northern face is:—

“Crux mea lux”

“After Darkness, LIGHT;
From light hope flows,
And peace in Death,
In Christ a sure repose.”
“Spes, 1871.”

Round the base of the cross, which rises angular-wise from the weatherings of the pedestal, are similar sentiments in Latin: “Post tenebras lux,” “In luce spes,” “In obitu pax,” “Post obitum salvus.” It was designed and erected by the late Mr. E. P. Shirley, M.P., of Eatington Park. This stone is placed on a slice of Worcestershire, which strangely intrudes into the boundary of Warwickshire.

5 m. E. of Moreton, **Weston House** (Earl of Camperdown). A modern mansion. Weston was the patrimony of the Sheldons for centuries. “In 1684, Anthony Wood lost his generous and true friend Mr. Ralph Sheldon, at whose seat he was frequently, and who was a great assistant to, as well as encourager of, his studies. He was a munificent favourer of learning and learned men.” In the hamlet of Little Wolford is a mansion of the Ingrams, a portion of which was erected in the 13th centy. The dining-hall, with its buttery hatch and minstrels' gallery, have been repaired and preserved as “a relic of bygone times” by the late Sir G. Philips, for the inspection of visitors.

6 m. **Cherrington Park** (The Misses George).

32 m. **BLOCKLEY STAT.** The village (2127 Inhab.), 2 m. on l. in Worcestershire, was a place of importance under the Saxon kings, at which period there was a flourishing monastery. In A.D. 855 this manor was given to the see of Worcester. In the reign of Queen Anne a silk-mill was erected here on the river Evenlode; there are now 6, employing about 600 persons. The perennial condition of this stream is thus noticed by Drayton:—

“Where out of Blockley's banks so many
fountains flowe
That cleane throughout his soyle proud
Cotswold cannot showe
The like; as though from farre, his long
and many hills
There emptied all their vaines, where with
those founts he fills
Which in the greatest drought so brimfull
still doe float,
Sent through the rifted rocks with such an
open throat
As though the Cleeves consumed in
humour; they alone
So crystalline and cold, as hardneth stick
to stone.”

Polyolb., 14th Song.

The **Church** has a spacious nave and N. aisle of late Perp.; the chancel is E. Eng., with portions of earlier date. The tower was erected in 1728. In 1838 the E. window was inserted and a new reredos added. The old rood-screen exists, with an addition of modern date along the top. In N. wall of chancel are *Brasses* for Wm. Tombarte, rector of Stretton-on-Fosse (d. 1510), and on the floor for Philip Wortham, an incumbent (d. 1485). On N. side are tablets for Hon. Miss Rushout, and several incumbents in the last centy. At E. end of N. aisle in a sepulchral chapel are marble tombs, with effigies in the costume of the 17th centy., for members of the *Childe* family, in excellent preservation. In this place are also, on a costly monument, 3 busts by *Rysbrack* of Sir John Rushout, Treasurer of the Navy, 1775; of Sir James Rushout, Ambassador to Turkey, 1698; and the Countess of Northampton, his

daughter, 1750. Memorials of the Ladies Rushout, by *Moore*; for Sir James Rushout, 1705, and his lady; and for the first Lord and Lady Northwick. There is also for the late Lord N., who d. January, 1859, æt. 89, a monument of white marble, with a well-executed design of "the Good Samaritan."

1 m. N. from Blockley is **Northwick Park** (Lady Northwick), the ancient mansion of the Childes, by whom it was sold temp. Charles II. It was new modelled in 1730 by Sir John Rushout from designs of the Earl of Burlington. A grand wing or gallery was added by the late Lord Northwick, who also contrived an ingenious circular staircase. The celebrated collection of paintings made by this nobleman was dispersed after his decease, but the mansion still contains a considerable number of valuable pictures. Addison, who was indebted for his seat in parliament to the friendship of Sir John R., wrote many papers for the 'Spectator' when a visitor at Northwick.

34 m. CAMPDEN STAT.

1 m. 1. \S **Chipping-Campden** (1736 Inhab.), a decayed corporate town of importance in earlier times, so called from A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy. It has a street of good width, 1 m. in length. The Market-house, built 1624, is in the centre. Part of the Court-house is of the 14th centy., and there are many interesting examples of old house architecture. Two houses of 15th centy. are nearly opposite each other, one of which, with a good bay-window, was the residence of the Grevilles. In 689 the kings of the Heptarchy held a solemn consultation here respecting a treaty with the Britons. In the 14th centy. this town was a flourishing mart for wool, and the residence of opulent merchants who exported

it to Flanders. By some of these wealthy inhabitants the **Church**, a Perp. structure, perfectly symmetrical, was rebuilt and enlarged, and their coats-of-arms are affixed to portions of the building. Of these William Grevel (1401) is described on a monumental brass as "flos mercatorum lanar' tocius Anglie," and Marion his wife, 1386; they are represented standing in two niches, neatly adorned, and these embellishments correspond with the carved work in various parts of the building. There is a long marginal inscription. There are other brasses in equally good preservation for Wm. Welley, merchant, 1450, and Alice his wife; John Lethnard, merchant, 1467, and his wife Joan; Wm. Gybbys, 1584, 3 wives, 7 sons, and 3 daughters. The Church consists of a spacious nave, 2 aisles, and a tower 110 ft. high, light to the greatest degree, a pleasing specimen of the best Perp., and one of the finest in the county. At E. end are 2 chapels, that on the S. being a dormitory for the noble families of Hicks and Noel, and "is adorned with such noble monuments of marble as equal, if not exceed, any in England." Conspicuous among them is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Baptist Viscount Campden and his lady, supposed to be the work of the famous *Nicholas Stone*. Full-sized figures in an erect posture of Noel, Visc. Campden (d. 1642), and his lady (d. 1680), are highly finished though unnatural performances; and there is an exquisite bust of Lady Penelope Noel in a Vandyck dress. In the chancel is a canopied mattress monument (1593) for Sir Thos. Smith, with his effigies in armour, 2 wives and 15 children kneeling. Two frontals (*holosericus*) for the altar, of white watered silk, embroidered with a representation of the Assumption, are in good preservation. Twelve almshouses, built

and endowed by Lord C., form, with the Ch. and the ruins of the old manor-house, a most picturesque group.

A Grammar School was founded and endowed, 1486, by John Varby, rebuilt in the Tudor style in 1858-64, at a cost of 1800*l.*, by the liberality of the trustees and landowners of the neighbourhood. The residence of the head master can accommodate 30 scholars. There are exhibitions of 80*l.* per. ann. at Oxford.

3 m. **Campden House** (Earl of Gainsborough), a stone structure of 16th centy., with irregular gables, turrets, and transomed windows, having a terrace in front, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill to the W. Family portraits, by *Lely* and *Kneller*, decorate the walls of the principal rooms.

Jonathan Hulls of this town is claimed as the original inventor of the steamboat. He patented his invention in 1736, its purpose being described "to tow vessels out of or into any harbour at every state of wind and tide or in calms." His project was sneered at and himself ruined by his experiments.

1 m. E. **Ebrington**, a parish in which the noble families of Fortescue, Gainsborough, and Harrowby enjoy estates. In the reign of Henry VI. a part of this parish was purchased by the celebrated lawyer, Lord Chancellor Fortescue, who was attainted as a Lancastrian after the battle of Tewkesbury, and his estates confiscated. He was, however, permitted to retire to his manor of Ebrington, where he died and was buried. Upon the death of Sir T. Brydges in 1471, who had obtained the estate, it was restored to the Fortescues, with whom it has since continued, and their title of Viscount is taken from this interesting property. In a field near the Vicarage human skeletons have been often

disturbed, and quite recently the umbos of shields, iron spear-heads, bronze ring and pin, and a silver ornament, all of Saxon manufacture, were found.

The **Church** consists of a nave and semitranssept with a low tower. The chancel is more modern, with historical paintings in the E. window, well executed, from the story of Joseph and his Brethren, with the arms of Sir Wm. Keyt, the donor. On a table-tomb, with a recumbent effigy in judicial robes, is a long Latin epitaph, descriptive of the talents and virtues of Lord Chancellor Fortescue, erected in 1677 by Robert F., Esq., and repaired in 1765 by Matthew Lord F. There are also monuments and busts for various members of the *Kept* family, of whom Sir John K., an active royalist, was cr. a Bart. 1660. His son Sir William erected their residence, Norton House, in a neighbouring hamlet of that name, and it was burnt in 1741 by another Sir W. K., who in an insane fit immolated himself, and destroyed the title-deeds and family muniments. The estates were purchased by Sir Dudley Ryder, and now belong to the Earl of Harrowby, his descendant.

A new house, *Norton Hall*, is now the residence of S. Bruce, Esq.

3 m. E. **Alderminster Church**, cruciform without aisles, with a massive but low central tower. Part of the nave is Norm. with good doors N. and S., the rest of the Ch. good E. Eng., with some later windows inserted. In the chancel is a handsome water-drain.

3 m. N. is the village of **Mickleton**, called by Saxons *Myclantune*, being at that period more considerable than other villages around. The **Church**, Dec. with portions of Norm. and Perp., consists of a nave, 2 aisles, and a spire of elegant proportions ;

it contains many good monuments for the families of Fisher and Graves, among which is one to the memory of Richard Graves, an eminent historian and antiquary, who died 1729; his collections are included in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. The **Manor-house** (S. G. Hamilton, Esq.), purchased by another Richard Graves, a lawyer of repute under the Commonwealth, adjoins the ch.-yd. Sir A. Keck, a Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1688, was born here 1630.

38 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **HONEYBOURNE JUNCT. STAT.** Two parishes here adjoin, both on the Ickneild Street, Cow and Church Honeybourne. The first belongs to the county of Gloucester, the other to Worcestershire. The **Perp. Church** of the former, which was allowed, a century ago, to fall into ruins, its nave and chancel being converted into labourers' dwellings, has been restored by the Worcester Architectural Society. The latter consists of a chancel, nave, and W. tower, with a handsome spire. The tower is peculiar, being narrower than the nave, and instead of a tower arch there is only a doorway communicating with the nave. It was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2 m. S.E. of Honeybourne, **Weston-sub-Edge**. The E. windows of its large E. Eng. Ch. contain very good painted glass. On the Cotswold, within this parish, the once famous Olympic games were celebrated on the Thursday at Whitsuntide from the reign of James, until the Rebellion, and the place retains the appellation of *Dover's Hill* from their founder, an attorney of the locality, in whose praise all the contemporary poets wrote. The *Annalia Dubrensis* and *Cotswold Muse* contains verses laudatory of these sports, Ben Jonson congratulates his "jovial good friend Mr. Robert Dover on his great

instauration of his hunting and dancing at Cotswold." Endymion Porter, Esq., M.P., a native of Aston-sub-Edge, and a gentleman attendant on James I., "to encourage Dover, gave him a suit of the king's clothes, with a hat, feather, and ruffs, in which he usually appeared accoutred and mounted as chief director of the games, which were attended by the gentry of the district."

3 m. W. **Newcombe House**, once a hunting seat of the Beauchamps, commands a most extensive prospect over the Vale of Avon. In front is an artificial mound called **Castle Tump**, designed to overlook the adjacent country. The cruciform **Church of Saintbury**, which has been modernised, has a Norman doorway, a double piscina, a graduated sedila, and a *Brass* dated 1574.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. **Willersey**. Certain lands in this parish are charged with an annuity of 9*l.* to the family of Pendril, settled by Chas. II., with similar charges in other places, in testimony of gratitude for his preservation in the oak. The **Church** is cruciform, with an embattled tower at the intersection, resting on clustered pillars, and having a groined roof beneath. It was restored in 1871, when a well-executed reredos and encaustic tiles were inserted. The building contains portions of various dates. The sports are unusually large.

The Rly. train on leaving this Stat. makes its next halt at.

EVESHAM STAT. (Rte. 26).

James I.

ROUTE 14.

HONEYBOURNE STATION TO
STRATFORD-ON-AVON, BY LONG
MARSTON.

Rail. 10 m.

2 m. **Pebworth**, the first of several adjoining villages, celebrated in some doggerel verses attributed to Shakespeare, when under the inspiration of Bidford ale :—

“Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hilborough, Hungry Grafton,
With Dodging Exhall, Papist Welford,
Beggary Brown, and Drunken Bidford.”

Rudder remarks, “There is not a good house in the village, nor any thing else that I could either see or hear of to distinguish it.” The **Church**, supposed to date from the 14th century, is of mixed architecture, and has a curious mural painting in memory of the Martin family, dated 1629.

Pebworth Manor (T. S. Shekell, Esq.).

4 m. **LONG MARSTON STAT.**, called also Dry Marston, from the parched condition of the lands in the summer months, and *Dancing Marston*, from the circumstance that a party of its villagers performed in character, from an early period, the Morris Dance through the district. The village enjoys a place in history from having afforded a night's shelter to Charles II. on his perilous journey after the battle of Worcester :—

“That night, according to design-
ment, Mrs. Lane and her company
took up their quarters at Mr. Tombs'
house, at Long Marston, some three

miles west of Stratford, with whom she was well acquainted. Here Will Jackson being in the kitchen, in pursuance of his disguise, and the cook-maid busy in providing supper for her master's friends, she desired him to wind up the jack. Will Jackson was obedient, and attempted it, but hit not the right way, which made the maid in some passion ask, ‘What countryman are you, that you know not how to wind up a jack?’ Will Jackson answered, very satisfactorily, ‘I am a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire; we seldom have roast meat, but when we have, we don't make use of a jack,’ which in some measure assuaged the maid's anger.”—(‘The Boscobel Tracts.’) The house stands near the Church, and continues in the Tombs family. It is called by the villagers “The Old King Charles II.” The jack is preserved, and shown cheerfully to visitors.

2 m. **Dorsington**.—The old Ch. and part of this village were destroyed by fire in 1754, and the present small **Church** is a brick edifice. The inhabitants have, from some unknown cause, obtained an unpleasant notoriety, “You are a *Dorsington Witch*,” or “a regular *Dorsington Devil*,” being household expressions in a Gloucestershire vocabulary. Bigland, instead of suggesting a probable origin for these sayings, writes, “In the course of topographic researches, many places necessarily occur which afford no materials of curious investigation: of this description is Dorsington.”

6 m. **Lower Quinton**. The Dec. **Church**, with its lofty spire, is a conspicuous object in the scenery of the Vale. There is a raised tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour, for Thomas Le Rous, 1499; a grey marble tomb inlaid with brass under a canopy for Joan Clopton, 1430, with eight verses inscribed in mar-

gin; with tablets for the Lingens. *Radbrook* (R. Burton, Esq.), an old seat of the Lingens. Col. Roger L., of this place, a zealous Royalist, was taken prisoner at Goodrich Castle, 1646, and forced to compound for his estates. His descendant assumed the name of Burton on succeeding to the estate of Longnor in Salop. There is a tradition that Shakespeare was allowed to resort to the library of this old manorial residence.

4 m. on l. **Admington Hall** (C. Holland Corbett, Esq.).

On Meonhill, in this parish, is an extensive camp with double entrenchments of British origin, and supposed to have been subsequently used by the West Saxons before the engagement between themselves and the Mercians near Campden. Extensive views are obtained from its fertile summit.

6½ m. **MILCOTE STAT.** In this manor a disused place of burial filled with skeletons was found some years since.

3 m. **Preston-on-Stour.** The old Church, which has some Norm. portions and a lofty tower with pinnacles, contains very good monuments for the Kemp and West families. The E. window is filled with stained glass which represents "the universal dominion of Death": unusual and somewhat ill-adapted for a parish Church.

Alscot Park (J. Roberts-West, Esq.). A spacious mansion on a site sloping towards the river. This estate was purchased in the reign of George II. by James West, Esq., M.P. for St. Albans, and during many years a secretary of the Treasury.

1 m. **Weston-on-Avon.** The small Church contains *Brasses* for Sir J. Greville, Lord of the Manor 1546, Sir Edw. G. in armour 1559, and for

Edw. G. buried here 20 Hen. VIII., who was at the memorable battle of Spurs. It stands near the river, and opposite to **Luddington Church**, in which Shakespeare is supposed to have been married.

Weston Manor belonged to Guy Earl of Warrick in 1400, to the Greviles, then to the Dukes of Dorset, and now to Lord Sackville.

1½ m. **Welford village**, in which is a village maypole painted red and white. The Church, restored by the late Countess De la Warr, has a lofty tower with pinnacles, and contains some good Norm. portions. The parish register contains an account of a very disastrous flood of the Avon in July 1588, which some critics have considered to be described in 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (act 2, sc. 1):—

"The winds piping to us in vain,
As in revenge have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious fogs; which falling on the land,
Have every pelting river made so proud
That they have overborne their continents.
The ox has therefore stretch'd his yoke in
vain,
The ploughman lost his sweat; and the
green corn
Hath rotted, ere his youth attain'd a beard;
The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatt'd with the murrain
flock:
The Nine-Men's Morris is fill'd up with
mud;
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

2 m. rt. **Clifford Chambers**, a small yet ancient Church, retaining a Sax. arch over S. door. In its chancel on an altar-tomb are *Brasses* of Hercules Raynsford, Esq., 1583, æt. 39, in armour, his wife, two sons, and a daughter. Also of Elizabeth Marowe, with a child in her arms (d. 1601); and there is an imposing monument with two kneeling figures in the costume of the reign of James I., with a long inscription, for Sir Hen. and Lady Raynsford. Henry R., the last of this house, a strenuous Royalist, was forced to

compound for his estates, which he subsequently sold to the Dighton family.

10 m. The Rly., after crossing the River Avon, which forms the boundary of the counties, enters Warwickshire at

‡ **STRATFORD-ON-AVON STAT.** From this Stat. passengers are conveyed by Rly. to Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham.

ROUTE 15.

**OXFORD TO CIRENCESTER, BY
WITNEY, BURFORD, LECHLADE,
AND FAIRFORD.**

By Rly. and Road.

OXFORD STATION. See Rte. 13.

4 m. **YARNTON JUNCTION STAT.**, a branch Rly. from this Stat. is constructed to

7 m. **EYNESHAM STAT.** This small town stands in a locality which was the scene of several important engagements between the Saxons and Britons. A well-endowed Benedictine abbey once flourished here.

9 m. **SOUTH LEIGH STAT.** John Wesley preached his first sermon in the E. Eng. Church of this village. During its restoration (1871) some curious wall-paintings were found, the largest of which represents the "Day of Judgment," and under the pews a brass of excellent work and

in good preservation representing a layman in a gown with long armless sleeves and lining of fur. It is for Wm. Secoll, 1557.

Stanton Harcourt Church, with its many interesting monuments, can be reached at a distance of 2 m. from this Stat. by pedestrians, crossing the Isis at Bullock-hythe.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ‡ **WITNEY STAT.**, a market town on the river Windrush. The manufacture of blankets, whose peculiar whiteness was attributed to the sulphureous properties of the river, has much decreased. The Ch., of 13th-centy. work, has been partly rebuilt. There is a crypt under the N. transept.

At **Cokethorpe Park** (Mrs. Strickland) is the celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More and his family, by *Holbein*; and a portrait of Angelica Kauffman struggling between the blandishments of Painting and Music, painted by herself; and others by *Vandyck*, *Poussin*, and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

3 m. **Minster Lovel.** The picturesque Ch. and ruins of the priory invite attention of the tourist. Here was born, 1767, Maria Edgeworth.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **BAMPTON STAT.** A neatly built town, with a lofty cruciform Ch., containing some good *Brasses*. There are tablets to the Horde family and for Archdeacon Phillips, whose son, the Herefordshire poet, John Phillips, was born in 1676 at the vicarage.

4 m. **N. Burford**, a small market town on the Cotswold, formerly a place of considerable traffic, on the principal thoroughfare between London and South Wales. It is irregularly built, but contains many old residential houses. **The Priory**, a picturesque ruin, was granted by

the Long Parliament to the Speaker, Lenthall, who died in the house about 1662. In the spacious Ch. is a fine monument to Sir L. Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1625. (See *Handbook for Oxfordshire.*)

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **ALVESCOT STAT.**

23 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **LECHLADE STAT.**

Manor-house (H. W. Prior, Esq.). (See Rte. 4.)

From Fairford Stat. the traveller pursues the main road from Fairford to Cirencester.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **FAIRFORD STAT.** (See Rte. 4.)

2 m. 1. **Maisey Hampton.** This aisleless cruciform **Church**, restored in 1872, has a low central embattled octagonal tower; Norm. chancel, with E. Eng. windows full of ball flowers and Dec. portions. The transepts contain windows of purest art of 13th-centy. work. They are of two lights, with a detached shaft. There is a wooden lectern with chains for the book. Sebastian Benfield, Margaret Professor at Oxford, a man of great learning in his time, was rector, and buried here in 1630. The Rectory is a picturesque 16th-centy. structure, with gables.

3 m. The village of **Poulton**, a part of Wilts, here projects itself across the road.

4 m. **Eastington** village, otherwise Ampney St. Peter. The **Church** was rebuilt in 1879. It was a small building of early 12th-centy. work. The features of interest have been carefully replaced, including a Norman north door and a small rose window in the tower. The rood-loft stairs have also been preserved. The W. window, erected

1893, is a memorial to the Rev. T. Peters, rector here for 46 years.

Half a mile to the left of Eastington and reached by a cross road in that direction which leaves the main road shortly after passing Eastington pond, is Ranbury Camp.

Ranbury Camp, a very important ancient camp, contains a level cultivated space of about 10 acres within the mounds which have been planted, and in some places the fosse is almost effaced. "It is situate midway between the Ickneild Street and the Ermine Way. It consists of a deep fosse with a high mound, enclosing a parallelogram." It is not known whether the works were of Roman or British origin, but there can be little doubt that they were carried out for the purpose of defence. No relics have been found in the enclosure.

5 m. in a field on the left of Ampney St. Mary, is a small Ch. with some remains of E. Eng. work. It is locally known as "*the Ivy Church.*"

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Ampney Crucis.** The Manor House, once the seat of the Pleydells, is now the property of E. W. Cripps, Esq. The E. Eng. **Church** has an embattled tower and many portions deserving notice. It has been judiciously restored. In the chancel is a white marble monument to Viscount Downe, mortally wounded at the battle of Campden, 1760, and to Robert Pleydell, Esq. (d. 1719), who endowed a school in the parish with 80*l.* a year for the instruction and apprenticing poor children—and to other members of the Pleydell family. In the N. aisle, on a free-stone monument, are the figures of a man in armour and of his wife. On the side, in relief, are the figures of five sons and seven daughters in the attitude of prayer. There is no inscription, but the coats of arms show it to be of a member of

the Floid, or Lloyd, family, which was for a short time connected with this parish, although settled at Whitminster.

9 m. Cirencester (Rte. 2).

A Rly. from Fairford to Cirencester has long been projected, but is not yet completed.

window fitted with good stained glass, to Susan, Lady Hicks Beach (d. 1866), and a tablet for Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bt., M.P. (d. 1854). The tower, erected by Abbot Gamage, retains the initials of J. G.

1 m. rt. **Williamstrip Park**, the property of Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bt., M.P., erected on an elevated spot, temp. Geo I., with many subsequent additions and improvements: it is occupied by James Jones, Esq. In 1670 this estate belonged to Henry Powle, Speaker of the House of Commons, and M.P. for Cirencester. With his daughter and heiress it came to the Iretons, and afterwards by purchase, through the families of Forester, Praed, and Blackwell. In 1784 it was sold to the ancestor of its present proprietor.

ROUTE 16.

FAIRFORD TO BIBURY AND CIRENCESTER.

By Road.

An alternative route from Fairford to Cirencester takes the tourist through the interesting villages of Quenington, Coln St. Aldwyn's, Bibury, and Barnsley, skirting Fairford Park by a road leading north.

2 m. **Quenington Norm. Church** has two doorways of remarkably rich design. The subject over the N. door is the Triumph of Jesus over Satan: over the S. the Saviour Enthroned Crowning the Virgin; around are the Evangelistic symbols, two smaller figures, and a curious representation of a church. It is now under restoration.

3 m. **Coln St. Aldwyn's. The Church**, given in the 13th centy. to Gloucester Abbey, is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains a memorial

Hatherop Castle (Sir T. S. Bazley, Bart.), on an eminence on the north-east of Quenington, about a mile distant, rebuilt by the first Lord de Mauley, then purchased by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and sold to the present occupier, has, during the last 200 years, been conveyed by heiresses through the families of Blomer, Webb, and Ashley. The unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater married a daughter of Sir John Webb of Hatherop, and it was from this place he set out on his fatal expedition in 1715. Previous to the suppression of religious houses, this manor belonged to the nunnery of Lacock. The **Church**, erected in the 15th centy. by the nunnery of Lacock, contains many well-executed monuments. A circular encampment, called *Dene*, is on this estate, in the immediate vicinity of the Ickneild Street and Saltway. It is on a knoll, and contains an area of about 11 acres of cultivated ground. The single fosse which surrounded it is nearly obliterated. It seems formed in communication with Windrush

Camp, 3 m. distant in a straight line.

5 m. **Bibury**, on the banks of the *Coln*, which joins the *Isis* at *Lechlade*. The spacious manor-house (Roland Cooper, Esq.), erected in 1623 by Sir Thomas Sackville, has the founder's arms over the porch. It passed by marriage to the *Warnefords*, and by the same means to the *Cresswells*. It now belongs to Lord *Sherborne*. "Situated on an easy eminence, it commands the river, and the hills above it, covered with low wood of the most variegated foliage, which, contrasted with the Downs on the summit, complete a scene perfect in its kind."—*Bigland*.

Ablington Manor (Mrs. Gibbs), a mansion, erected 1590, with modern additions by the *Coxwells*, is now the property of Sir M. W. Wilson, Bart. **Bibury Church**, restored in 1863 by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, is capacious and handsome, having a fine tower, spacious chancel, nave, 75 ft. 5 in. by 22 ft. 6 in., two aisles outlying, and a S. porch. It was re-erected by the convent of *Oseney*, and at W. end of N. aisles are good Perp. windows and several parts of an earlier date. The north and south doors are Norman, and some portions of the edifice are of that period.

8 m. **Barnsley Park** (W. A. Wykeham-Musgrave, Esq.), erected in the Italian style for H. Perrot, Esq., circ. 1730, has a lofty saloon with well-executed frescoes. Edward III. gave this manor to the Earl of Kent, and it descended to the "fair Maid of Kent," wife of the Black Prince. Reverting to the crown, it was granted to the wealthy family of *Bouchiers*, by whom it was long held, and from whom it devolved by marriage to the *Perrots*, whence in 1778 it came to the *Musgraves*. The Church, an ancient building, with later additions, has all its win-

dows filled with stained glass. The chancel window is a memorial one to Mrs. Howman.

A mile after passing through *Barnsley* the traveller falls into the old Roman *Ickneild* way which takes him on to *Cirencester*, about 3 m. from the junction of the roads.

ROUTE 17.

OXFORD TO CHELTENHAM, BY
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, ICOMB,
AND BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.

By Rail.

A branch from **Chipping Norton Junction** (see *Handbook for Oxfordshire*) places Oxford in direct communication with Cheltenham.

Leaving that junction the traveller goes due west across the heart of the *Cotswold* upland country.

1 m. **W. Bledington Church**, a fine structure, contains a variety of old stained glass of a valuable and interesting character; a hagioscope from the aisle to the chancel; rood-loft stairs; an aumbrey and a Norm. font. There is a sanctus-bell-cot at the junction of the nave and chancel.

2½ m. S.W., **Idbury Church** has a rich Norm. door-frame, an elegant bell-cot, with pinnacles and large Dec. windows to its chancel and N. aisle.

3½ m. **STOW-ON-THE-WOLD STAT.** is placed at the foot of a hill about ½ m. from the town.

Quar Wood (T. W. Stubbs, Esq.). In the grounds is a celebrated spring always supplied with clear fresh water, known as *St. Edward's Well*, and named after some Saxon king or martyr, or local hermit.

The former name of the town and the healing qualities of the spring have been thus versified by a provincial poet :—

"The town was styled St. Edward's, as they tell,

Because near to it stood a famous well,
Which was of yore, for so historians paint,
Sacred in annals to that patron Saint.

This wonder-working water, we are told,
Had strong effects upon both young and old;
Scorbutic humours from this curious tank
Were purged away; its waters being drank,
Weak nerves astringed recovered former
might,

And eyes quite dim were once more blest
with sight."

‡ **Stow-on-the-Wold.** 1878 Inhab.

An ancient and clean market-town irregularly built on an exposed position on the Fosseway, and insufficiently supplied with fresh water. It was first built in a wood, hence the word *wold*, *Saxonice*, a wood, and the traditional couplet—

"A squirrel can hop from Swell to Stowe,
Without resting his foot or wetting his toe."

The **Church**, constructed by the monks of Evesham, contains specimens of all the styles from the Norman downwards. There is Norm. and Trans. work in the South or Mangersbury aisle, and E. Eng. in the transept or Donington Aisle. The E. Eng. of the N. aisle is much admired. There is Dec. work in the large chancel, with trussed rafter roof, and the choir is a grand feature. The Perp. period is represented by the windows in the Donington Aisle, the clerestory and the tower, the latter being a fine ashlar structure of the 15th centy., 80 ft. high, in four stages, adorned with

pinnacles, and a conspicuous landmark for many miles. In the wall near the E. end of the chancel and N. aisle are hagioscopes. Traces of two altars may be seen. The sanctus bell-turret remains at the E. end of the nave, and in the tower is a good ring of six bells, the oldest of which is dated 1606, with the inscription, "God save King James." Another is dated 1620, and inscribed—

"With a merrie note, now God permit
That I long time my place may fitt."

Another has—

"Fear God, let love increase;
Obey the King, and live in peace."

The large Dec. window is blocked up by an organ-gallery. There is a painting of the Crucifixion (by *Caspar de Crayer*) given in 1838 by Mr. Chamberlayne, in memory of whose ancestors there are marble tablets in the chancel and windows filled with stained glass. The Ch. was restored about the year 1682, with the proceeds of a fine, or commutation for penance, paid by Lord Wharton's son, who had entered a neighbouring church while in a state of drunkenness, rent the Bible, rung the bells backwards, and cut the bell-ropes. **St. Edward's Hall**, in the market-place, was erected in 1879 by the trustees of a local fund, and contains a ball-room, reading-room, library, &c. The town is supplied with water raised from a very deep well with a force-pump. **Fosse Cottage** (F. R. V. Witts, Esq.).

Stow is 3 m. by road W. of Adlestrop Stat on the main line. (See Rte. 13.)

3¼ m. E. **Mangersbury** (H. Ingles-Chamberlayne, Esq.), a stone mansion on an elevated position, a seat of the Chamberlaynes since 1563, before which period it was a hunting-lodge of the abbots of Evesham. The family of Chamberlayne is descended

from John, Count de Tankeville, who came in the train of the Conqueror from Normandy, and Richard de T., being principal chamberlain to Stephen, assumed that name. John Chamberlayne, its owner in the reign of Charles I., was an active royalist, and was obliged to compound for his estates. He survived the Commonwealth, and died in 1668.

2 m. S.E. from Stow Station is **Icomb**, pronounced *Ic-comb*, formerly included in Worcestershire. The boundary of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire ran through the fireplace in Icomb tower, so that it was a saying—"You can boil your kettle in Gloucestershire and drink your tea in Worcestershire." The word *Ycwm* describes its situation on the banks of the Evenlode. King Offa gave Icomb to the prior and monks of Worcester, and it was set apart to supply provisions for the monastic table. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now the lords of the manor. The parish includes a British settlement, and on the brow of Icomb Hill is the agger of a camp, an earthwork overlooking the great Fosseyway which runs below; and there is another singular earthwork called "The Drum"—oblong, with circular projections at the corners. In the village is a remarkable Manor House, built of stone, called "**Icomb Place**," the residence of the Blackets in the 15th century. This mansion is a unique specimen of its age, and an object of interest to antiquaries. It is now the property of Samuel M. Simpson, Esq., by whom it has been restored. The edifice consists of buildings surrounding two quadrangles, with characteristic gateway, flanked by buttresses, with an apartment above, surmounted by an embattled parapet. The original gates of oak remain, thickly studded with nails, and most of the original fittings of the apartment still exist, including

[*Gloucestershire.*]

internal shutters, wainscots, massive tables, and a fine roof of the same period. A halberd has remained in the hall for centuries. In one of the kitchens a never-failing stream, conducted from a neighbouring spring, is caught in a trough, and passes through an opening in another wall to an external watercourse. The dining hall, with its minstrels' gallery, dais, screen, and ancient table, 22 feet 8 inches long and 5 inches thick, the buttery, the chapel, solar, bed-chambers, and attics remain unaltered. In one of the windows is the inscription:—

"Let others learn to live; there's nothing I
Esteem worth learning but the way to die."

One of the most perfect and interesting parish churches is **Icomb Church**, the greater part of it having been built between 1220 and 1230. It consists of chancel, nave, south transeptal chantry, and western tower. The chancel is an exquisite specimen of E. Eng. work. In the east wall there is a triple lancet, with broad divisions between each light, well splayed, and having branded detached shafts and richly moulded arches, with dripstone following each light. There are three lancets in each side wall, north and south, with rere-arches supported by corbels of various designs,—that near the south-west angle by two heads conjoined, probably the founder and his wife temp. Henry III. To the east of this window is an E. Eng. priest's door. At the south-east of the chancel is a piscina, with two trefoiled compartments. At the base of the north wall are the choir seats of stone. The eastern gable coping is enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and surmounted by a cross. There is an opening from the chancel in the south-west angle which may have been a hagioscope to the chantry or an entrance to the rood-loft. The chancel arch is plain E. Eng., resting on square piers. An

arch at the S.E. of the nave opens into the chantry. To the west is a porch of the date of the chancel. The tower is of later date. A Norman processional door in the north wall is a fragment of a former Ch. The transeptal chantry contains E. Eng. and Perp. work, a piscina with projecting basin, and an arched recess with tomb and recumbent effigy of Sir John Blacket, one of the heroes of Agincourt, who bequeathed his body to this Ch., and 3s. 4d. to the mother Ch. of Worcester. Above the effigy, and cut through the wall underneath the canopy of the tomb, is a small pointed light, probably a "squint" to the altar of the chapel, in which there is a good Perp. window.

This model of an E. Eng. Ch. was thoroughly yet judiciously restored in 1870.

2 m., on the road leading from Stow to Burford (12 m.), **Wick Rissington**, the first of three parishes having a similar denomination, from their position on the slope of the Cotswold, *i.e.* rising town; its Ch., restored 1863, exhibits portions of Norm. and E. Eng. styles. **Wyck Hill House** (R. N. Byass, Esq.).

3 m. **Gawcomb House** (W. Nichols, Esq.). 4 m. **Westcote Church** is a small building of E. Eng. style. In the Ch.-yd. is a fine specimen of the sculptured base of a preaching-cross. The base is an octagon formed by eight niches with trefoil heads, in which are mutilated figures. It is considered to be a work of the 13th centy.

1 m. S., **Little Rissington Church**, of mixed styles—the arches dividing the N. aisle being Norm., the chancel E. Eng., the windows of the nave Dec., the porch and tower Perp. In 1850 the building was thoroughly and judiciously restored.

2½ m. **Great Rissington**. This cruciform Ch. exhibits a combination of styles, including Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.

2 m. S.W. **Lower Slaughter** (C. A. Whitmore, Esq., M.P.). In this pleasing village, having a trout-stream running through the middle of it, near the Fosseway, a figure of Pallas was found, and is engraved in Camden's 'Britannia.' The manor has belonged to the *Whitmore* family since 1605. The mansion was erected circ. 1770, and together with the Ch. was restored at great expense and in the best taste by the father of the present owner, C. S. Whitmore, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Gloucester.

3 m. **Upper Slaughter**. The interesting old parish Church was restored in 1877, some fine Norm. arches being discovered behind the plaster. In 1855 an elaborate sepulchral chapel was added to the Ch., containing a richly sculptured altar-tomb of Anglesey marble, to Rev. F. E. Wits (d. 1854); erected by contributions of the gentry of the district in which his useful and intellectual career was passed. In the chancel is a monument to Andrew Wanley, Esq., of Eyford, d. 1688; also a brass tablet to the memory of John Slaughter, d. 1583. The principal mansion in the village is the residence of Rev. E. F. Wits, the Lord of the Manor. The "*Old Manor House*," now used as a farmhouse, was once the residence of the Slaughter family, and is a fine Elizabethan mansion, having the arms of its former owners over the porch. In this parish is **Copse Hill**, formerly the residence of the late H. A. Brassey, Esq., M.P.

7 m. **BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STAT.** (1127 Inhab.). The houses, though detached, form a long street on either side of the river, which is

a confluence of streams 30 ft. wide, but not distinguished by name until it reaches the parish of Windrush.

Bourton has an historical interest as having been an important place in Roman times; a few furlongs from this village is a camp enclosing about 60 acres, in which 147 swords, coins, pottery, and other vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered; the coins include those of Vespasian, Antoninus, Probus, Constantine and his sons, Julian the Apostate, Carausius, &c. The Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1785, nothing of the old edifice being spared but the chancel, which has some simple but good 14th-centy. windows.

At the *Old Manor-house* a secret chamber was discovered nearly a century ago by some paper-hangers who were stripping a wall on the landing-place on the second floor. The room, which was only 8 ft. square, evidently remained exactly as the last occupant left it: a teapot, and cup that still held a rusty spoon, were on the table, and over the back of the only chair hung carelessly a priest's black cassock.

Bourton-on-the-Water Stat. is the nearest to Northleach (see Rte. 21).

4 m. on l. **Farmington Lodge** (Edmund Waller, Esq.).

3½ m. from Bourton Stat. **NOT-GROVE STAT.** This manor passed, in the reign of Henry IV., on the marriage of the heiress of the Brownings to Sir Guy de Whittington, a nephew of the famous Lord Mayor of London, and was possessed by their descendants until the reign of Elizabeth. In the Church are two recumbent effigies for two members of this family, conjectured to represent John Whittington, sheriff of this county, 1517, and his son Alexander. A fine old carved screen divides the nave from the

chancel, a part of the edifice of much interest to the antiquary. It is of the later part of the 14th centy., lighted by two square-headed windows on the south side. It has no light at its eastern end, and by careful stripping during its restoration in 1871, niches were found which had contained sculptured historical groups, and the walls covered with fresco paintings of Scriptural subjects solve the rather interesting question of how a blank east wall was treated, the whole scheme of the original sculptured and coloured decoration coming to light. These and other interesting features render this Ch. well worth a visit. The two windows are filled with the figures of the Evangelists and St. Bartholomew in stained glass by *Clayton and Bell*. There is a socket of the Ch.-yd. cross, with a part of an octagonal shaft of 14th-centy. date.

From Notgrove the Rly. passes by Andoversford (see Rte. 21) to **CHELTENHAM**, about 19 m. in all from Chipping Norton Junction.

ROUTE 18.

**CIRENCESTER TO GLOUCESTER
BY DAGLINGWORTH, DUNTES-
BORNE, AND BIRDLIP.**

By Road. 17 m.

The communications between these important stations of Roman occupation is by the Ermine Street Road (one of the most perfect works of the Romans, and still serving its original purpose as a public road

between Cirencester and Gloucester).

1 m. **Stratton** village, which contains many good private residences, is within the parliamentary boundary of Cirencester, and obtained its name from its position on the Roman paved way. The ancient **Church** has a nave and chancel, to which a north aisle was added some years ago. At a short distance beyond the village a highway on l. leads to

3 m. **Daglingworth**. The Ch. is very ancient, by some thought to be Saxon. Over the S. door is a *Saxon Sun-Dial*. Here pavements and vestiges of an advanced military camp have been discovered.

On the roadside are the remnants of an ancient manor-house, of which the porch, staircase, large hall, and anterooms are traceable. It is supposed to have belonged to the Bloets, owners of the manor during two centuries prior to A.D. 1500. In 9 Hen. III. Wm. Bloet gave the advowson of this Ch. to the nuns of Godstowe, who presented to the Rectory until the suppression of religious houses. The remains of an ancient dovecot are near this building. The **Church** is considered by some antiquaries to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, by others to be of Anglo-Saxon character erected in the Norman period. Some portions of the building are constructed in the style of masonry known as "longs and shorts"—first a long stone running up the angle, and then a short tie or length of stone going into the wall; the stones being of similar dimensions, yet placed in opposite directions. The chancel arch is peculiar to early masonry, bearing such small proportion to the Ch. Inside this arch there are some curious early sculptures, one representing the Crucifixion, the legs of Christ not being crossed,—a mode of representation

which prevailed previous to the 11th century. The window of the vestry has been formed with a Roman votive altar, on which some letters are discernible. The tower is of 15th-century date, and the aisle was added at the restoration of the Ch. in 1863. In the Ch.-yd. is a cross of massive construction, supposed to be coeval with the Ch. It has a square shaft mortised into a socket resting on two heavy steps.

2½ m. on E. side of the Ermine Street, **Dagham Down** is remarkable for a singular kind of stone. "It is found near the surface, upon a bed of fine black earth in detached blocks of the most grotesque formation, with abundant circular perforations of several inches diameter, and delicately smooth. The consistence of these is so firm as to resist the effects of weather, and they are frequently of a large size. When used for ornamental purposes in rustic buildings they seem to answer the leading idea of that order in a manner not to be attained by anything artificial. There is also another stone of very close grain full of petrifications, and resembling the marbles of Derbyshire when polished.—*Bigland*."

Pursuing the same highway from Daglingworth,

4 m. **Duntesborne Rouse**. This manor obtains its second appellation from Sir John Rufus or de Rous, whose descendant Lord of the Manor was attainted of treason in 1332. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, gave this manor to the Fellows of Corpus College, Oxford, who are its present owners. The **Church**, a small building displaying Norm. and E. Eng. portions, has a *crypt* of round barrel vaulting under the chancel, once a chapel entered from the W. end of the chancel; but now a coal-cellar entered by a modern door from the Ch.-yard. Herringbone work exists in the walls. There is no E

window, the chancel having only a narrow Norm. window on each side. There are two early wall paintings and a row of stalls. Near the S. porch is an E. Eng. preaching-Cross unusually perfect—"a slender octagonal monolith, 8 ft. 7 in. in height, is mortised into a square socket placed on a basement step."

5½ m. **Duntesborne Abbots**, where in July, 1644, the Royalist army under the command of the King was quartered. Several barrows exist near the road, raised after a murderous conflict with the Danes. In one of these, called "Jack's Barrow," when opened in 1834, were found, in a square stone chest, a sword of gigantic length, and a curious earthen vessel, perforated for the action of fire, in which the heart of the Danish general, slain in the conflict, was probably consumed.

The Ch. was restored for the most part at the expense of W. H. Baillie, Esq., in 1872.

From Duntesborne Abbots the Ermine Way may be reached at the Four Mile Inn, and the traveller pursue his way to Gloucester thereby, as follows:

Near the Four Mile Inn, and about a mile from the road, is seen

5½ m. **Beech Pike**. On left **Winstone Church**, a small, old building, with only nave, chancel, porch and small saddle-backed tower. The north and south doors are of interesting Norman work, as also the chancel arch, the nave, and one of the north windows. There is no east window. It was entirely restored in 1876, at a cost of above 900*l*.

1 m. on rt. **Combend**. In 1779 the foundations of a Roman house were discovered, in which was a room 56 ft. by 14 ft.; and in 1787 another house was discovered near the same spot, consisting of 6 rooms in a

parallel direction, some of which had tessellated pavements and a hypocaust; amongst the ruins were tiles of a rhomboidal form, in which were the iron nails which fastened them, fragments of glass, columns, &c.—*Bigland*, 409. A sculptured tablet found in these rooms is in the Lysons Collections.

6¾ m. the small **Church of Elkstone** has a handsome late Perp. tower opening into the nave, under a lofty E. Eng. arch. The chancel is very curious, being only 12 ft. in height, having some fine Norman groining, and arches enriched with scrolls of various elaborate sculpture, with a staircase leading to a chamber over it, which has no apparent opening to the nave but a lancet window E. The walls of the N. and S. door are Norm., and the cornice of the N. enriched with carved heads: several later windows have been inserted in both nave and chancel, but the E. window, a small one, is a remarkably fine specimen of Norm. enrichment both within and without. There is a handsome Perp. font and the steps and base of a good stone pulpit.—*Rickman*. Over the chancel is the unusual instance of a dovecot, and the walls are pierced for the access of the birds. Over the S. door is an early *bas-relief* representing the Saviour enthroned, and holding a book with His symbols, a lamb and a dove. Under the roofing on each side of the Ch. on the outside is a series of sculptured heads of men and of animals placed horizontally. The manorial estate passed from the Aston to the Poyntz family in the reign of Richard II.; the Huntleys of Frocester were its next lords: and in 1630 it was purchased by William, Lord Craven, at whose cost the tower was built.

7½ m. **Brimpsfield**. A castle was erected here by the Giffards early in

the 12th centy., which was demolished by the army of Edward II. on their route between Cirencester and Worcester, on account of the hostility of its owner to the De Spencers. A ditch around a rampart covered with brushwood marks its site near the Ch., which is part of the once flourishing Benedictine Priory. The park was a chartered enclosure, now occupied as a farm. William of Worcester, writing in 1440, notices "Bremysfelde Parke versus Glocestre per VI. mil. in via vocata Le Fosse ultra Syssetre."

The **Church** consists of a nave and a chancel, without an opening in its east wall. It is conjectured to have been part of the alien Priory of Benedictines, suppressed by Henry V. In the Ch.-yd. is an ancient Maltese cross.

Frome rivulet, the source of Stroud-water, rises here.

9½ m. ♂ **Birdlip** (qy. the Bird's Leap). Invalids are frequently sent from the vale to recruit their health in this healthy spot on the Cotswold after severe illness from febrile attacks. The *Ermine Street* road is carried down the scarp of the hills at one of the highest points of their range, 970 ft. above the Severn. From this eminence the rich vale of Gloucester is expanded to the view, and terminated by the blue mountains of Malvern, which relieve the extreme flatness of the other parts, and give a beautiful effect to the whole. The most striking feature in the landscape is the great Con-sular way, which leads from the base of the hill to the city of Gloucester in a straight line of 6 m. extent. This, though certainly unpicturesque, gives some idea of the masters of the world, whose public works could be thus completed without the intervention of private property,—*Bigland*,

Birdlip Hill and the woods of Cranham are favourite resorts for tourists and picnic parties, not only from Gloucester and Cheltenham, but from more remote places. These woods extend from Birdlip village for some distance along the slope of the range of hills, and the beech-trees, which flourish with great luxuriance, afford not only shade but an infinity of pleasing walks to visitors in summer time. Rudder writes of this much-frequented spot, "If it were possible that the eye could be raised above the horizon so as at once to comprehend this and the several adjoining parishes as far as Edgeworth and Bisley he would be highly delighted with the multi-form appearance of hills and dales, woods and pastures, watered by so many streams meandering in a thousand different forms. There are landscapes which have more of the great and wonderful, but few more truly picturesque or of greater rarity than this would be." "Roman pottery was mostly made in the neighbourhood of places in which it is found; those kinds of it found at Corinium were probably made at some places on the escarpment of the Cotswold hills, where clays of the upper lias shale are in great abundance, and to this day *Cranham*, where probably most of the common Roman pottery was manufactured, furnishes vessels of the same material. *Imitation* Roman vases made at Cranham are buried and dug up when opportunity serves, to impose on unwary and young antiquaries." —*Buckman and Newmarch*.

[There is a much frequented road leading from Birdlip to Cheltenham, 5½ m., passing by Crickley Hill, commanding extensive views over the vale in the direction of Tewkesbury and Malvern. Passing on the slope of *Leckhampton* (pronounced Lackington) hill (978 ft.), the oolitic escarpment of which is of interest

to the geologist, and affords a view of the Estuary of the Severn from Newnham to Upton. A curious isolated pinnacle of the rock, known as "*The Devil's Chimney*," is a favourite resort of pedestrians. In a depression of this oolite, called *Hartley Bottom*, is a magnificent beech-tree, 17 ft. in girth.

In 1845, in digging for gravel on the hill above the manor-house, a skeleton was discovered, quite perfect, with the frame of an iron cap fitting to the skull, consisting of an iron hoop and two bars crossing each other in a knob at the head. A British camp—"a large fortress, two sides of which are defended by a single bank and ditch, the steep escarpments of the hill being a sufficient defence on the others"—rises immediately over the spot where other relics have been found, and large traces of early burials are discernible within a few yards of it. Unburnt pottery of the rudest description has been dug up, and bodies, interred in a very early and unusual manner. The rare frog-orchis (*Hebeccaria viridis*) grows on this spot. **Leckhampton Court**, the property of H. Norman Trye, Esq., of the ancient Gloucestershire family of that name, formerly of Hardwicke, an old mansion on the slope of the hill. **Hill House** (G. B. Witts, Esq.). **Bartlow** (Major R. C. Barnard).

Leckhampton Church has been rebuilt with a lofty central spire, except the tower and chancel, which are stone-vaulted, the latter having a room over it, and the former bearing a lofty stone spire. There is a large sculptured head of St. Peter in the chancel, over which there is an odd kind of roofing. In the S. aisle there are the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady, supposed to represent Sir John and Lady Giffard, of the reign of Edw. III. The font is E. Norm. date. There are recumbent stone figures in the Ch.-yd.

of notables whose memories have passed away.

5 m. **Cheltenham** (see Rte. 3).]

11½ m. **Witcombe Park** (W. Hicks-Beach, Esq.), a fine old mansion in a park, on the slope of the hill, screened by beech woods, the seat of the Hicks family since 1600. The remains of a Roman villa, with baths, discovered in 1818, are carefully preserved and are accessible to visitors. There is a path from Birdlip village to these remains, which is usually adopted by visitors, who leave their vehicles at the inn. An extensive reservoir supplies Gloucester with water. The small Ch. contains tablets to Sir M. Hicks and others of that family.

13 m. **Brockworth**. This manor belonged to Llanthony Priory, and in 1541 was given by the king to John Guise, Esq., in exchange for their ancient possession of *Aspley Guise* in Bedfordshire. **Cooper's Hill** was during several descents the seat of the Theyer family. Its owner at the suppression of religious houses had married a sister of the last Prior of Llanthony, by whom the monastic library was conveyed to this house. It was greatly enriched by John Theyer (grandson of the recipient), whose life and productions are detailed in the '*Athenæ Oxonienses*.' After his decease in 1678 this library, including 800 MSS., was purchased by the king and was part of the royal collection given by King George III. to the British Museum. **Brockworth Church**, dedicated to St. George, has some good E. Norm. arches, and contains a well-executed tablet to Sir Christopher Guise, Bart., the purchaser of Rendcomb, who died 1670.

2 miles to the rt. and behind Brockworth is *Badgeworth*.

(4 m. S.E. from the Cheltenham

Stat.) **Badgeworth Church** has a square embattled tower, with nave, south chapel, and chancel, and has been restored in good taste. The coved timber roof of the chancel is supported by corbels of carved stone, representing full-length figures of angels in the act of playing on various musical instruments, tastefully sculptured. The chancel and E. window have been restored, and the lateral windows filled with stained glass. The principal feature in this Ch. is the chapel of St. Margaret, which is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, and was probably founded by Margaret, Countess of Gloucester, who, with her husband, were seized of Badgeworth in the reign of Edward III. The decorated windows of this chapel are extremely beautiful; they are of two lights, enriched with the ball-flower even to the foliations of the lights, and their mouldings are numerous and varied. The circular doorway is similarly enriched with the ball-flower. The southern restored porch retains its old oaken door, and massive oak parish chests appear on either side of the porch itself.

Badgeworth End (Major Selwyn Payne).

15 m. on rt. **Churchdown** (a Stat. on the Rly.), pronounced "Chosen," an outlier of the oolite escarpment, 4 m. in circumference, rising 500 ft. above the plain. It affords an example of a hill formed by denudation, such as may be observed in a very prominent degree along parts of the Vale of Worcester and Gloucester shires. The quarries on the tabular summit are scantily covered with yellowish sandy loam, containing spheroidal concretions of hard calcareous grit, called "men's heads" by the workmen. These nodules resemble those which mark the lines of stratification in the

coast cliffs near Bridport.—*Murchison*.

Near the summit this hill breaks into irregularities, on the highest of which is the **Church**, of late Pointed style and square pinnacled tower at its W. end thus inscribed—"This bel hous was buylded in the yeare of our Lord God 1601." It is placed on the verge of an irregular-shaped camp, much injured by the quarriers, of which the ramparts, covert way, and well remain. The vallum on the S. side is placed on the edge of a very steep glacis of the hill. The Church consists of nave, chancel, aisle and parvise porch, the latter a good specimen of groined work. The windows are filled with Perp. tracery, and there are some zigzag mouldings of a doorway, relics of semi-Norman work. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Sir Robert Austen, Bt., of Dartford (d. 1743), and also for the Windowe family.

15½ m. **Barnwood**. In this parish Sir Edmund Sanders, appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1683, was born of parents in humble circumstances. Lord Campbell says he ran from home to avoid the cruel treatment of a step-father, and obtained a place in an attorney's chambers in London, where he educated himself in writing, and by diligence obtained means to enter an Inn of Court, and eventually to attain one of the highest dignities of his profession. He left a legacy of 20*l.* to the poor of Barnwood (see Fosse). The **Church**, approached by an imposing avenue of elms, has a good Norm. arch between the nave and chancel, and various portions of later date. The tower was added in 1514 by Parker, last abbot of Gloucester, whose arms occur on an escutcheon near the doorway. There is a font of Perp. work and of unusual size,

once richly decorated with sculptures.

The **Barnwood House Hospital** for the Insane is an excellently arranged establishment for 140 patients, under the superintendence of Dr. J. G. Soutar, and is managed by a committee of county magistrates. Paying patients, ladies as well as gentlemen, are received; whilst others, who can less afford it, are taken at little more than nominal rates. The pains and ability with which this asylum is managed go far to render it as perfect an institution for the treatment and care of the insane as it is possible to arrive at.

The **New County Asylum**, designed to receive 1000 patients, is also in this parish.

16 m. **Wootton Hamlet**, now a suburb of Gloucester.

16½ m. **Gloucester**. (See Rte. 1.)

Passing through the park to a spot known as Park Corner, 4 m., and there turning to the rt., in another mile cross roads are reached, where turning to the l. the traveller passes

5 m. **Duntisborne House** (W. Hunter Baillie, Esq.), erected in 1750 on a peculiar plan by Sir Mark Pleydell, by whom it was bequeathed to his relative, the Earl of Radnor. It stands on a slope of the wolds, overlooking a deep valley clothed with a varied foliage, and commanding most pleasing scenery. This spot became the retreat, in 1819, of the eminent physician, Dr. Baillie, who hoped at this salubrious spot to arrest in retirement that failure of strength which was ascribed to the fatigues of business. He died here in 1823, and there is a tablet to his memory in the E. Eng. Ch. "Justice cannot be done to Dr. Baillie's medical character unless that important feature in it which appeared in every part of his conduct and demeanour, his religious principle, be distinctly stated and recognised."—*Sir H. Halford*.

6 m. on the opposite hill side in a lovely situation, **Edgeworth Manor** (Francis James, Esq.), erected on the site of a Roman villa, the masonry of which is visible in the cellars. The present house was built originally about 1700 by Nat. Ridler, but has been much altered and enlarged by the present possessor. The drawing-room is lined with oak panels carved with Scriptural subjects and heraldic devices, collected by a previous owner, E. Hopkinson, Esq.

In 1844 some curious early Egyptian remains were dug up in the gardens, supposed to have been concealed by the Roman occupants on leaving the kingdom A.D. 409.

Near the mansion is an hexagonal canopy of early Elizabethan work,

ROUTE 19.

**CIRENCESTER, BY EDGEWORTH
AND BIRDLIP, TO GLOUCESTER.**

A most charming alternative route from Cirencester to Birdlip is by Lord Bathurst's Park, Edgeworth, and Miserden, instead of by the direct Ermine Way.

surmounted by ogee arches and terminated by a figure of Aquarius, erected 1636 over a conduit in Gloucester. In 1837, on its threatened destruction by railway works, Mr. Hopkinson, the owner of Edgeworth, purchased this interesting architectural relic, and reconstructed it in this sequestered spot. The Anglo-Norm. Church consists of a nave, tower, and chancel, with piscina, sedilia, and roodloft-stairs entire. The chancel, restored 1867, is of Norman architecture, whilst the remainder of the Ch. was restored chiefly at the cost of the late H. G. W. Sperling, Esq., who then owned the manor, in 1872.

9 m. **Miserdene.** A small yet neat village of timbered houses of recent date. **Miserdene Park** (E. A. Leatham, Esq.) is an ancient mansion on an eminence, and traditionally reported to have been erected with the materials of the castle of the Musards, its early possessors. The rooms are spacious, and the chimney range in the dining hall is ornamented with the arms of Sandys carved on wood. It was garrisoned by 300 men of the Parliamentary army in the Civil Wars. This manor was, with other estates, given by the Conqueror to Hascoit Musard, a Norman who subsequently attained baronial rank. It continued with his descendants to the reign of Edw. II., when it was escheated to the Crown. Hen. VIII. gave this manor to Sir Anthony Kingston: it next belonged to the Jernegans of Norfolk, of whom it was purchased in 1603 by Sir W. Sandys, whose descendants retained it for several generations.

It eventually became the property by purchase of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rolt, who raised himself to be the representative of the Western Div. of Gloucestershire, his native county, was some time Attorney-General, and afterwards a Lord

Justice of Appeal in Chancery; at his death it was acquired by the present owner.

The Park, which is watered by the small river Frome, is renowned for the growth of its beech-trees.

The **Anglo-Saxon Church of Miserdene**, restored in 1868, consists of a nave, a low embattled tower, and two small transepts of modern structure. "In a chapel on south side of chancel is a costly marble altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of Sir William Sandys and his lady, in alabaster, their heads resting on a cushion and their feet on their separate crests: the former (d. 1644) in a suit of armour, the lady (d. 1644) attired in the most fashionable dress of that age. The sculpture is accurately copied from paintings of the knight and his lady by Sir Cornelius Janssen, which were sent to Italy for that purpose. The lace, bracelets, and even the nicest parts of the lady's dress, are most exquisitely finished. On the sides of the tomb are the kneeling figures of their ten children in their usual costume. This superb monument cost 1000*l.*, and is in an excellent state of preservation.—*Bigland.* An altar-tomb with a cumbent figure of a man in armour represents William Kingston, Esq., Sheriff of the County (d. 1614). A stone monument of a man and woman in a kneeling position, with four children, is in memory of Anthony and Alice Partridge, 1625.

Sudgrove (H. H. Mills, Esq.), stands off the road to the left between Edgeworth and Miserdene, a slope commanding an extensive prospect. **Wishanger**, during many years a seat of a family named Partridge, is a timbered mansion of the 16th centy. This is on a cross-road from Miserdene to Birley, by which the traveller might reach Stroud if he pleased in about 7 m,

The highway is continued beyond Miserdene through Cranham Wood to Birdlip, where it joins the road to

Gloucester Stat. (see preceding Route and Rte. 3).

ROUTE 20.

**CIRENCESTER TO CHELTENHAM,
BY CUBBERLEY, SEVEN WELLS,
AND CHARLTON KINGS.**

By Road. 15 m.

This route commences by the Ermine Street Way to Stratton, beyond which a new road on rt. leads by Baunton to Perrots Brook, 3 m.

Baunton was the property of a family named George, of whom John George was M.P. for Cirencester before, during, and after the Commonwealth. At Perrots Brook on rt. a highway leads to the Fosseway and to Chedworth. On l. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is

Bagendon. This small Church is in the Norman style, and contains some neat memorial tablets. In the E. window is some good painted glass of 15th-centy. work, on which are displayed the arms of Sir Wm. Nottingham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1479-83, whose parents resided in Cirencester.

Bagendon House (Mrs. Croome).

4 m. **North Cerney House** (T. L. Croome, Esq.), erected in 1780 for Col. Tyndale, whose ancestors purchased the estate from the family of Rich. On the Downs horse-races were formerly held which enjoyed an extensive local reputation. The vestiges of a Roman outpost, with circumvallations, can here be clearly traced at the back of the mansion.

The **Perp. Church**, a cruciform structure, contains good stained glass and modern memorial windows. The east window is of beautiful E. Eng. work, restored in 1876 from traces found in the pointed arch on the inside. The pulpit is of stone, with some good sculptured work. In the S. aisle is a monument to Thomas Rich, a Master in Chancery (d. 1647), inscribed with the names of his ten sons and five daughters. The ancient preaching-cross stands near the S. porch on three steps. The shaft is a tapering octagon formed of two stones, united by an iron clamp.

[2 m. E. of N. Cerney by cross-road, in the hamlet of **Calmsden**, is a picturesque wayside cross, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars of Quenington, who held large possessions here. "There is something in the building itself, grey and weather-beaten as it is, which conveys to the eye an idea of chasteness in the design such as we are accustomed to associate with monuments of this description appertaining to the early part of the 14th centy. The structure consists of 4 steps, and a pedestal or socket, into which is inserted a taper octagonal shaft, surmounted by a cube whose sides face the four cardinal points. The site of the cross is extremely well chosen. Elevated on a rising slope on the N. side of the glen, it stands out a conspicuous object from whichever side it is approached, and the visitor

cannot fail to be struck with the beauty of this sequestered nook, shaded as it is by the luxuriant foliage of some fine old elms.”—*Pooley*. There was formerly a chapel in this township.

3 m. beyond this cross is **Chedworth Perp. Church**, which contains a pulpit of carved stone of excellent workmanship.]

Pursuing the Cheltenham Road from N. Cerney,

5 m. **Rendcombe Park** (J. Taylor, Esq.), an ancient demesne on the river Churn, of great extent, and enriched with ornamented spreads of wood. This manor was possessed at the Conquest by the Saxon chief Aluric, and has enjoyed from that period a succession of notable owners. By Wm. I. it was given to Turolf; by Wm. II. to Robert Earl of Gloucester, whose heiress took it to the De Clares; on the death of Gilbert de Clare at Bannockburn, it devolved on his sister, wife of Piers Gaveston; her daughter and heiress married Lord Stafford; on the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain in the Wars of the Roses, it was given by Edw. IV. to Neville, Earl of Warwick; at his death it was purchased by the wealthy merchant John Tame, whose son, Sir Edmund T., dying s. p., Rendcomb passed to his sister, Lady Stafford. In 1571 it was sold to the Berkeleys, and by the latter in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Christopher Guise, who was created a baronet in 1661, erected a new mansion, and died in 1670. His successor, Sir John Guise, was an active supporter of the Revolution in 1688, when he raised and clothed a regiment at his own expense, in command of which he obtained possession of Bristol for the Prince of Orange against the efforts of the Duke of Beaufort and the friends of King James. He was

elected M.P. for his county six times, and died from an attack of small-pox in 1695, a few weeks after his re-election to that parliament. His excessive zeal involved him in serious quarrels with his opponents, and he had a very narrow escape of his life in a duel with Sir R. Atkyns, junr., at *Barret's Brook*:—"Sir Robert ran Sir John through the body, he falling at the same time into a saw-pit, the sword breaking in his body." His son, another Sir John, was a representative of the county, and died 1735. On the demise in 1783 of Sir W. Guise, Bt., Rendcomb was inherited by his only sister and her husband, Dr. Shute Barrington, Bp. of Durham. In 1864 it was purchased by Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., who erected a mansion in the Italian style, from designs of the late *P. Hardwicke*, on the site of the old house, near which an elm, planted in 1666, commemorates the fire of London; it is a remarkable tree, 100 ft. in height, and 36 ft. in girth.

Pope, writing from Rendcomb in 1721, observes, "I look upon the mansion, walls and terraces, the plantations and slopes which Nature has made to command a variety of valleys and rising woods, with a veneration mixed with pleasure."

The **Church**, erected by Sir E. Tame circ. 1520, contains ancient glass of excellent quality and in good preservation, being the surplus glass not required for Fairford Church: the corbels are unusually rich, with the letters E. T.; and the building, lately restored, is an excellent specimen of the Tudor style. There is an altar-tomb for the Berkeleys, and a memorial chapel in which members of the Guise family have been buried from 1695-1864. The Anglo-Norman font, sculptured with figures of the Apostles, is in good preservation. It properly belongs to the chapel at

Elmore Court, but was removed at some period to Rendcomb, and converted into a garden ornament. At the request of a former rector, it was presented to him by the late Sir John Guise, Bart., and restored in Rendcomb Church to its sacred uses, thus introducing a Norman feature which it may some day puzzle the archæologist to account for. Three steps and a portion of an octagonal shaft are the only remains of the ancient cross.

7½ m. **Colesborne Park** (H. J. Elwes, Esq.), a handsome Elizabethan mansion, erected from designs of *David Brandon*. The **Perp. Church**, in the shape of a long cross, with transepts, a tower, and a porch, has been judiciously restored at the cost of Mr. Elwes, and with the neatly-built school-house and cottages renders this in every respect a "model village." The remains of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1779, containing a pavement 56 ft. by 14 ft., with the tessellated pavement of a room adjoining; near it was a range of 6 apartments 12 ft. square.

An eminence known as *Colesborne Pen* is one of the highest summits of the Cotswold range.

10 m. **Cowley Manor** (W. B. Bingham, Esq.), rebuilt at the close of the 17th centy., underwent extensive alterations from its former owner, J. Hutchinson, Esq.

The **Church**, a good example of E. Eng., containing a recumbent effigy without armour, with a talbot couchant at the feet, of the 14th centy., was restored in 1872.

10½ m. **Cubberley Church**, enlarged in 1330 by Thomas Berkeley, whose sepulchral effigy still remains. "Various monuments of the sculpture of a remote era are still undestroyed.

Two recumbent figures on either side the altar, in the dress of the 14th centy., are probably Sir Thomas Berkeley and his wife Joan, who subsequently married Sir Wm. Whittington, the father of the celebrated Lord Mayor of London. A semi-effigy of a knight holding a *heart* upon an escutcheon is that of Sir Giles de Berkeley, whose body was interred at Little Malvern, and *his heart* in this Ch. in 1295. A recumbent figure of a female of about a yard in length, and many slabs mutilated, broken, and robbed of their brasses, still exist."—*Bigland*. The salubrity of the locality is best evidenced by the tablets to 5 of its rectors, who died at the respective ages of 105, 97, 85, 75, 92.

It belonged in the civil wars to the Earl of Downe, by whom Chas. I. was several times entertained in 1643.

Pegglesworth, on rt., is another of the high summits of the Cotswold.

11½ m. **The Seven Wells**, or Seven Springs. This spot commands a prospect from Worcester city to the Downs above Marlborough. Many small springs gush out of the rocky ground, and flow into a pond within the boundary of a tastefully arranged garden. This is the source of the river Churn, the most inland of the streams which fall into the Thames, and it has therefore been considered by many, including Leland, to be the true head of that river, "The principal Hedde," he writes, "of Churn risith at Coberle, wher is the Hed Howse of Sir John Bridges."

13 m. **Charlton Kings** (Pop. 4187), an extensive and fertile parish, watered by the River Chelt, contains a number of detached residences, tenanted by persons in good social positions. The **parish Church**, a large yet plain building, has some E. Eng. and Perp. portions

and is filled with memorials of former inhabitants. It has lately been thoroughly restored. There is a very fine **Churchyard Cross** of 15th-century date; a tapering octagonal shaft 7 ft. in height is fixed in a massive octagonal socket placed on two steps. The square block affixed to the shaft is modern.

Another **Church**, "the Holy Apostles," built at the expense of C. C. Higgs, Esq., at a cost of 7000*l.*, was opened in 1871. Great taste has been lavished upon it. In the nave, every corbel has been carved into the head of primitive apostle or modern martyr; in the aisles, the window arches terminate in chiselled faces of some of the world's greatest thinkers and philosophers, including Luther to Melancthon; the walls are encrusted with groups of angels in various positions of worship or adoration, and the roof is a burnished vault, glowing with gold and pigments of various colours. The alternation of Bath and dark grey Forest stone in the chancel arch and the arches of the chancel aisles produces a happy effect. The Ch. is built in the Geometrical Decorated style, and consists of a nave, with side aisles of similar length. The chancel has an apsidal termination, and is lighted by five two-light windows. There are also north and south chancel aisles. There is an entire absence of plastering throughout the interior, the whole being lined with Bath stone. The west window is in memory of the late Mr. E. Potter, of East Court. And there are memorial windows to C. Rogers, Esq., and his wife. **Charlton Park** (R. V. Vassar-Smith, Esq.), **Stanley Lodge** (Sir Brook Kay, Bt.), **Whithorne** (Mrs. Holmes).

25 m. **Cheltenham**. (See Rte. 3.)

ROUTE 21.

CHEL TENHAM TO BURFORD, BY NORTHLEACH.

By Road. 22½ m.

The Turnpike Road between Cheltenham and Burford was once the direct route from South Wales and Herefordshire to the metropolis. Since the opening of the G. W. Railway through traffic has been diverted to the more expeditious mode of conveyance, but this thoroughfare has remained of importance to the inhabitants of East Gloucestershire, who, though often promised, have only lately by means of the Cheltenham and Banbury Line obtained the facilities of railway travelling.

4 m. **Dowdeswell**. The cruciform **Church** has a transept of equal height and dimensions. The tower was erected 1577. A brass effigy of a man in a robe diapered with roses and fleurs-de-lis in the chancel is, according to Gough, intended for Robt. Eglesfield, founder of Queen's College, Oxford, who died 1349. There are marble monuments for members of the Rogers family, with a bust of Wm. Rogers, Senior Master in Chancery, who died 1734; for Edw. Rich, Benchet of Lincoln's Inn (d. 1680).

4½ m. on rt. **Dowdeswell House** (R. Coxwell-Rogers, Esq.). A mansion in the Corinthian style, placed on an eminence, and embosomed in the wood of a deer park, having in front

a sheet of ornamental water formed by widening a small stream which rises in the parish. This manor was purchased from Sir Ralph Sadler in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by an ancestor of its present possessor.

5 m. **Sandywell Park** (C. W. Lawrence, Esq.). On digging the foundations for this mansion, erected temp. Geo. I., leaden coffins were disturbed near the surface, supposed to be of Romans after their conversion to Christianity. This estate was obtained by Sir John Denham, the author of 'Cooper's Hill,' next by Sir Wm. Morley, and then by James Earl of Derby, coming to each of them by marriage with heiresses. It subsequently belonged to Henry Lord Conway, of whose son, the Earl of Hertford, it was purchased by T. Tracy, Esq., M.P. for this county, 1763-70.

A pleasing and varied ascent, 5 m. through the minor valleys of the Cotswolds, prettily varied by swells, slopes, and falls, and charmingly wooded, leads to **Andoversford Inn** and posting-house, near which a sharp encounter took place between the 2 parties in the civil wars, and 2 officers with 25 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Royalists.

[1 m. to left from Andoversford is

Whittington. A bronze celt was found here in 1861, 5½ in. in length, of the wedge form, and the centre of the blade embellished with a series of lines. In the Anglo-Norm. Ch. are figures of Crusaders and an elaborate marble monument for Thos. Tracey, M.P., d. 1770. **Thé Court**, an Elizabethan mansion, was restored in 1865.

From Whittington is reached, through Syreford, 2 m. left,

Sevenhampton Manor (Mrs. J. Beale-Browne), where an interesting

relic of Anglo-Saxon work of the 10th or early part of the 11th centy., was found on sinking the abutments at the Haw bridge—10¾ inches in diameter, and 1½ in. high. It is supposed to have been used as a laver-bowl for washing the hands after meals. The centre compartment contains a representation of a man dying, with two figures (*Parcæ*) before him, one holding a pair of shears, the other a lock of hair; "SCILLA . METENS . CRINEM . MERCATUR . CRIMINE." Above is the History of Ganymede. "ARMIGER . ECCE . JOVIS . GANIMEDEM . SUSTULIT . ALIS."—1. Ganymede, PORRICAT . UT . SCIATOS . DIS . CONVIVATIBUS . APTOS."—2. History of Orpheus and Eurydice, "LEGIBUS . INFERNI . MOTIS . PROSERPINA . REDDI." "EURIDICEM . JUSSIT . SEDEAM . MORS . ATRA . REDUXIT."—3. Ceres and Triptolemus, "MATER . LARGA . CERES . MISERATA . FAME . PEREUNTES." "TRIPTOLEMI . MANIBVS . COMMISIT . SEMINIS . USUS."—All the figures are engraved in outline. It is possible that at the dissolution of alien priories, in the reign of Henry V., or at the general suppression, in 1534, it was thrown into the river for the purpose of concealment, and, being buried in the sands, could not afterwards be found.

"The Church is part E. Eng., if not of an older date. The tower, which is Perp., is not of the full width of the south transept, so that the S.W. angle rests on a detached pier which forms a remarkable and very picturesque feature in the interior. There is some good medieval domestic work in this and the adjoining parish of Whittington."—*Petit*. A brass of John Camber, who is supposed to have restored the Ch. and inserted the tower and transepts, is in the chancel—1497; the tower is supported by internal flying buttresses: there is a hagioscope in N. transept.

On Wycombe farm extensive remains of Roman occupation were discovered in 1861. This place is conjectured to have been the site of a large military station with an adjacent town of some extent. The vestiges explored were traced over an area of 30 acres, disclosing foundations of extensive buildings, including a semicircular wall 73 ft. in length, part of an amphitheatre or place of public resort. Articles in great variety were found; objects in iron and in bronze; beads and other specimens of glass; pottery in large quantities, including two jars nearly perfect, and figured Samian; boar tusks, deer horns, &c.; broken statues, sculptured stones, some stone altars, &c., some evidently of British work. More than 1000 coins were found, a number of large brass of Germanicus, Alexander Severus, Antoninus, Constantius, and Diocletian. The most interesting article discovered was a bronze draped statuette of Mars, of highly finished workmanship, measuring 3 ft. in height. An engraving of it may be seen in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' Oct. 1864: "The paludamentum thrown gracefully over the shoulder, and the greaves which it wears, are considered by some antiquaries of eminence to be unequivocal evidence of Grecian origin—by others it is held to be Roman."—*Ib.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N., and behind Sevenhampton,

Brockhampton Park (Major E. H. G. de Freville), the seat of the Craven family—a stone mansion in the mediæval style, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1864, placed on a slope in a secluded but picturesque ravine.]

7 m. the village of **Shipton Sollars**, from which by a road to the rt. by Frog Mill Inn is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Withington, a manor given to the see of Worcester under the Heptarchy. The **Church** (restored 1872) has Norm. portions, with others of a later character. The N. and S. doors and the arch leading to the chancel are ornamented with zigzag mouldings. The S. transept was a burial chapel of the Lords Chedsworth. There is an altar-tomb (1642), with the recumbent figures of a man and woman, for Sir John Howe, his wife, and eight children; another for Rev. W. Osborne, with a quaint Latin epitaph; brass plates for Mrs. Knolles, d. 1614; Dr. Falkner, d. 1709.

In 1811 the foundations of a Roman villa were discovered near the Colne with several curious mosaic pavements—portions of which laid on slabs of Portland stone are in the British Museum.

From Shipton Solers $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is **Shipton Oliffe Norm. Church**, restored in 1868. The small Perp. Ch. of *St. Mary's* was restored in 1884 by Mrs. Pugh, and is used for special services on Sunday evenings in summer.

10 m. a cross-road to rt. leading 1 m. to

Compton Abdale, or "*Compton-in-the-Hole*." This manor belonged in 1608 to Sir Richard Grubham, Bart., from whom it descended to his nephew Sir John Howe, whose son Sir Richard erected a substantial mansion (now a farmhouse) with gardens on the bank of the River Colne.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. of the road, **Hampnett**. Upon opening in 1781 a small part of a tumulus, near the Roman Fosseyway in this parish, it was found to be full of graves made of rude massy stones collected together, some of them about 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick; these were

put in or on the ground sideways, in rows, and the bodies deposited north and south in the compartments. The whole was covered over with lesser stones and earth, which made the tumulus, though several of the larger stones appeared above the surface. Each compartment contained a body. The tumulus was 20 yds. long and 10 broad. In the small Ch. are marble tablets for two ladies of the Howe family, with elaborate details of their accomplishments.

13 m. the Fosseway is crossed at rt. angles; and in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more the traveller reaches

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Northleach**, a small town on the river Leach (Pop. 1106), in a healthy yet desolate hollow of the Cotswold range, and on the Roman Fosseway, once a flourishing seat of the clothing trade. The large and handsome **Perp. Church**, nearly uniform in plan, consists of a nave, aisles, lofty embattled tower, chancel, finely arched western porch, early font and stone pulpit. The building was indebted to one clothier, John Forty, for its roof, 1458; and to another, William Bicknell, for its south chapel and perhaps for its unusually fine porch, 1849. It contains several monumental *Brasses* in excellent preservation, of merchants engaged in the wool trade of the 15th cent., with the woolpack and fleece denoting their occupation. Thos. Forty (1447); John Forty (1458); Wm. Scots (1420); William Lawnder, a priest in surplice (1530); on S. wall of S. transept, acrostic of 20 verses for Mawd Parker, who died in childbirth, 1584; Robert Serche and Anne his wife, with 3 sons and 1 dau., 1501. A woolman and wife, c. 1485, with 2 sons and 2 daus. Thos. Bushe, woolman and merchant of the staple, of Calais, 1525, and his wife Joan, 1526, with canopy and

[*Gloucestershire.*]

inscription. The sedilia are perfect, and the rood-loft was discovered during the restoration in 1884.

From Northleach 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by the Ermine Way,

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Stowell Park** (Earl of Eldon) was purchased by the late distinguished judge, Sir William Scott, and from this estate he took his title on his creation as a peer in 1821. It belonged early in the 17th cent. to Sir Richard Grubham, from whom it was inherited by his nephew Sir John Howe, who was elevated to the peerage in 1741 as Baron Chedworth, a title which became extinct on the death of the fourth baron in 1804. Stowell Park was the residence of these noblemen until 1781. This place was of residential importance under the Tudors. Leland remarks, "The elder house of the Tame's is at Stowel by Northleache. Mr. Horne of Oxfordshire, dwelling by Langeley, hath married this Tame, daughter and heir, and shaul have by her 80 li of land by the yere." The heiress of Horne married Anthony Bourne, by whom this property was sold to Sir Richard Atkinson of Oxford, whose son Robert A., recorder of that city, rebuilt the mansion in the reign of Elizabeth. On this estate, under the *Chedworth* woods, a *Roman villa* accidentally discovered in 1864 by a gamekeeper seeking a stray ferret and pulling out a quantity of tesserae, has many attractions, not only from its sequestered position, its tessellated pavements and extensive appurtenances, but because it enables us to understand to a certain extent the country life of an influential Romanised Britain. This historic relic has been rescued from oblivion by the diligent research of Mr. Farrer and the liberality of the Earl of Eldon. It consists of 20 chambers communicating with a corridor of great extent. The tessellated pavements are in good preservation,

and in the principal apartments show a beauty of design and an elegance of form and colour equal to any yet discovered in this country. The bath establishment is unusually extensive and complete. The original walls are standing to the height of 4 ft. Coins, consular and imperial, with a vast quantity of most curious and interesting objects, have been brought to light, and are carefully preserved,—articles of domestic use in glass, earthenware, and iron, monumental remains, tablets, altars, statuettes, reliefs, a large mass of iron, apparently for manufacturing purposes, and a pair of compasses of larger dimensions than hitherto known of the Roman era. In the immediate neighbourhood of the villa are the foundations of two temples, one round, the other square, the latter of considerable area, and from the portions of its massive architrave still preserved, probably a building of architectural importance. These two sacred buildings suggest the presence of a considerable colony of worshippers. Two tumuli close by prove that an earlier and ruder race had preceded them at this locality. In one of these mounds, under a great heap of stones, was found a stone cist, containing a black fictile vessel, full of burnt bones. No metal was found with this interment, but a few flint chips, and there is a remarkable scarcity of weapons, statuary, and pottery. And not the least interesting are 4 stones inscribed with the sacred monogram, the Greek “Chi” and “Rho” in combination, forming CHR., the first letters of the name of Christ. Substantial buildings have been erected by the liberality of Lord Eldon to protect these remains from the weather. In them every object of interest that has been discovered is arranged and classified. The ancient walls are protected by copings formed of the original roofing tiles which covered the villa. Stoves have been

placed within the sheds, and every precaution taken to preserve these monuments from further decay or injury. There is also a residence for a caretaker, under whose guidance these interesting remains can be inspected.

1 m. N. of Northleach at Norbury is a large camp with a double agger, supposed to be Roman, enclosing an area of 80 acres.

At **St. John's Ash**, near the Great Fosseway, Roman remains and coins have been discovered.

15 m. on l. **Farmington** (Edmund Waller, Esq.).

16½ m. on l., **Sherborne Park**, the property of Lord Sherborne, but now occupied by Mrs. Henry Brassey, restored 1831, an Elizabethan mansion, improved at the Restoration from designs of *Inigo Jones*, once a hunting-seat of the abbots of Winchcomb, stands in a fertile valley, watered by one of the tributaries of the river Windrush. This estate, which belonged to Winchcombe Abbey, was acquired in 1553 by Thomas Dutton, Esq., since which period it has been the residence of his descendants. William Dutton, who inherited this property on the decease of his uncle in 1656, was eldest son of Sir Ralph D., a gallant cavalier and a Gentleman of the Chamber to Chas. I. His estate was confiscated for his fidelity to his sovereign, and he met with a premature death in 1646 by the wreck of the vessel in which he embarked for the Continent. His son was an intended husband for one of the Protector's daughters. Sir Ralph Dutton, M.P. for Gloucestershire 1679–98, entertained the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at Sherborne in 1681. James D., Esq., M.P. for this county, was raised to the peerage in 1784 as Baron Sherborne. The Church, en-

larged in 1850 by the late Lord S., adjoins the house, and consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and handsome spire. In the chancel are monuments in white marble for Sir John D., Bart., in a Roman dress, by *Rysbrach*—he was M.P. for this county, 1727–34, and died 1742—and for J. Lennox Dutton, Esq., d. 1776, by *Westmacott*. There are tablets for 1st Lord Sherborne, d. 1820; the Princess Bariatsky, his daughter, d. 1807; Lady Sherborne, a figure of Faith, life-size; also a full-length figure of John D., Esq., d. 1656, covered by a winding-sheet, the folds of which are skillfully disposed. This gentleman having been imprisoned for refusing to contribute to the loan for ship-money, was elected M.P. for Gloucestershire in 1640 by those who smarted under the acts of the Government; but perceiving that the popular party were more anxious to overturn than establish the Constitution, he joined the Royalists in Oxford, and sat in the parliament there, for which conduct he was denounced as a delinquent, and heavily fined. There are two parks belonging to Lord Sherborne, one adjoining the mansion, the other a short distance from it, having a lodge-house within its enclosure. Bradley, Regius Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, was born here in 1692 of humble parents.

18½ m. on l. of road, Windrush, which confers its name on the stream which rises at Guiting and joins the Thames at Newbridge. Entrenchments and tumuli prove this locality to have been the scene of military transactions between the Britons and Saxons. In the quarries bivalves and a variety of fossil remains abound.

Behind Windrush lies **Barrington Park** (Edw. Rhys Wingfield, Esq.), purchased 1734 by Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron of Hensol, who erected

the mansion on an eminence 300 yds. above the river Windrush. It is spacious, in the Doric style, and situated in a well-timbered park nearly 3 m. in circumference. Here he enjoyed field-sports in his leisure hours, and dispensed a cheerful and liberal hospitality. His sudden decease at the age of 57, whilst enjoying his high dignity, occasioned general consternation and regret. His abilities and virtues are noticed by contemporary writers of each party and sect, and are thus alluded to by *Pope*:—

“Who is it copies Talbot’s better part
To ease th’ oppress’d, and raise the sinking
heart?
Where’er he shines, O Fortune, gild the
scene,
And angels guard him in the golden mean.
At Barrington shall English bounty stand,
And Hensol’s honour never leave the land:
His glories in his progeny shall shine,
And propagate the virtue still divine.”

“He was an illustrious exception to the venality charged upon the profession of the law: his life was moral, his heart was good, and his head was clear; nor did ever man fill that high station with greater abilities and approbation of the public.”—*Tindal*.

This estate, part of the possessions of Llanthony Abbey, was granted in 1541 to John Guise, Esq., in exchange for Aspley Guise, Beds, and sold by him in 1553 to Richard Monnington, Esq., with whose heiress it passed to Reginald Bray, with whose posterity it continued 200 years. Of them, Edmund B. was M.P. for Gloucestershire, and William B. for Monmouth in 1720. A deer-park existed here in the time of the abbots. It was purchased by Lord Talbot for the use of his son’s wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel, Esq., Sec.-at-War.

The Church of Great Barrington, a fine specimen of Perp., erected 1511, contains elaborate monuments for

former proprietors. In the aisle is the effigies of Captain Edmund Bray in armour, with a sword on his *right* side. This peculiarity arises from his having accidentally killed a man at Tilbury Camp, and in proof of his regret at the occurrence having determined never more to use his right hand. In the chancel is a monument, by *Nollekens*, for Mary Countess Talbot, with her bust, in marble; though for Lord T., who was by his express desire buried here in Feb. 1737, there is no sepulchral memorial.

A portion of this parish, formerly part of Berks, has become by legislative enactment part of Gloucestershire.

19½ m. **Little Barrington** (R. H. Hurst, Esq.). A Church is mentioned in Domesday as then existing here, and the present structure would seem to be that edifice with a few alterations. It has an embattled tower, and contains tablets for the Greyhurst and Greenaway families.

22½ m. **§ Burford** (see p. 124). "In 1695 the king reached this town, when the whole population met him and entreated him to accept a small token of their love. Burford was then renowned for its saddles. One inhabitant of the town in particular was said by the English to be the best saddler in Europe. Two of his master-pieces were respectfully offered to the king, who received them with much grace and ordered them to be especially reserved for his own use."—*Lord Macaulay*.

From Burford it is 4 miles to Bampton Stat. or to

ROUTE 22.

CHELTHENHAM TO STOW-ON-THE WOLD, BY ANDOVERSFORD.

By Road.

From Andoversford Inn, instead of taking the branch road to the rt. which has been followed for the last few pages, the traveller may proceed by the left hand road to Stow-on-the-Wold.

8½ m. from Cheltenham a road leads in 1½ m. rt. to Salperton.

8 m. **Salperton Park** (Executors of late T. Beale Brown, Esq.), 1½ m. on rt., a large collection of paintings by ancient and modern masters. The small **Church**, a good specimen of an Ang.-Norm. structure, restored in 1886, contains some modern tablets and painted glass. This estate belonged to the Knights Templars and to other religious houses. At the Reformation it was given to Winchester College.

12 m. **Naunton**, a straggling village pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the Windrush, which is mentioned by Leland as "*Penoke well*, counted of sum for one of the farthest of Tamest heddes, a mile from Hayles in radicibus de Coteswolde to Nanton village to Burton, and sumwhat beneth Burton Cummeth into hit a water rising at Kenshalle, in Coteswold and thens to Hinchwilke, whereabout yt renneth undre the grounde." The **Church** is a handsome structure in E. Eng. style, with an embattled tower. It has a N. transept appropriated as a place of sepulture for the family of

Witney Stat. (see Rte. 15).

Ayleworth. Clement Barksdale, the author of the 'Cotswold Muse,' and other works, who experienced great vicissitudes during the Commonwealth, was presented to this benefice in 1660 by Chas. II., and died here 1670.

[From Naunton by road to the northwards

1 m. **Guiting Grange** (J. Waddingham, Esq.), once a country seat of the abbots of Bruerne. "The **Church**, a small Norm. edifice with 2 doorways, has an arch into the chancel, with enrichments."—*Rickman*.

4 m. **Temple Guiting House** (Rev. F. L. Hopkins). Christ Church Oxford is the principal owner in this parish, but property has long been held of the college by the Talbot family on a copyhold tenure. In the **Church** is a marble tablet with an elaborate epitaph to Rev. Dr. Talbot (d. 1785), younger son of the Lord Chancellor. The tower is a pleasing specimen of good Perp. masonry. A cross in the Churchyard is of singular construction, and of 15th-cent. date. The shaft, a tapering octagonal monolith, 9 ft. 10 in. in height, is inserted in an octagon socket without any steps.]

15½ m. **Eyford House** (J. M. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.). This house, which has been rebuilt on a new and more elevated site by the late owner (Sir T. Bayley), belonged to the Wanteleys, then to the Dolphins, and General Devesnes des Pontès, an officer in the French army, acquired the property by an irregular marriage with Mrs. Dolphin, whose unhappy and singular career was the subject of discussion in our Equity Courts 1861. He devised it to Mrs. D'Arcy Irvine, of whom it was purchased by its present owner. This estate was the favourite retreat of

the Duke of Shrewsbury from official labours, "being delighted with the solitaryness of the place, and the pleasantness of the neighbourhood for recreations. Will. III. made a visit to the Duke, and was pleased with the spot, for he thought himself out of the world."—*Atkyns*. The king, accompanied by a multitude of Warwickshire gentlemen on horseback, proceeded towards the borders of Gloucestershire. He deviated from his route to dine with Shrewsbury at a secluded mansion in the Wolds, and in the evening went on to Burford. After the accession of Geo. I. the Duke, shortly before his decease in 1718, quitted Eyford with regret when prevailed upon to return to London and politics. In a summer-house built over a cascade in the garden, now in ruins, Milton wrote a considerable portion of 'Paradise Lost.'—*Rudge*. The Stonesfield slate formation is well displayed here, being quarried for roofing houses. The *elytra* of beetles, fern, and lamia leaves are found in it; also fish-palates, teeth of megalosauri, and star-fish. The *Thlaspi perfoliatum*, *Thesium*, *Limonophyllum*, *Anemone pulsatilla*, *Cineraria campestris*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Polypodeum calcareum*, and other rare plants, are found in this locality. Having belonged to the abbey of Evesham until its dissolution, it was an extra-parochial district, but has become, by recent legislation, a parish without a church.

17 m. **Lower Swell** village. The S. door of the Ch. is a fine specimen of an Ang.-Norm. arch.

This manor belonged to the Abbot of Hayles. It was purchased in 1659 by Chief Baron Atkyns, and his son the historian, who died 1711, had a residence here at Bowells. **Abbotswood** (F. C. Sartoris, Esq.) is a mansion in the Elizabethan style erected in 1867. There are several

barrows on the down, and two ancient Druidical stones, known as the *Whittlestone* and the *Hoarstone*.

11 m. **STOW-ON-THE-WOLD STAT.**
See Rte. 17.

ROUTE 23.

GLOUCESTER TO NEWENT AND DYMOK.

By Road. 12 m.

This route commences at the end of Westgate Street, where, crossing a bridge thrown over one arm of the river, the traveller has to traverse a substantial causeway erected on the meadow-lands, which are inundated in the winter months, and passing another arm by Telford's bridge of a single arch, reaches the village of **Over**, a position of military importance under the Romans. At what period these branches of the river were first bridged over is unknown, but on his travels through England in 1540, Leland remarks that—

“The Severne breaketh into two armes a little above Gloucester, whereof the principal arme striketh hard by Gloucester town syde, the other goeth through a great bridge at the W. ende of the causey.

“An arrow-shot without the town toward Hertford ys a long bridge of stone under the which goeth on great arme of Severne, as I remember called Owseburne. Yt breketh

owt of the great streame above the town, and beneth yt goeth againe into the maine streame. The curse (course) of yt is about a myle, so that it insuleth a good medow.”

“But the laborious muse, which still new work assaies,
Here sallyeth through the slades, where
beauteous Severne plays,
Until that river gets her *Gloster's* wished sight
Where she her streame divides, that with
the more delight
She might behold the towne of which she's
wondrous proud;
Then takes she in the *Frome*, then *Cam*,
and then the *Stroud*,
As thence upon her course she wantonly
doth straine,
Supposing then herself a sea-god by her
traine.”—*Poly-Olbion*.

[A road leaves this on rt. to *Ledbury*, 14 m., by *Maisemore* and *Staunton*.]

2 m. **W. Highnam Court** (Mrs. T. Gambier Parry), erected during the interregnum by *Carter*, pupil of *Inigo Jones*, and surveyor of works to *Cromwell*, for *Col. Cooke*, an especial favourite of the Protector's, who at the Restoration was “reconciled,” and served as sheriff in 1664. The old mansion was rendered uninhabitable during the Civil Wars, having been garrisoned by each party in succession. A serious defeat during the siege of Gloucester was experienced by the Royalists, who, under command of Lord Herbert, had possession of this house with Welsh troops. On an assault from the garrison with very inferior numbers, under *Col. Massey* and *Sir William Waller*, the Welshmen retreated to *Barber's Bridge*, where about 500 were slain, leaving 150 others, who were led captive into the city, with divers persons of quality, and the most powerful gentry of Herefordshire. This valuable estate belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester. *Henry VIII.* sold it to *John Arnold, Esq.*, of *Monmouthshire*. *Sir Wm. Cooke*, of *Gidea Hall, Essex*, ob-

tained it about 1600 by marriage with an heiress. It passed by marriage with a co-heiress early in the 18th cent. to the Guise family, of whom it was purchased in A.D. 1839. The collections here are rich in specimens of early ivory, sculpture, enamels of the works of Limoges, early Italian paintings, and other exquisite productions of art.

The **Church**, which stands near the house, was designed by *Woodyer*. A lofty tower of three stages is surmounted by an octagonal spire 200 feet in height. Below the belfry stage there is a deep band of ornamental panelling, with shields, &c. The Ch. consists of a lofty chancel with a ceiled roof, a rich chancel arch and oak screen, nave, arcade of 5 bays, clerestory lighted by quartrefoil windows. The building is 130 ft. in length, and is composed of greystone with Bath stone and Devonshire marbles. It was consecrated in the name of the "Holy Innocents" in 1851. Every window is filled with rich painted glass—those in the S. aisle by *Hardman*; in the N. aisle by *Wailes*; the altar window by *Clayton and Bell*; that in the W. tower by *O'Connor*. The chancel walls and baptistery are elaborately painted with Scripture subjects, designed and executed by Mr. Gambier Parry himself. The E. end of nave has some large paintings in "spirit fresco." The subject of that over the chancel arch is "Doom." The figure of our Lord is surrounded by the Apostles and other figures; above and below are choirs and groups of angels summoning the dead to life; those on the right bear crowns and palm-branches for the blessed, whilst on the left fiery swords are brandished in attitudes expressive of "Depart, ye cursed." On the side walls are other subjects supplemental to the great central one, as the army of Christian Martyrs, headed by our

Lord. The painting on the roof connects the whole together by the repeated texts; the figures being in general of life-size. These elaborate decorations, which are distinguished by much original invention and a taste highly refined, were designed and executed by the late *Mr. Gambier Parry*.

Near the Ch. are the parsonage, schools, and sacrist's house, all from the designs of the same architect.

1 m. from the mansion, on a rising ground above a large retreat of wood, is "*the Pinetum*," one of the best collections of hardy coniferous plants in England, including rare Japanese species, the latest introduced into England. It is of several acres in extent, and may be seen by written order of the proprietor or of the head gardener. In this and the adjoining parish of Lassington are some remarkable old trees, the remnants of Dean Forest, which once included this parish.

[The road, on passing Highnam Lodge, diverges on l. to, 3 m. *Highgrove*, 4 m. *Minsterworth*, and *Newnham* 7 m. Another road leads to Ross (12 m.), passing, 3 m., *Beauchamp Lodge*, 4 m., *Churcham* village. The small Church has some plain Norm. portions. It contains a sculptured alabaster tablet, for Edward Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1570), and a matrix of a large cross of 14th-cent. work.

4½ m. **Bulley Church**, "a small Norm. building, with a fine arch at the E. end which led to the chancel, and a S. door of the same character."—*Rickman*.

7 m. **Huntley** (see Rte. 6).]

2 m. on the *Newent* road is **Lassington**. In this parish there is an ancient oak of unusually large dimensions, and the remains of a Roman villa.

4 m. **Barber's Bridge.** This spot has acquired historical interest from the defeat of the Welsh troops, part of the Royalist forces, who were killed in their flight from Highnam by the army of Sir Wm. Waller.

In 1868 a vast number of human skeletons were discovered at this spot, which local tradition had always preserved as the place where the Welshmen who had come up to take Gloucester had been surrounded by unexpected foes and killed. The remains have been carefully re-interred, and an obelisk 20 ft. in height, raised on three steps, and surmounted by a cross, has been placed over them at the cost of W. P. Price, Esq. This erection is constructed with stone from the old city wall of Gloucester, with memorial stone from the Portland quarry, with these inscriptions on the sides formed with letters cut and run with lead:—

On the west side:—"These stones, taken from the ancient walls of the city of Gloucester, mark the burial-place of the Welsh of Lord Herbert's force, who fell in the combined attack of Sir William Waller and Colonel Massey, on their entrenchments at Highnam, March 24th, 1643."

On the east side:—"Y ceryg hyn a gymerwyd o hen furiau dinas Caerloew, a nodant gladdfa y Cymry perthynol i fyddin Arglwydd Herbert y rhai a syrthiasant yma ynnghyd ymosoidiad Sir William Waller ar Col. Massie, ar eu gwersyllfa yn Highnam, Mawrth 24, 1643."

On the north side:—

"Non tu Pyrrhe ferox, nec tantis cladibus auctor

Penus erit: nulli penitus discindere ferro
Contigit: alta sedent civilis vulnera dextrae."

Luc. Phar. i. 30.

On the south side:—

"Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, idcurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabra rubigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris."

Virg. Georg. i. 493.

An account of this sanguinary conflict is thus given in one of the newspapers of that period:—

"By letters from Gloucester it is for certaine informed that Sir William Waller hath lately given the Welch forces before Gloucester a very great defeate, which is said to be after this manner: Sir William, with his forces coming neare Oicester, made show, the better to conceale his purpose, as if he intended to fall upon the towne, but his ayme was at Gloucester, and had so ordered the businesse that Gloucester men had notice of his intent; and that with the help of his flat-bottomed barges, which he carrieth along with him in the nature of waggons, and are very useful both by land and water, he would transport his forces along the river of Severne past Gloucester, and fall upon the reare of the Lord Herbert's Welch forces when they should the least dread him, and withall gave the Gloucester forces notice when they should fall upon the front of the Welch army, as he would upon the reare, which designe was no better plotted than it tooke effect; for when the Lord Herbert was in skirmish with the Gloucester forces, upon their comming out to him with full thought to cut them all off, being so few in comparison of his, Sir William Waller brought his forces neare the Forrest of Deane, and fell upon the reare of them with such fury that the Welchmen soon shewed their Welch valour, and would gladly have tooke flight if they had knowne which ways to escape them. Sir William, making such havocke amongst them that there was slaine, as is conceived, at

least 500 in the place, neare 1000 taken prisoners, with all their armes and ammunition, and the rest of the forces wholly routed, the Lord Herbert, as was at first supposed to be slaine, for that he could not be found, but it is since informed he got away, and fled to Oxford, leaving all his Welchmen behind him, which make them swear by Saint Taffie they'll never fight for him againe unlesse he passe it under his hand and seale he will stand it out."

1½ m. W. of Barber's Bridge, **Tibberton Court** (Arthur Niblett, Esq.). In this parish "the New Red system includes courses of a hardish sandy marlstone of a light green colour, the uppermost of which is nearly as white as chalk, but no hard stone is found in the formation between Gloucester and Newent."—*Sil. Sys.*

Meredith (Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart, M.P.).

7 m. **Taynton**, famous for its cider and "for the superior excellency of its squash-peer perry," an early fruit, remarkable for the tenderness of its flesh, which dropping ripe from the tree bursts to pieces with the fall. The **Church**, erected during the Commonwealth as a Puritan place of worship by Alderman Pury, stands North and South. Its interior was restored in 1870, and an organ was added, and further restorations carried out in 1894. **Taynton House** (C. B. Atherton, Esq.).

8 m. on rt. of the road to Newent **Upleadon**.

8 m. **½ Newent**, a market-town (Pop. 605), having two principal streets. Leland states that its name is derived from a solitary yet commodious New Inn, erected on this line of communication with Wales, which, being much frequented by

travellers, caused its gradual growth into a town. In *Kilcot* wood, bronze weapons were found bearing resemblance in form to those met with in Ireland, and in such position as to support the conjecture that some marauders had fallen victims in a piratical adventure up the Severn.

The spacious and handsome **Church**, rebuilt in 1678, has its roof fastened by screws, without pillars, like the Theatre at Oxford. The tower with its spire is 153 ft. high. There is an ancient high tomb for one of the Grandisons, and numerous monuments for the Foleys and other families who formerly possessed estates in the parish. There is a *Brass* for Roger Porter (d. 1523). This town was garrisoned for Charles I. by Col. Mim, and was the scene of several military transactions. A small carboniferous tract exists here, but its strata are of little value. Coal-pits formerly worked have been abandoned, the coal-seam proving thin and valueless.

Newent Court (A. Knowles, Esq.).

1½ m. N.W. **Oxenhall** (Capt. A. G. Onslow).

2 m. N.E. **Pauntley**. Can scarcely be called a village. It consists of the Ch. and manor-house, which stand close to each other, and a few scattered houses. The **Church** is a beautiful specimen of the early Norm. The arch bearing the zigzag moulding, and which separates the chancel from the body of the Ch., is singularly fine, as also the arch of the S. doorway. To the N. is a very ancient porch built of fine old English oak. There are some remains of the old manor-house—a dovecot in which there is a good semicircular-headed doorway. The family of Whittington became possessed of this manor in the reign of Edw. I., and it continued to

belong to them until the death of Thos. W. in 1546. Sir Richard Whittington, the famous Lord Mayor of London, was the youngest son of Sir William W. of this place and of Solers Hope, in Herefordshire. In the W. window under the tower are the arms of Whittington impaling Fitzwarine, a circumstance which clearly identifies the Lord Mayor with this family.

12 m. **Dymock** (Pop. 1401), a parish celebrated for its orchards. Robert Burhill, who assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in his history of the world, was born here in 1572, and John Kyrle (Pope's Man of Ross) was born at the White House in 1637. **Boyce Court** (G. O. Deane, Esq.), once a seat of the Chamberlaynes, erected in the reign of Charles I.; **Wilton Place** (J. Thackwell, Esq.); **Dymock Grange** (H. C. Hopton, Esq.), a residence of the abbots of Flaxley, was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Anthony Kingston, from whom it descended to the family of Wynniatt. **Hill Ash** (Mrs. Raikes). An artificial elevation, called the *Castle tump*, evidently the site of a military outpost, is supposed to be of Saxon date, erected during their wars with the British for this portion of territory. According to tradition it was from this parish that the sheep presented by Edw. IV. to the King of Arragon were taken; which so multiplied in Spain that the gift proved detrimental to the English wool-trade. In the Civil Wars, a garrison for the King was supported here by Sir John Wyntour. The **Church** has a spacious nave with a transept of unequal height, a massive tower with an obtuse spire. It contains marble tablets for the Wintour, Cam, Wall, Chamberlayne, and Wynniatt families. Roger Dimmock, a learned Dominican (d. 1390), was a native of this place.

6½ m. from Newent, **Preston**. The **Court** is a house of 17th century date. The **Church** is a small early Norm. building with a remarkably fine arch over its N. door.

9 m. from Newent, **Ledbury**, in Herefordshire.

ROUTE 24.

**GLOUCESTER TO TEWKESBURY,
BY STAUNTON.**

By Road. 16 m.

This route commences on the *Alney* Island, and crosses the arm of the Severn by a bridge of very high pitch, erected in the time of the Commonwealth.

2 m. **Maisemore**. The **Church**, rebuilt in 1869, has a lofty and handsome tower. **Maisemore Park** (Sir T. Robinson, M.P.) is the property of J. Ford Sevier, Esq. On leaving this village the road diverges on l. to Ledbury, and on the rt. to

5 m. **Ashleworth**. The **Church**, a fine building, consisting of nave, chancel, N. transept, and S. aisle, with an embattled tower, is placed so near the Severn that it is exposed to frequent inundation. The nave is supported by an arched colonnade, and several windows are filled with good stained glass. **Foscombe** (Capt. H. H. Calvert).

8½ m. **Hasfield Court** (W. M. Baker, Esq.), a residence dating back to the reign of Henry VI., with partial alterations at subsequent periods. It belonged to the Pauncefote family, whose initial letters and arms still exist on the centre panel of the dining-room, whilst texts from Scripture are carved on the stringcourse round the chamber. The mansion, partially moated, stands on an elevated circular mound of natural formation, the slopes of which on the W. are sufficiently precipitous to render protection by water, on that side, superfluous. The moat has been widened to form a sheet of ornamental water. The views from the front are very extensive. The **Ang.-Norm. Church** in an adjoining shrubbery contains a very old monument to the Pauncefote's. The N. aisle was added in 1850, in memory of the late owner (T. Fulljames, Esq.), and the E. window of the N. aisle is filled with stained glass in memory of the same family. The E. window of the chancel has been also filled with excellent glass, representing the Saviour, with St. Peter and St. Paul on either side; memorial glass has been inserted to Mrs. and Miss Attwood, and there is also an elaborate memorial window to Wm. Miller, Esq. The plain font is Norm., and there are some well-cut ancient bench-ends. The tower is embattled, and has some very grotesque gurgoyles.

9 m. **Tirley**. In this parish is Haw, in British Haugh, *i.e.* green land in a vale. Tirley Church is in the Dec. style, having a low embattled tower, and contains no monuments worthy of remark. The rood-loft stairs were discovered during its restoration in 1893. At this spot the Severn was crossed by a ferry from an early period until 1825, when a handsome iron girder bridge resting on stone piers, con-

sisting of 3 arches, was opened for traffic at the cost of 25,000*l.* It has proved useful to the locality, but the route never became, as anticipated, the popular thoroughfare between Cheltenham and S. Wales. In digging the foundation of an arch in April, 1824, at the depth of 7 ft. from the bed of the river, two brass dishes of rare antiquity, and of curious workmanship, were found. One is preserved at Sevenhampton; the fate of the other is unknown. A Roman funeral urn was also discovered buried in the river-bank, and although open at the top, yet having been buried in an upright position, and the river having continued to flow in the same channel, the ashes were found undisturbed. It is in the museum at *Apperley Court* (see p. 157).

5 m. N.W. **Hartpur House** (W. J. Gordon-Canning, Esq.), pleasantly situated on the Leaden. The **Church** is principally E. Eng., with some portions of Norm. remains. There are two windows filled with good painted glass in memory of Rev. Charles Crawley and Mr. Hooper.

6 m. **Corse**. The **Church** is a low building in Perp. style. At Snigsden, in this parish, are 84 cottages, built by Feargus O'Connor for the Chartist Association.

8 m. ♂ **Staunton**. The small **Church** has a good tower at W. end, surmounted with a spire. Its W. window is filled with stained glass; some portions are Dec. and some Perp.; the font is octagonal, of Dec. character and singular shape. There are some good old wood benches. The old Farmhouse adjoining the Ch. was once a small monastic establishment and deserves a visit.

9 m. N. **Eldersfield**. In this parish is a curious old earthwork called "Gadbury Banks." It occu-

pies the area of a solitary isolated hill, having steep sides in every direction, forming an irregular square, with a rampart and ditch on all sides. There is a single entrance on the S.E. up a steep acclivity, and a single exit from the vallum on the N.W. The top is quite level, and could accommodate 10,000 persons.

9 m. **The Down House** (Sandford G. T. Scobell, Esq.). This estate has for a long period belonged to the Dowdeswell family. The present mansion was erected in 1823 from a design of *Rickman's*, in the Grecian style, on the site of a previous residence. It commands a very extensive view.

13 m. N.W. **Bromsberrow.**

Conygree Hill (now planted with trees) is an oval artificial mound, to which there is a winding ascent from the S. side. It is about 700 yds. round at the base, and a trench encircles the summit. It is supposed to have been used as a place of assembly for judicial purposes.

Bromsberrow Court (F. Ricardo, Esq.). In a meadow near the road between this parish and Ledbury is a large broad-leaved lime-tree that presents a singular appearance. This mass was originally two trees, now united together not only by amalgamation of their limbs but by a lateral junction at the root. The largest is 27 ft. in circumference at 3 ft. from the ground. The interval between the boles is 19 in., and, measured as one tree, the mass is 51 ft. in circumference.

In the **Church** are two standards which belonged to a regiment of cavalry of the Parliamentary army commanded by Col. Yate: one is inscribed "*Leges Angliæ, Libertates Parliamentorum*"; the other has an arm cased in armour, and

holding a sword with a legend on a scroll, "*Ora et pugna, juvit et juvabit Jehovah.*" This manor was granted by the Protector to Col Yate for his services.

16 m. **Ledbury** (see Rte. 30).

ROUTE 25.

GLOUCESTER TO TEWKESBURY AND WORCESTER.

This portion of the Midland Rly. was opened for traffic in 1840.
To Cheltenham, see Rte. 3.

7½ m. **CHELTEHAM BAYSHILL STAT.** in a deep cutting 1½ m. from the centre of the town, at the junction of the Queen's Road with the old Gloucester Road. Flies and omnibuses meet every train. 1 m. **Arle House** (Capt. G. A. W. Welch, R.N.). 2 m. N.W. of this Stat. is **Swindon Hall** (Mrs. Belcher), a spacious Elizabethan mansion, restored and enlarged. The E. Eng. **Church** of Swindon has some Norman work, and a curious hexagonal tower with unequal sides. There are several good monuments and brasses to the Stratford and Surman families.

3 m. The small and very early **Church** of **Elmstone** has some very grotesque gurgoyles; and at 4 m. is a pollard tree of remarkable girth, called "*The Piff's Elm.*" **Boddington Manor** (J. S. Gibbons, Esq.), on the opposite side of the road, is an

old mansion surrounded by a moat erected soon after castles had become unnecessary for the security of residence. It had not been long built before Leland's visit, who found "at Bodington a fayre manor place with a park."

The **Church**, a long building with a lower tower, is of the Norm. period.

Norton Court (Col. C. Arbuthnot).

Wallsworth Hall (Capt. T. de Winton).

4 m. **Coombe Hill**. On 1. turnpike road to Gloucester. On the opposite side of this hill are wharfs at the end of a canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, communicating with the Severn, midway between Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Its traffic since the establishment of railways has greatly diminished.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Deerhurst Walton**.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **N.W. Tredington Court** (Rev. W. S. Mansell).

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Apperley Court** (A. Strickland, Esq.), once a residence of the Abbot of Westminster, contains an extensive and unique collection of fossils and geological specimens, selected and arranged by Mr. H. E. Strickland, who was accidentally killed in 1853. This house is placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive view over the surrounding flat country, which is subject to frequent inundation.

9 m. **The Haw Bridge** (see Rte. 24).

11 m. **CLEEVE STAT.** 2 m. rt. is the fine Saxon **Church** of Cleeve, with Anglo-Norm. additions, the porch early Norm., in good preservation, is engraved in Bigland. The sculpture of a monument to one of

the De la Bere family, A.D. 1635, is in the boldest style of that age, and was erected at an outlay of 400*l*. Their residence (Southam) in this parish is noticed in Rte. 27. The easiest way to this village from Cheltenham is by the turnpike-road, 4 m.

15 m. **ASHCHURCH JUNCT. STAT.**, *i.e.* East Church, from its relative situation to Tewkesbury. Post-horses can be obtained here by notice to the station-master. The large **Church** has a Norm. doorway on S. side, some Dec. work, but most part of the building is Perp., including the tower; an antique screen separates the chancel and nave.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Oxenton**, a village at the foot of the hilly range. On the N. side of the small Norm. **Church** is a mausoleum, erected by the Earl of Ellenborough, in which that nobleman was interred Dec. 1871. Oxenton Hill is 733 ft. high.

[Two branches diverge from the main line at Ashchurch station. 1. To Evesham and Alcester. 2. To Great Malvern.] At 2 m. on the latter is

‡ **TWEEKSBURY STAT.**—a short way out of the town—the Roman *EtoCESSA*, the Saxon *Theocsbyrig*, and Domesday *Teodechesberie*—(Pop. 5269). Baxter supposes that the Romans Latinised the name of this town from the British *EtoC isceu*, faux aquaram, the meeting of the rivers. This ancient market-town stands on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, after receiving the small streams Carrant and Swilgate. It consists of 3 principal streets, containing many quaint old timber houses. The stocking-frame knitting in cotton and lambs-wool has greatly declined. The other manufactures of the place are leather and nails. A silk fac-

tory employs a small number of persons. Its trade on the Severn with Bristol and Staffordshire, once important, has been diminished by rlys., yet not wholly diverted. This town was once celebrated for its mustard, and Falstaff quotes the proverb "thick as Tewkesbury mustard." Fuller is facetious and diffuse on the subject: "Mustard, the best in England (to take no larger compass), is made at Tewkesbeery. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the head, moderately taken; and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of the excess, turning Democritus himself presently to Heraclitus, as the Husbandman Poet doth observe:—

'Seque lacessente fletum fractura sinapi.'
Columella.

It is generally used in England, and the jest is well known of two serving-men contesting about superiority. 'My master,' says one, 'spends more in mustard than thine in beef.' Whereunto the other returned, 'The more sawcy men his followers.' But, seriously, this should raise our gratitude to God for the plentiful provisions of flesh and fish spent in this land, when mustard, a mere complement to both, amounteth to more thousands of pounds by the year than will be believed," p. 374.

Battle of Tewkesbury.

The last decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, was fought here. The principal scenes of the action were a meadow $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town, still known as the "bloody meadow," and the vineyard. Queen Margaret was posted in an entrenched position in Tewkesbury Park, where some remains of military works may perhaps be traced. This town in the Civil

Wars was at different periods in the hands of both parties. Twice it was garrisoned for the King and lost through negligence or cowardice.

A **Lock and Weir** have been constructed here at an outlay of 35,000*l.*, to raise the level of the river so that vessels of larger tonnage may navigate the river to Worcester. The lock of large proportions, 300 ft. long, capable of containing numerous vessels; its depth is 30 ft. The weir, formed of grey Bristol stone, deposited on a foundation of concrete, is 500 ft. in width at its base. It allows a free passage up the river for fish, the water flowing over it at ordinary periods in a sheet of 6 in.

The **Town-hall** was erected at the expense of Sir Wm. Codrington, M.P. for this borough 1761-92, whose portrait, by *Beechey*, in the building, was presented to the town in 1788.

Tewkesbury owes its fame to its abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by Odo and Dodo, Dukes of Mercia, A.D. 715. Brictric King of Wessex was buried in it A.D. 812. In 930 it received an accession of wealth from a knight called Aylward, and subsequently at the Conquest its revenues and buildings were further enlarged by Fitz-Hamon, to whom Rufus gave this manor. Its abbots were summoned to parliament as early as the reign of John, and it possessed one of the seven copies of Magna Charta and of the Forest Charter. At the Dissolution the plate of the sacristy weighed 90 lbs., and the annual revenues were nearly 1800*l.*

The **Abbey Church** is one of the most magnificent Norm. ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. Its grand semicircular recessed arch at the W. end, 64 ft. in height, with a late window (debased Perp.) of 7

bays beneath, along with the central Norm. tower, forms the principal feature of the exterior. The fabric dates from 1105, when it was founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, the 1st Norm. Lord of Gloucester. It is one of the great monastic edifices which, though divested of its possessions, has been preserved almost in its integrity, and converted to the uses of a simple parish church. The plan of the original Norm. Ch. was cruciform, with three apses at the east end, of which the south and centre only remain, though the northern apse is clearly marked. The latter was replaced in the 13th cent. by the larger square chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. Yet another chapel was soon after added on to the north side, dedicated to St. James, and a third is known to have once stood beyond this. The chapel of St. James is now known as the Chapter House. The massive Norm. central *Tower*, 132 ft. in height, rises between the transepts, which are portions of the original structure, but the choir was reconstructed in the Dec. style which prevailed early in the 14th cent.; and though its substructure is Norm., pointed arches rise to the roof, which is richly groined and ornamented; the Norm. pillars being heightened by 2 or 3 ft. without removing the capitals. The decorated clerestory above all is still filled with the original 14th cent. glass. A large portion of the Ch. is built of Caen stone.

Its nave has an imposing appearance, the roof being supported by very lofty round but plain Norm. pillars and semicircular arches, the triforium above them having too diminutive an aspect, and the clerestory and vaulting being of much later date. Around the E. end, above the pillars, are seven large pointed windows, filled with richly-stained glass, representing figures of benefactors and saintly person-

ages, among whom Robert Fitz-Hamon, the Earls of Gloucester, the De Clares, and De Spencers are very conspicuous. The armour in which their bodies are cased—of the mixed kind, mail and plate, but covered with the surcoat or jupon, blazoned with the arms of each individual, mark precisely the personage represented. The conical basinet on their heads, to which are attached camails for the protection of the throat, and the ailettes on their shoulders, fix the date of the glass of these windows in the reign of Edward III.

On the E. side of S. transept is a small apsidal Chapel with a chamber above for sick or infirm monks, who gained access to it by a doorway leading direct into the transept from the monastery: beyond this chamber a passage leads to a point in the choir, from which the high altar was visible.

This Ch. is particularly distinguished for the number and beauty of its *Monuments*, from very early Dec. date to very late Perp., all of them of excellent workmanship. There are figures of knights and abbots in and about the apsidal chapels that so singularly cluster round the hexagonal E. end of the choir, and give that side an appearance seldom seen in this country.

The spaces between the pillars at the E. end of the choir are occupied by sepulchral chapels, one of which contains the tomb of Fitz-Hamon, who was killed in 1107. It is in the Perp. style, and was erected by Abbot Parker. Another, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains the remains of Sir Hugh de Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and his wife Elizabeth. He died in 1375, and their effigies, painted and in armour, are placed in supplicatory posture, on the top of the chapel, under a canopy.

The most elegant and elaborate of these chapels is that erected

by Isabel le Despencer, who married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick—who was killed at the siege of Meaux in 1421—to whom she brought the Gloucester inheritance, and who died in 1349. This chapel may vie with the finest specimens of late pointed work anywhere—its palm-leaved parapet, blazoned escutcheons, niches, and canopies, with the delicate pendent tracery of its roof, claims the minutest inspection.

Two remarkable monuments are the tombs of Hugh le Despencer the 3rd, A.D. 1349, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of W. de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who died temp. Edw. III.: the square head-dress of the lady being found on tombs of that reign, and that of Sir Guy Brian (d. 1391), who was 3rd husband to the same lady. Both are surmounted by elegant canopies of carved stone, gradually diminishing to one at the summit.

There is a gorgeous cenotaph erected by Abbot Wakeman for himself, shortly before the Dissolution, on which event he became Bishop of Gloucester, and his body was not buried at Tewkesbury. The abbot is represented by an enshrouded skeleton, which was intended, as at that time usual, to contrast with his representation of all the glory of pontifical robes, as a lesson of the vanity of things terrestrial.

There are also various portions of stone screen-work, some very good. The chapter-house is of excellent Dec. work.

In the S. aisle a tomb with the ciphers R. C. is for Abbot Richard Cheltenham, who d. 1509. Beneath the tower, a very small brass plate tradition points out as marking the grave of the last hope of the house of Lancaster, Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., and a house in the High Street as the place where this ill-fated prince was

murdered, 1471; but there is no authority for assigning the prince a distinct tomb, the victims of defeat on this occasion being supposed to have found a common grave.

The monument of Lady Clarke is a pleasing work by *Flaxman*. The Ch. is 317 ft. in length; the transept 122 ft.; the breadth of the choir and side aisles 70 ft.; W. front 80 ft.; the height between area and roof 57 ft. Within the walls of this abbey the Duke of Somerset, Lord St. John, 6 knights and 7 squires, sought an asylum after the battle. Edward IV., attempting to force his way to them, was opposed by a priest with the Host in his hand on the threshold, nor admitted until a promise had been given to spare the lives of all who had taken refuge therein. For two days the promise was observed; on the third a band of armed men broke in, dragged all forth, and struck off their heads. The organ was removed by Oliver Cromwell from Magdalen College Chapel, and at the Restoration was purchased for this Ch.

On the S. side of the Ch. are fine remains of the Cloisters, which were re-opened in 1892, during the process of restoration, which has been going on for the past 15 years.

The **Abbey House**, erected on the site of the abbot's residence still retains an oriel with some delicate tracery: it is now the residence of the Vicar, having been purchased for that purpose. Adjoining is the fine entrance gateway to the Abbey, which is well worthy of notice.

A **Grammar School** founded in 1625 by William Ferrers, Citizen and Mercer of London, "for the teaching of poor men's children," is well attended by scholars.

• An iron **Bridge** of 1 arch, one of Telford's finest works, spans the

Severn at the Mythe, 1 m. N. of the town. It was erected in 1826 at an expense of 36,000*l.*, for the purpose of establishing a direct communication between London and South Wales. Near the bridge on l. bank is a rocky eminence, almost perpendicular, the **Mythe Tute**, and the confluence of the Severn and Avon adds to the interest of this spot, which was frequently visited by George III. when at Cheltenham in 1788. This red rocky mount, by nature so strongly fortified, is now pierced through its centre by the Rly. tunnel.

On rt. bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Severn,

2 m. W. **Pull Court** (W. Dowdeswell, Esq.), on a gentle eminence, in an extensive park. *Pulle* belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and after the Dissolution of monasteries it was sold by Sir John Ross to Roger Dowdeswell, Esq., son of John D., Esq., temp. James I. His son Richard D. increased his patrimony, and was such a zealous Royalist, that in 1644 it was ordered that "he should be sent up to the Parliament and not exchanged without the consent of the committee of Worcestershire." He was elected in 1660 to the Convention parliament, and continued a representative of Tewkesbury until his death in 1673.

His descendants constantly represented Tewkesbury in Parliament, one of them, William Dowdeswell, being Chancellor of Exchequer during the Rockingham Administration in 1765 and 1766, was a member of the Privy Council, and died at Nice in 1775. His friend, Edmund Burke, wrote a highly eulogistic inscription for the tablet to his memory in Bushley Church.

The mansion was wholly rebuilt in 1835 from designs by *Blore*, who, by his arrangements, has proved in this instance how admirably the [Gloucestershire.]

Elizabethan style can be adapted in all its picturesque beauty to the requirements of modern comforts and luxury. In the mansion there is a good collection of paintings and of family portraits. In the grounds, laid out by Lancelot Brown, are some fine cedars of Lebanon.

"Nature and well-directed art have combined to enrich and adorn *Pull Court* with charm of landscape except the meandering course of a river, or the glassy expanse of a lake—only a short reach of the Severn is discernible at about a mile distance. The more distant country is bounded by the bold sublimity of the Malvern mountains, whose different heights form an undulating outline, and melt into the clouds."—*Miss Seward*.

The **Church of Bushley**, rebuilt 1843, from *Blore's* design in the E. Eng. style, at the cost of 5000*l.*, given by the the late Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christ Ch., Oxford, contains good painted glass, carved stalls, encaustic tiles, and monuments to Roger Dowdeswell (d. 1633), Richard Dowdeswell, Esq. (d. 1673), Wm. D. (1683), and one to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, M.P., whose epitaph, illustrative of his public services, from the pen of Burke, describes his friend to have been "a senator for many years, a minister for one, and a virtuous citizen all his life." A well-restored *Brass*, having figures representing a man, woman, and eleven children, is in memory of Thomas Payne (d. 1500) and his family. The chancel was erected 1865 from designs of the late *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Queen-hill Chapel, restored by *Sir G. Scott*, by the munificence of the Dowdeswell family.

3 m. W. of Tewkesbury, **Fort-hampton Court** (J. R. Yorke, Esq.) descendant of the Bishop of Ely, who acquired this estate by mar-

riage with the only child of Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester. It was a villa residence of the abbots of Tewkesbury, and Bishop Wake-man, the last abbot, died here in 1549, and was buried in the Ch. This manor was first granted by James I. to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and then transferred to Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, by whom it was given to his second son Henry, who represented Tewkesbury in several parliaments, and was raised to the peerage in 1692 as Baron Capel of Tewkesbury. He sold Forthampton to Charles Dowdeswell, Esq., of whose grandson it was purchased by Bishop Maddox. The Church has been so frequently repaired that "no discriminating marks of antiquity remain."

2 m. N. **Twynning.** The Church, restored in 1868 at an outlay of 2300*l.*, is the shell of an unusually spacious Norm. structure, into which Dec. windows have been inserted, and which still retains 2 Norm. doors and arch into chancel. On an eminence above the Severn, called **Tewbury-hill**, is a camp, supposed to be Roman. It is an irregular oblong square, strongly defended, commanding an extensive view, and its area containing 20 acres of very fertile land. Twynning Fleet is a ferry over the Avon for horses and vehicles. **Puckrup Hall** (G. L. F. Harter, Esq.). On sawing the butt of an elm-tree, 12 ft. in girth, felled on this estate in 1869, a cavity was discovered in the centre of the trunk, containing nearly a pint of acorns, which, on exposure to light and air, sprouted nearly one-third of an inch, and a number being planted, have become promising young trees. These acorns are conjectured to have been part of a squirrel's hoard, and must have remained hermetically sealed in the cavity for upwards of a century, as

120 rings of wood had added to the bulk of the tree, and grown over the hollow.

3 m. S. **Deerhurst**, on the banks of the river. "*Deor*," "*hurst*," = the wood for Deer, British.

The Church (restored 1863) is probably the earliest dated Ch. in England. It was at first cruciform, having two small transepts and an apse. The aisles were of late construction.

The original inscribed stone is preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, which states that the Ch. at Deerhurst was consecrated the 11th of Apr. in the 14th year of Edward the Confessor, in 1056. The broken portions of a curious round font with rude Saxon sculptures have been very cleverly restored. The tower of the Ch. is a good specimen of the Anglo-Saxon style. It is unusually lofty, being 4 stories high, and is divided by the wall into 2 parts, the middle wall extending only to the top of the third story; one story is covered by a plain and rude barrel vault, the other half appears to have had a spire upon it; the upper story probably an addition, being Norm. work. The masonry is rude and wide-jointed rag-work, with some herring-bone and with long and short work at the angles; the doorways are round-headed, with clumsy drip-stones, and in the middle doorway is a figure standing in a shallow niche, holding a vesica, intended to represent the Trinity. The S. wall of the Ch. and the chancel aisle appear to be of the same age as the tower. The arch is now built up in the wall which forms the present E. wall of the Ch.; it has a square dripstone terminated by sculptures of grotesque animals. The mouldings of the chancel arch have none of the usual Norm. character, and the body of the Ch. has evidently

been rebuilt, if not entirely, at least in great part, at different periods. The whole Ch. is curious, and requires careful study to make out its history. The windows of the tower on the N. and S. sides are small and round-headed, the head of each cut out of a single stone. In the E. wall is a curious window with triangular heads, the shafts ornamented with an imitation of Roman fluting, and the capitals are cut into a series of small receding square fillets.

At the W. end of the N. aisle is an obituary window by *O'Connor*, inserted at the cost of his scientific friends, in memory of Mr. H. E. Strickland, an eminent geologist and "Christian philosopher," who was unfortunately killed by a railway train, Sept. 1853, when examining a deep cutting at the entrance of the Charborough tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Rly. It is in 4 lights divided by mullions, having 4 principal figures under rich canopies, Noah, Aaron, David, and St. John the Baptist. In the upper part are subjects emblematic of the geological researches of the deceased. A large tomb of grey marble has a figure in judicial robes of Sir John Casey, Chief Baron (d. 1401), and of his wife in the dress of the times, considered to be among the finest brasses in the kingdom. The judge was the owner of the manor of *Wightfield*, in this parish. Also the figure in brass, of a woman in the costume of her time, for Elizabeth Rowden (d. 1625).

A remarkable Saxon building was discovered here in Sept. 1884, standing about 80 yards from the S. extremity of the Ch.-yd., built into and forming part of "Abbot's Court," a fine old half-timbered house.

This building and the Ch. and parish have been charmingly described in a small book called 'Deerhurst,' written by the late Vicar, the Rev. G. Butterworth.

In 1016 a remarkable treaty was proposed here, the armies of Edmund Ironside and Canute being drawn up in order to battle on each side of the river. A truce was arranged at the instigation of the nobles on both sides, who were wearied with the ruinous effects of incessant warfare, and a division of the kingdom subsequently ratified in the small island of Alney at Gloucester.

The erection of a Priory was commenced here about 750 by Dodo, founder of Tewkesbury abbey. "Bede maketh mention that yn his time there was a notable abbay at Deerhurst." This structure was destroyed by the Danes, and the monks fled to Malvern. "The old priory stood est from Severne a bow shotte, and N. of the town. There remayne yett dyverse names of streates, but the buildings of them be gone."—*Leland*.

In 1675 an old stone was dug up in an orchard, thus inscribed, "Odda Dux jussit hanc aulam regiam construī atq. dedicati in honorem SS. Trinitatis pro anima Germani sui Elfriçi quæ de hoc loco assumpta est. Ealdredus vero Episcopus qui eandem dedicavit 11 et Aprilis XIV autem anno Regni Anglorum." The remains of this priory are now modernised. The railway passes by an iron bridge over the Avon, and on emerging from a short tunnel affords a view over a rich district bounded by the Malvern Hills.

Deerhurst confers the title of Viscount on the Coventry family, who have estates in the parish.

About 2 m. beyond the Ashchurch Stat. the small brook Carant, on its course between Overbury and the Avon, separates this county from Worcestershire, though parts of it extend near the Rly. for the distance of several miles.

16½ m. **BREDON STAT.** (Pop. 1473). The Rly. lies in a deep cutting, which shuts out this picturesque and very ancient village from passengers in the trains. Ethelbald, king of Mercia, gave this place to his kinsman Eanulf, grandfather of king Offa, to found a monastery, which subsisted here under an abbot of its own in A.D. 841, but at the Conquest it had ceased to exist, and its lands were given to the See of Worcester. The **Church** is one of the finest Middle Pointed buildings in England with rich Norm. doorways and nave. It has three entrances. The N. has a Norm. porch, over which is a muniment-room or parvise. On the W. and S. entrances are specimens of a Norm. arch, profusely ornamented. The roof is high pitched, of open truss-work resting on corbel tables, with quaint devices; and there are low open seats of solid oak with carved ends. Encaustic tiles, with armorial bearings, cover the altar-steps. These are very interesting, being probably of early 14th cent., and dating before the foundation of the College of Heraldry. The ground-plan of this very interesting edifice is the Latin cross; the tower of 72 ft. is surmounted by a spire of 89 ft. rising from the centre. There are in the chancel two monuments elaborately sculptured; one, of black marble, covers the remains of Dr. Prideaux, the ejected Bp. of Worcester, who died in 1650, and was buried in the Ch. He was plundered by the Parliamentarians, and compelled to sell his books and furniture to procure the necessaries of life. At W. end is a canopied tomb with the effigies of G. Reed, Esq. (d. 1610), his wife and children. In the ch.-yd. is a remarkable, and perhaps unique, example of a coped high tomb. The Tithe Barn on the manor farm, near the Ch., of 14th-centy. work, is of immense size, with church-like

proportions, two rows of massive wooden pillars dividing it into nave and aisles. It has two porches, one having a room over it and a handsome chimney of same date. **Bredon Hill** (960 ft.) is an outlier detached from the Cotswold range; its slope, covered with farms, enclosures, and plantations almost to the summit, from which there is a most extensive view, serves as a barometer to the inhabitants of the surrounding valleys.

“When Bredon Hill puts on his hat,
Men of the Vale beware of that.”

On the summit are many rare plants and in its quarries Saurian and other lias fossil remains abound. Roman coins of the later Empire have been found on the hill, where the fosses and vallæ of a camp are very slightly disturbed. The table summit of the hill is occupied by a doubly intrenched camp, supposed to have been formed by Ostorius Scapula, in his advance upon Caratacus. Within its trenches is an isolated mass of oolitic rock, called “*Bambury Stone*,” which some antiquaries have treated as a megalith of the Druidical period, and geologists as a relic of a very ancient geological cataclysm. Its composition is peculiar, as it is much fissured, and composed of fragments agglutinated together by stalactitical matter which has penetrated through every part of it. There are also two isolated masses of oolitic stone on the southern slope of the hill above Bredon’s Norton, which bear the appellation of the King and Queen.”

2 m. on rt. **Kemerton**—

i.e. Cwm and Ton; the camp on the brow of the hill being of British construction. **The Court** (Trustees of the late John Hopton, Esq., whose ancestors have been seated here since the reign of Mary). A powerful stream turns several mills. **The Church**, except the tower,

was rebuilt in 1847 in ornate Middle Pointed, and is considered one of the late Mr. Carpenter's most graceful and successful works. The school and school-house are from the designs of Mr. Carpenter. The chancel, divided off by a light wooden screen, is highly decorated, and has a five-light window, one of *Willement's* best designs. A silver coin of Edward III. was found lately in the foundation of the chancel.

19 m. ECKINGTON RLY. STAT.

20 m. DEFFORD RLY. STAT.

1 m. E. **Birlingham.** The **Court** (H. Porter, Esq.). The **Church** was rebuilt in 1870, in the E. Eng. style, with funds provided by a late rector, Rev. R. E. Landor, and the late Miss Ker Porter. The tower, which has a spire at its N.W. angle, is the only portion of the former Ch. There is a good mural brass for Thomas Harewell (d. 1603) and his wife (d. 1617).

28 m. WORCESTER (Shrub Hill) RLY. STAT.

arms pointing to seven towns or villages. On one side is the following inscription:—

“ Edmund Attwood of the Vine Tree
At the first erected me.
And freely he did this bestow
Strange travellers the way to show.
Eight generations past and gone,
Repaired by Edmund Attwood of Teddington.”

7½ m. turnpike-road to Cheltenham by Cleeve, 4 m.

2 m. **BECKFORD STAT.**, on the small river Carant. A priory founded here by Robert FitzHamon was granted by Henry VI., on the suppression of alien priories, to his newly-founded College of Eton. The Norm. style is discernible throughout the **Church**, which has a curious hieroglyphic over the N. door, and a lofty, central, embattled, and pinnacled Perp. tower and a fine Norm. arch supports the W. side of the tower, thus showing the antiquity of the work in the base. In proof of the healthy nature of its climate, Archdeacon Timbrill held this rectory from 1795 to 1864. William Wakeman, Esq. (d. 1826), æt. 96, and his three sisters, attained the ages of 75, 82, and 86. The N. and S. doorways evince their Norm. origin in their round arches and zigzag sculptures. The Elizabethan mansion in the village, the seat of the Wakemans, now the residence of Capt. H. A. Case-Walker, was restored in 1863. An avenue of box-trees, 460 ft. long, has attained the height of 30 ft., supposed to be of 400 years' growth; there is also a fine specimen of the holy thorn.

ROUTE 26.

ASHCHURCH TO EVESHAM AND ALCESTER.

2½ m. **Teddington Cross.** This cross is an ancient direction-post, chiefly of stone, with seven wooden

[From Ashchurch or Beckford the following pleasant détour may be made to Winchcombe if desired.

2 m. l. **Great Washbourne Church** has a wooden tower. John Cartwright, whose travels in India, Persia, and other Eastern countries,

were printed in 1611, was a native of this place.

1½ m. **Alderton**, *i.e.* elder-town. On an eminence 1 m. rt. **Dixton Manor House**, during many generations the seat of the Higfords, of whom William H., a poet of local reputation, and author of the 'Institutes of a Gentleman,' was buried here without a memorial tablet. Over the principal entrance is a stone bearing the arms of Higford, and the date 1555.

The marlstone quarries of the hills at Alderton are most prolific in organic remains of fossil fish. The fish-beds are found about 25 ft. above the uppermost bed of marlstone, where it is marked by a chain of nodular concretions projecting from the face of the quarry. In these, scales, teeth, and bones abound, and entire fish are by no means rare, though more readily found in the adjacent shales than in the nodules themselves.

5 m. the small but picturesque **Church of Stanley Pontlarge** is of pure early Norman with later insertions. It has no E. window, and the *piscina* on the S. wall of the chancel is of a late date. The N. and S. doors of the nave are Norman; the former has a transom with an ornamented border. "The Norman work is good and very pure, of an early date."—*Petit*.

Near the chapel is a farm-house in the Tudor style. The S. end has a good chimney tapering in stages from the ground, and square at the top. The Rous family once resided here, and in 1392 John le Rous obtained permission from the king to castellate (*kernellare*) his mansion.

6 m **Winchcombe** (see Rte. 27).]

mullioned windows and lofty gables. The **Church** is a building of Early Eng. construction, with the exception of the chancel, which was rebuilt in 1624 by a Sir John Franklyn, then Lord of the Manor. At E. end is a tall yet not inelegant shaft (8 ft. 9 in.) of a village cross, morticed into a socket on 3 steps of early 15th-centy. work. It has a sun-dial at its top.

8 m. **Hinton-on-the-Green**. **Elfreda**, sister of King Ethelred, being wealthy and aged, gave this manor to Gloucester Abbey, at whose cost the **Church** was rebuilt in 1315. It was burnt down and again restored in 1863. A plain Norm. doorway has been preserved. The Manor-house was erected at the close of the 16th. centy. by Sir John Hanmer, Bt

10 m. **BENGWORTH STAT.** A suburb of Evesham, separated from it by the Avon, but united by a modern bridge of three arches, erected at the cost of 13,000*l*. Its curiously irregular **Church**, being in an unsafe condition, was replaced, through the liberality of the late Miss Porter, on a new site given by Lord Northwick, by a cruciform Church in the Geometric Dec. style, having a roof of open timber, with a tower surmounted by a spire 71 ft. in height.

EVESHAM (see *Handbook for Worcestershire*).

6½ m. **ASHTON - UNDER - HILL STAT.** This village consists of houses built of stone, with square

ROUTE 27.

**CHELTENHAM TO WINCHCOMBE,
BROADWAY, AND EVESHAM.**

By Road. 20 m.

Cheltenham (see Rte. 3).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Prestbury** (Priest's-town), Inhab. 1430, a clean village of Saxon origin, belonged to the see of Hereford until the Reformation. Leland mentions a college founded in the 13th cent., of which no traces remain. In the Civil Wars, Massie garrisoned the manor-house in the park, to preserve the communication between Gloucester and Warwick, as well as to control the Royalist garrison at Sudeley.

The **Church**, rebuilt temp. Hen. VII., has the Lancastrian rose in many places, and contains tablets for the De la Beres and others of local note. On the battlements of the tower are armorial bearings and various devices. Part of the Ch. is paved with painted tiles from Hayles Abbey. The turret for the sanctus-bell, and the roodloft-stairs, remain. Sebastian Benfield, Margaret Professor at Oxford, was born here 1559. Sir Thos. Chamberlayne, of this parish, was ambassador to Emp. Chas. V.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **1. Southam de la Bere** (Rev. J. T. C. Stacey), the oldest residential house in the county, and retaining more of its original form than any other in the kingdom. It is of timber and stone, 2 stories without a parapet, erected temp. Hen. VII. "At Southam dwelleth Sir John Huddleston, and hath bilded a pretty manour place."—*Leland*. The mansion is engraved by Nash, and the interior has been restored. One of the halls is paved with painted tiles

from Hayles Abbey. In the windows are the arms and cognizance of Hen. VII. It passed by marriage to the now extinct family of De la Bere, who fought at Hastings and Cressy, and in the present century to Lord Ellenborough.

On the tableland at the summit of Cleeve Hill, the highest point of the Cotswold range and 1134 ft. above the sea, there is a racecourse.

Vestiges of military works exist, the extremity of which is fortified by a deep vallation extending 350 yds. *Tumuli* are numerous, raised after an encounter between the Saxons and Danes. The "Road stone" quarries near the summit, with their peculiar organic contents, are of especial interest to geologists, as at no other locality throughout the Cotswold district is the middle zone of the inferior oolite equally well displayed. A view from thence embraces the Vale of Severn, bounded by the Malverns, Welsh mountains, and Forest of Dean. A plain stone, about 3 ft. square, at its foot, traditionally commemorates a feast held by 3 Saxon kings, probably when Kenulph founded Winchcomb monastery, and liberated with religious ceremony Cuthred King of Kent, then his prisoner.

On l. a "farm-house has a very useful and ornamental octagonal chimney springing from a rectangular base crowned with an obtuse spire, of which the alternate sides have projecting spire-lights with open trefoil arches."

6 m. on rt. is the ancient mansion of **Postlip**, erected in the 16th cent. by one of the Broadway family, whose arms, carved in oak and stone, are some of the most interesting ornaments on the walls. It contains a spacious and curiously carved oaken chamber, the gloomy appearance of which has contributed to the local superstition that the house is haunted. It is engraved by Nash.

The chapel, built by W. de Solers, temp. Henry II., now used as a farm-building, consists of a nave 20 ft. by 12, and a choir uniting with the nave by an arch of Ang.-Norm. date. From the numerous bullet-marks, it was doubtless used as a place of refuge during the Civil Wars.

Mills on this estate are celebrated for the manufacture of coloured papers and tissues; the springs which supply the water from the adjoining hills are considered to be peculiarly adapted for the production of such articles, and the streams of the vicinity abound with trout of a most pleasant flavour.

7 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ Winchcombe—A.-S. *Wincel*, a corner, and *Comb*, a valley—on the river Isbourne, a residence of the Mercian kings. The town consists of one long principal street, with 2864 Inhab. Offa founded a nunnery here in 787. The celebrated Mitred Abbey was the work of King Kenulph in 798, by whom it was amply endowed for Benedictine monks. It was an extensive building, of which few traces remain; its demolition by one of the Botelers, lords of Sudeley, having been very effectual. At the Dissolution it was in the enjoyment of ample revenues, whilst the legend of Kenelm (son of Kenulph, whose body was buried here) brought infinite riches from pilgrimages to his shrine. This young prince had been left at the age of seven under the care of his sister Quendreda, at whose instigation he was murdered, and secretly buried in the wood of Clent. The murder, according to the 'Golden Legend,' was discovered by a dove dropping a scroll on the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, which contained these words:—

"In Clent sub spinâ jacet in convalle bovina
Vertice privatus Kenelmus rege creatus."

"In Clent Cenbath, Kenelm Kinbarne
Ly'th under thorne heaved bereaved,"

The murdered king was canonized, a Ch. erected to his memory on Clent Hill, and a spring of water, of healing properties, sprang up where the murder was committed. On Sudeley Hill a similar miraculous spring appeared, where the body rested on its way for interment in Winchcombe Abbey Ch. A chapel erected near the spring, was only a few years ago pulled down. One of its windows is preserved in a farm-house erected on the site. The Church, a spacious edifice of Perp. arch., is cruciform, with a tower rising from the centre, erected partly by Abbot William, temp. Hen. VI. "The parishioners gathered 200*l.*; but that summe being not able to perform soe costly a work, R. Boteler, lord of Sudeley, completed it." The tower is embattled, and crowned with pinnacles; the roof of S. porch is elaborately groined; the nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars, and from the chancel by a carved oak screen.

A grammar school was founded by Hen. VIII., called the Kings' School, for the gratuitous education of children. Frances, Lady Chandos, founded in 1621 a free grammar-school, with an endowment of 100*l.* a-year, for educating, clothing, and bringing-up children. Over the school-room is engraved "*Vita sine literis mors.*" There are also a school and almshouses erected by bequest of the late Mr. John Dent.

Tobacco was planted in Winchcombe soon after its introduction into England, and vines for the manufacture of wine were cultivated in the neighbourhood before and after the Reformation.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. rt. Sudeley Castle (Mrs. Dent). "Th. Boteler, L. Sudeley, made this castle à *fundamentis*; and when it was made it had the price of all the buildings in those dayes. The Lord Sudeley, who builded this castle, was a famous man

of warre in K. H. 5 and K. H. 6 dayes, whereupon it was spoken that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum*. K. E. 4 bore noe good will to the L. Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6 his man; whereupon he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd—"Sudeley Castle, you are the traitor, not I!" After he made an honest declaration, and solud his castle to the king. One thing was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windows of it were glazed with beralt. Now it goeth to ruine, more pitie."—*Leland*. Edward VI. granted it to his uncle Sir Thomas Seymour, 4th husband of Queen Katherine Parr, and the castle was for a short time during Sir Thomas Seymour's life, the residence of the Princess Elizabeth, and, at Queen Katherine's funeral, Lady Jane Grey officiated as chief mourner, on which occasion Miles Coverdale preached his 1st Protestant sermon. In 1549 the castle was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother of the queen, who forfeited it by espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey. In 1554 Queen Mary granted it to Sir J. Brydges, who was a principal assistant in securing her accession to the Throne, and he was elevated to the peerage in the dignity of Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He attended Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold, and, in acknowledgment of his civilities, was presented by that unfortunate young lady with her prayer-book. This noble lord died in 1558, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, who behaved with great bravery at the battle of Mussleborough, and was installed K.G. in 1572. The 5th Baron Chandos, from the magnificence of his style of living, acquired the sobriquet "King of Cotswold." The 6th Baron warmly supported the Royal cause in the Civil Wars, and had 3 horses killed under him at the battle of Newbury.

In 1642 this castle was defended for the King by Sir Wm. Moreton, a member of the Oxford Circuit, who assumed the sword instead of the gown, and became an officer under Lord Chandos. He was compelled to surrender the place owing to the treachery of an officer, who contrived to acquaint Sir Wm. Waller with the inability of the garrison to maintain the defence. Moreton was made prisoner, and was detained in the Tower until 1649. After the Restoration he became M.P. for Haverfordwest and a Judge of the King's Bench. Lord Chandos, dying in 1654 without male issue, left this estate to Jane his second wife, who marrying George Pitt of Strathfield-saye, Hampshire, ancestor of Lord Rivers, gave Sudeley to his own family, from whom the castle was purchased by the Marquis of Buckingham in 1810. It remained in a ruinous condition from its demolition in 1644 till 1837, when it was purchased by the late J. and W. Dent, Esqrs., who restored the first quadrangle, preserving the original character of the building. They also added to its interest by forming a valuable collection of paintings and curiosities dating from the 16th and 17th century, amongst which are:—The Marriage of Hen. VII., by *Mabuse*; Hen. VIII. and his Family, by *Sir Antonio More*, presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham; 34 sketches by Vertue, from Holbein's originals; a lock of Katherine Parr's hair, taken from her coffin in 1817; an autograph letter of hers to Lord Seymour, accepting his offer of marriage; 2 small exquisite carvings of Hen. VIII. by *Holbein*; paintings by *Weenix*, *Breughel*, *Sasso Ferrato*, *Rubens*, *Zuccherro*; George 6th Lord Chandos, by *Jansen*; besides portraits and relics of many illustrious persons connected with the castle. One tower of the 14th centy. is preserved between the ruins of the hall

of 15th centy. and the Elizabethan portion of the Castle now restored. The remaining sides of the quadrangle have since been restored by the owners.

Queen Katherine Parr dying here in childbirth, was buried in the precincts of the **Chapel**, which, after remaining in a ruined state from the year 1644, has been restored by its present owner under the superintendence of *Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.* A canopied tomb with a recumbent figure, in white marble, of Queen Katherine, of exquisite workmanship, by *J. B. Philip*, was erected by the late Mr. Dent. Beneath this monument the remains of the queen repose.

The *Reredos* and the *Font*, by the same artist, are beautiful specimens of alabaster and inlaid marbles. The screen of carved oak, the stalls, and fittings, are from the atelier of *Rattee and Kett*, and the organ by *Nicholson* is an excellent instrument. There are 12 windows of stained glass, designed and well executed by *Preedy*; 6 contain sacred subjects, and the remainder represent characters historically associated with the castle. The chapel bell bears the date 1660, and the words—"The Lady Dorotie Chandos, widdowe, made this."

9 m., or 2 miles beyond Winchcombe, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to right of the main road, a cross road leads to Hayles, a small yet interesting portion of the once famous **Abbey of Hayles** (Sax. holy), founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, 2nd son of John, King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, brother of Hen. III. He ordered this edifice to be commenced in 1246, and it was opened in 1251 with great pomp, in the presence of the king, queen, barons, 13 bishops, and 300 knights, whom he entertained with great state and plenty, letting fall this generous and devout expression: "I wish it had pleased

God that all my great expenses in my castle of Wallingford had been as wisely and soberly employed." This foundation is attributed to a vow made when the earl was in danger at sea. The annals of Waverley relate that when the solemnity of the dedication was completed, the founder gave the monks 1000 marks to purchase lands, and the king by charter settled a yearly rent of 20*l.* Edmund Earl of Cornwall, son of the founder, gave a portion of the blood of our Saviour to this monastery, in 1272, which occasioned a great resort of pilgrims hither. The buildings were quadrangular, with a cloister, of which part of the entrance tower, some broken arches of the cloisters, the conventual barn and offices, converted into cottages, are the chief remains. At the Reformation the commissioners reported favourably of the abbots and monks, as being "very honest and conformable persons, and the howse owt of debt"; and that "they dydde surrendre their howse with such discrete and frank manner as we have seen no other do better in all our journey." The abbot had a pension of 100*l.* and a residence at Coscombe granted for life. An illuminated Psalter, written at the cost of Ursewyke, Grand Almoner to Hen. VII., for this monastery, is preserved in the cathedral library at Wells. A brass seal of this abbey was found, 1821, near the ruins of Drax Abbey, Yorkshire. The small Ch. was erected early in the 16th cent. A walk of 1 m. through the woods leads to the small Ch. of Farmcote, which contains an ancient altarstone, with 5 crosses, and a recumbent stone figure for H. Stratford, 1649.

10 m. **Didbrook Church**, built, circ. 1478, at the sole expense of Whytechurch, Abbot of Hayles. After the battle of Tewkesbury some of the Lancastrians who had fled for

sanctuary to Didbrooke, having been basely put to death, the abbot resolved, after such pollution, to erect a new edifice. The tower at W. end contains a fine Perp. window, supported on a curious intersection of arches. A blue marble sarcophagus (on the lid of which a cross, chalice, and missal are carved), in which the abbot was buried, still exists under a niche in the N. wall of the nave. There is also a tablet to Hon. Robert Tracy, Justice of the Com. Pleas during 26 years, who died at his residence here in 1735, æt. 80.

In the lias quarries along the road are found the usual varieties of fossil remains, including those of saurians, fishes, many genera and species of mollusks (particularly ammonites, belemnites, gryphites, pectens, myadæ, cardiniæ, &c.); several orders and families of echinoderms, which are, however, for the most part of rare occurrence, and frequent fragments of fossil wood. This is indeed a very typical and prolific district, well known to British geologists for its wide and ample exposition of the rocks of the lower secondary formation.

10½ m. 4 cross-roads. 1 m. rt. **Stanway** (Lord Elcho, M.P.). The mansion, church, and an ancient tithe-barn in excellent preservation, form an interesting group of buildings, and bear traces of their ecclesiastical origin, having belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury until the Dissolution. The estate was then purchased by Sir William Tracy, who gave it to his second son Richard, a polemical writer of that period, whose eldest son Paul was created a baronet in 1611, a title which became extinct on the decease of the 5th baronet in 1677. The present mansion in the Tudor style was erected by Sir Paul Tracy, who died in 1626. The court-yard is entered by a handsome gateway designed by *Inigo Jones*. The pro-

perty descended to its present noble owner on the marriage in 1771 of Francis, Lord Elcho, with the eldest co-heiress of Anthony Tracy, who had assumed the name of Keck. The gardens are laid out in the fashion which prevailed temp. Will. III. Richly-wooded hills commanding noble views of the Vale of Severn form a shelter from the N. and E., and at their base the Ch. and mansion rise amid a scene of much sylvan beauty, affording ample scope for the botanist and naturalist. In the garden is a cedar 21 ft. in girth at 12 ft. from the ground. The Perp. Ch. consists of a nave, chancel, and embattled tower. Dover, who instituted the once famous "Cotswold Games," died in the mansion and was buried here in 1642.

1 m. rt. the hamlet of **Wood-Stanway** contains the Parsonage, a few farm-houses and quaint cottages of ancient date.

12 m. **Stanton Court**, a little to the rt. (Mrs. Deans), 5 m. from Winchcombe. This manor was given by Kenulph to the Abbey of Winchcombe, and at the Dissolution was granted to Queen Catherine. It passed by gift, circ. 1690, to Captain Wenman Wynniatt, in whose family it continues. The picturesque E. Eng. Church adjoins the grounds of the Court, and consists of a nave and transept, with an elegant spire at the W. end. The S. aisle has the name of Maurice Tewkesbury, its supposed founder, in carved letters round the figure of a dove in the roof.

On Shenborrow Hill, above Stanton, is a large camp with double entrenchments.

13 m. **Buckland**, about ½ rt. The pleasing village of Buckland (Boc-land, Sax.) contains many picturesque old dwellings in the style of the Tudor age. The Church,

erected by the abbey of Gloucester in the 13th cent., a fine building, has a chancel, nave, and aisles divided from it on each side by three pointed arches, with an embattled tower of oolite stone, from the angles of which issue very grotesque figures of flying demons as gurgoyles. In the E. window, which has the date 1585 outside, are 3 compartments of painted glass, well executed, with much brilliancy of colouring and correctness of outline, representing the Sacraments of Baptism, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction. The timbers of the rich open roof exhibit a very neat example of the tiebeam, and have the white rose of Edward IV. painted on the spandrels. A richly-embroidered cope of 15th-century work is in use as the altar-cloth. There is a curious family pew with a canopy over it.

The rectory, built circ. 1520, has a hall with a lofty timber-frame roof, and one of the windows has old stained glass, with the device of a "Tun" with the graft of a tree issuing from it, intended as a rebus for the name of *Grafton*, the then rector of the parish, which is written on a label below, and shields, birds, and the words "In nomine Jesu" on scrolls frequently repeated. A drinking-bowl of maple is preserved in the rectory, inscribed "Magister Wingfield, rector of Buckland, huic poculo addidit aliquid ornatus. Willielmus Longmere me fecit, A.D. 1607." Near it is a house of the 14th cent., having the hall nearly perfect, with an enormous fireplace and lofty roof, erected for the abbots of Gloucester. At the Reformation this manor was obtained by Sir R. Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and passed with one of the co-heiresses of his son, the well-known founder of Gresham College, on her marriage with an ancestor of the Marquis of Bath. There is a tablet in the chancel to Jas. Thynne, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, d. 1709,

15 m. **Broadway** (see *Handbook for Worcestershire*).

20 m. **Evesham.**

ROUTE 28.

WINCHCOMBE TO EVESHAM, BY TODDINGTON.

11½ m.

Leaving Winchcombe (Rte. 27) by the same road as in the last route, but turning to the left at the Stanway cross-roads, soon after passing Didbrook, we reach,

4 m. from Winchcombe, **Toddington.**

Toddington House (Lord Sudeley), a mansion designed in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, by the first Lord Sudeley. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are on an extensive scale, and the deer-park, S. of the house, on an elevation, abounds in fine timber. This estate is held by the descendants of those who owned it before the Conquest. John de Sudeley, Lord of that manor and of Toddington, married the heiress of Henri de Traci, of Barnstaple, in the reign of Stephen. Their younger son, William, adopted his mother's name and was settled in this manor. He is considered to have been the Sir William Tracy concerned in the murder of Thomas

a Becket, and described by Fuller, as "a man of high birth, state and stomach, a favourite of the King's and his daily attendant." The possessors of Toddington were successively employed in the Wars of the Plantagenet Kings, and were Sheriffs of Gloucestershire and representatives of that county, at intervals, during three centuries. Sir Wm. Tracy, Sheriff in 1513, was conspicuous among those who first embraced the Protestant religion in England. His lineal descendant, Sir John Tracy, of Toddington, was knighted by King James, and advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, in 1642, as *Viscount Tracy*. This peerage continued until 1797, when, on the decease of the 8th Viscount, it became extinct. The only child of this nobleman married her cousin Charles Hanbury, Esq. (a younger son of Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park), who assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Tracy. He sat in parliament for the Borough of Tewkesbury, and was, in 1838, raised to the Peerage, as Baron Sudeley of Toddington. The Church, erected in the E. Eng. style by the late Lord Sudeley, from designs of *G. E. Street*, has substantial walls, elaborate mouldings, with its chancel, chancel-aisles and mortuary chapel groined in excellent masonry. In the chapel there is a memorial effigy of Margaret Lady Throckmorton of Tortworth.

There is a handsome tomb designed by Lough, to the memory of the 1st Baron Sudeley and his wife.

Near Toddington are the extensive fruit-farms planted by Lord Sudeley: they now cover an extent of over 500 acres, being the largest fruit-farm in England. The fruit is almost entirely converted into jam at a factory built on the estate and leased to a wholesale manufacturer. Permission to view the farm and the factory can be obtained from Lord Sudeley's agent.

6 m. On l. by cross-road, 1 m. **Dumbleton.**

Dumbleton Hall (Mrs. Eyres), erected circ. 1832, in the Elizabethan style, by the late E. Holland, Esq., the well-known agriculturist, is now the property of the Trustees of the late S. Eyre, Esq. The Church consists of a nave, low S. aisle, and a sepulchral chapel projecting as a semi-transept from N. side, built for the Dastyn family. There are monuments for the family of Cocks, whose mansion (now gone) stood near the Ch.; the tomb of Sir C. and Lady Percy, under an arcade, has the figures of both kneeling, in the costume of Jas. I. The quarries and brick-pits of the hill are unusually prolific in fossil remains, yielding to explorers a good series of Lower Lias fossils, intermixed with some of the marlstone type, and rich in fish remains.

On the rt. of the road opposite Dumbleton, and about the same distance from the main road, **Wormington.**

Wormington Grange (S. Gist-Gist, Esq.), in the parish of Stanton, a modern mansion erected in 1820 on the site of the old grange to Hayles Abbey. It contains a valuable collection of paintings, including "A Murder of the Innocents," "The Finding of Moses," "Queen Elizabeth and her Court when on a progress in this County." There is a lake of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the grounds. The small Church of **Didbrook**, ded. to St. Catherine, having her figure and wheel in a window, was erected in 1475 by William Whitchurch, Abbot of Hayles. The tower was added, 1800, at the expense of the patron.

Two stone coffins in the garden, removed from Wincombe, are supposed to have contained the remains of Kenulph and Kenelm. (See p. 168.)

7½ m. **Sedgeberrow**, a detached part of Worcestershire. Bronze spear-heads, pieces of Roman armour, and British celts were found here a few years since, at which time some large antlers were also dug up.

The **Church** deserves attention as a beautiful and somewhat "unique specimen of old work. It is a simple oblong, with no architectural division between nave and chancel: part of a painted rood-screen remains. The belfry is an octagonal turret at W. end, divided into 4 stages by string-courses, and surmounted by a stone spire ribbed at the angles. Its

5 sides are carried to the ground, and project boldly; the windows of the turret are all square-headed openings. It is late Dec. The *piscina* has a handsome crocketed canopy with a projecting ogee, and is supported by an engaged octagonal shaft, and the double *sedilia* have projecting elbows. The roof is arched like framework of a ship, and has never been plastered." Sedgeberrow can be easily reached from Hinton-on-the Green Station, see Rte. 26.

From Sedgeberrow to

4 m. **EVESHAM STAT.**

- NORTHLEACH DISTRICT:**—Sherborne—Barrington—Stowell Park (Roman Villa)—Withington Church—Bourton Camp—Norbury Camp.
- SHARPNESS:**—Great Railway Bridge over Severn—Canal—Forest of Dean, by Lydney to Speech House—Berkeley Castle.
- STONEHOUSE STAT.:**—Broadridge Camp—Dominican Monastery—Nunnery—Frocester Fossils—Fretherne Church—Barrow Hill.
- STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:**—Icomb—The Slaughters—Naunton Church—Maugersbury—Addlestrop—Daylesford—Eyford.
- STROUD:**—Church—Cloth Factories—Bisley (Roman Relics)—Ragstone—Lypiatt—Woeful Dane Bottom—Watercome (Relics)—Painswick Church—Stonebed Hill—Woodchester Pavement—Hill House—Minchinhampton Church—Dangerfield's Manufactory.
- SWINDON NEW, OR SWINDON STAT.:**—Church—Railway Works—Kempsford—Barbury Hill—Old Swindon—Portland Oolite—Highworth—Fairford.
- TETBURY ROAD STAT.:**—Estcourt—Chevenage—Avening—Beverstone—Weston Birt—Rodmarton—Shipton Moigne Church—Crudwell Church—Calcot Barn.
- TEWKESBURY:**—Abbey—Overbury—Mythe Bridge—Bushley—Twynning—Bredon Hill fossils.
- THORNBURY STAT.:**—The Castle—The Church.
- WOOLASTONE STAT.:**—Sedbury Park—Buttington Mound—Offa's Dyke—Tidenham—Penmoyle—Tutshill—Llancaut—St. Briavels Castle—Clearwell—Newland.
- YATE STAT.:** Horton Camp—Dyegrove—Doddington Park—Badminton—Tormarton Church—Iron Acton Cross—Coalpit Heath—Dyrham—Lansdown Monument—Hinton Camp.

§ This mark in the text, appended to a name, indicates that further information relating to the place is to be found in the Index and Directory at the end of this book.

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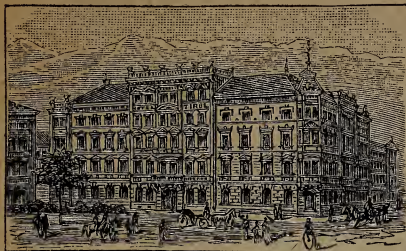
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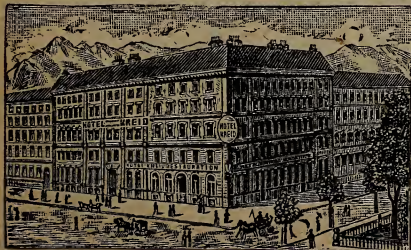
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